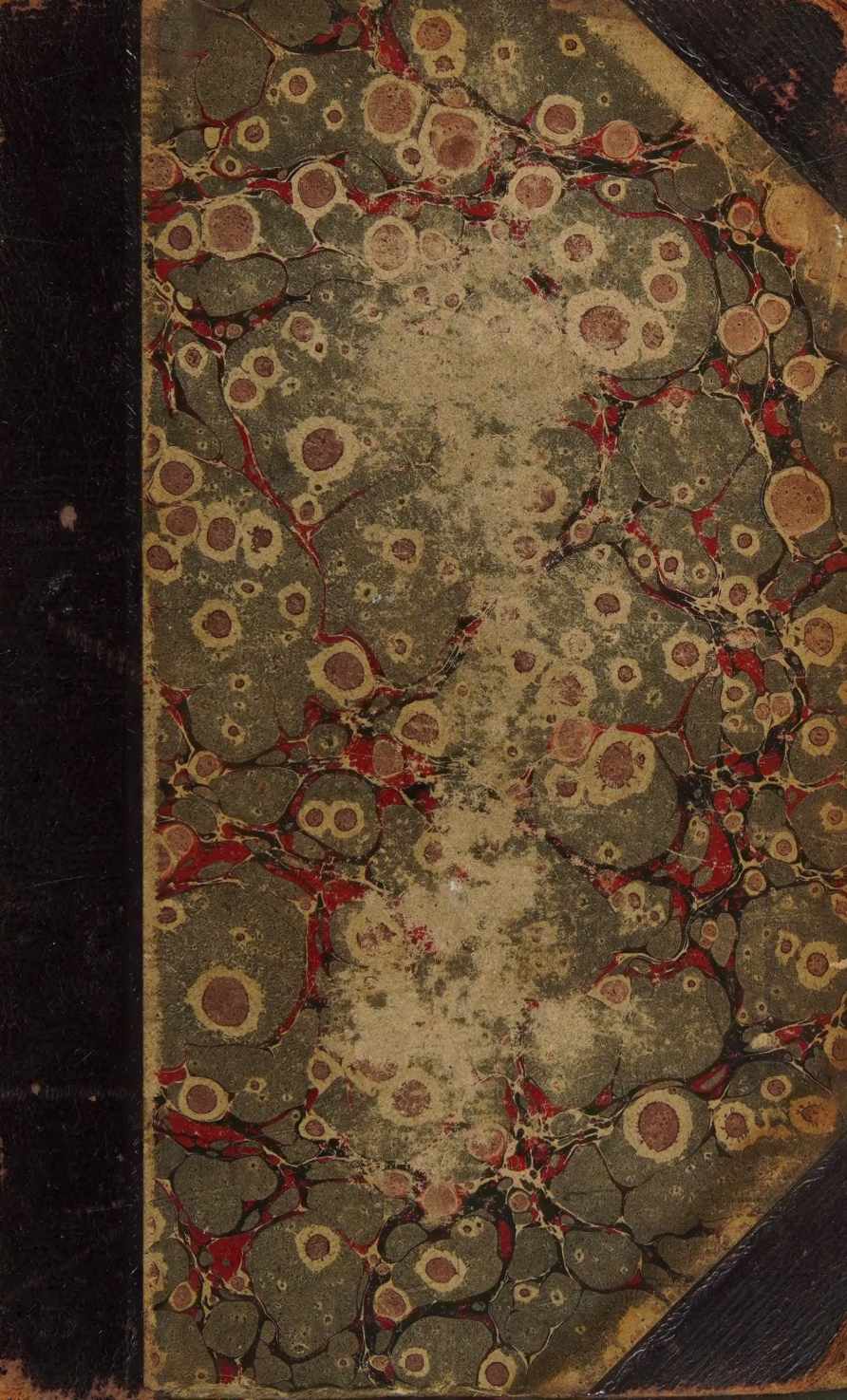

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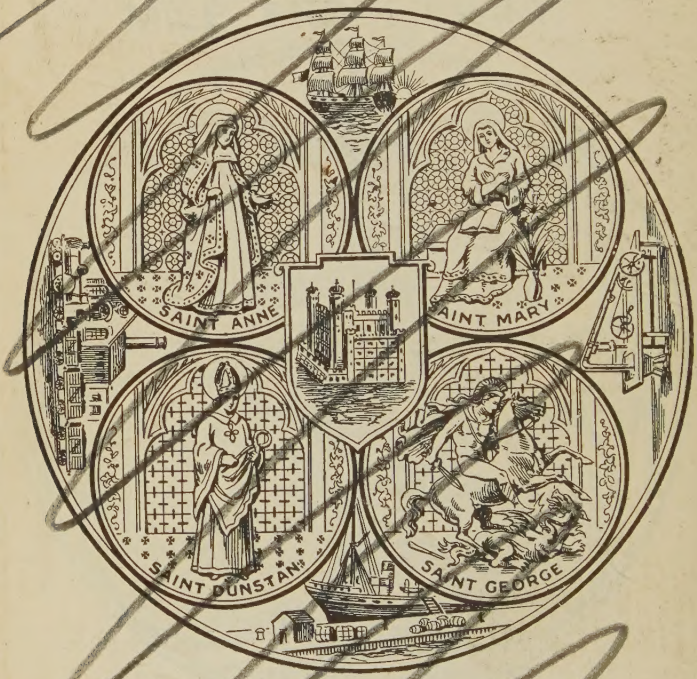

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GEORGE THE FIRST.

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THE GEORGIAN ERA:

MEMOIRS

OF THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS, WHO HAVE FLOURISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE FIRST TO THE DEMISE OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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VOLUME I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY;
THE PRETENDERS AND THEIR ADHERENTS;
CHURCHMEN;—DISSENTERS;
AND STATESMEN.

LONDON:

VIZETELLY, BRANSTON AND CO. FLEET STREET.

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PREFACE.

BIOGRAPHY is generally admitted to be one of the most amusing and instructive subjects in the whole range of literature. It illustrates history; reveals the trifling causes of great events; renders us familiar with the character and habits of eminent individuals; displays the consequences of human conduct, under its various modifications; and combines the fascinations of romance with the sober dignity and sterling value of truth.

A strong, and perfectly natural curiosity is felt, even as to the biography of illustrious persons who have flourished at remote periods, or in foreign climes: but their lives are destitute of that peculiar interest which is attached to those of our cotemporary fellow-countrymen, and immediate predecessors. Under this conviction, the present work has been undertaken. Its object is, to present a luminous view of men and measures during a recent and most important period of British History—namely, from the accession of George the First to the demise of George the Fourth.

In comparison with the ELIZABETHAN or the MODERN AUGUSTAN, (as the reign of Anne has been designated,) that which may be appropriately termed THE GEORGIAN ERA, possesses a paramount claim to notice: for not only has it been equally fertile in conspicuous characters, and more prolific of great events, but its influence is actually felt by the existing community of Great Britain. It is rendered memorable by the accession of a new family to the throne;—by the intrigues and daring exploits—the final discomfiture, romantic adventures, and great sufferings, of the Pretenders and their adherents;—by the revolt of the American colonies, and the foundation of a mighty empire in the East;—by the awful struggles of this country with nearly all the nations of Europe, and the domestic excitement produced by the French Revolution;—by the mutiny of the fleet,—

the rebellion in Ireland,—and the alarm of an invasion;—by the dazzling career of Napoleon, his final overthrow at Waterloo, and the capture of Paris;—by the military achievements of Granby, Wolfe, Eliott, Coote, Albemarle, Clive, Lake, Cornwallis, Abercromby, Wellington, Moore, Anglesea, Hill, and other distinguished commanders;—by the naval victories obtained by Rodney, St. Vincent, Howe, Hawke, Duncan, Hood, and Nelson;—by the successful labours of Cook, Anson, Carteret, Bruce, and other voyagers and travellers, and the spirited endeavours made to find a north-west passage;—by the astonishing advance of science in all its branches;—by the discovery of vaccination;—by extraordinary improvements in manufacture,—the vast extension of commerce,—the increased spirit of speculation,—the fluctuations of public credit,—the South Sea Scheme, and the Bubble Companies of 1825;—by controversies of singular interest among the dignitaries of the established church, and the important foundation of Methodism;—by political contests of almost unprecedented bitterness, many of them marked by the circumstance of the heir-apparent supporting the opposition;—by the close imprisonment of one Queen Consort, and the introduction of a bill of pains and penalties against another;—by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts,—the emancipation of the Catholics, and the strenuous exertions made to obtain a change in the representation of the people;—by the number of masterly productions in literature and the arts, and by the rapid advancement of general knowledge.

The present Work includes memoirs of the most eminent persons in every influential class of life, who have flourished within this important period; and these are properly classified, and chronologically arranged in their respective divisions, so as to display a sketch of the progress of National Events and Public Affairs, Theology and Jurisprudence, Naval and Military Operations, Philosophy and Science, Political and Rural Economy, Inland and Maritime Discovery, Literature, Music, Fine Arts, and the Drama, not only during the whole of the Georgian Era, but for a considerable period previous to its commencement,—a retrospective view being necessarily taken of the career of those who were living at the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne of Great Britain,—to which event many of them were conspicuous accessories,—while the memoirs of eminent characters, still in existence, or recently deceased, are, of course, brought down only to the termination of the Era,—namely, the demise of George the Fourth.

By any other system, than that which has been pursued in these volumes, it would be impossible, perhaps, to deal justly with such a vast number of lives in so comparatively limited a space. In a more extensive work,—a biographical dictionary, for example,—the memoirs of cotemporaries, of fellow-countrymen, of associates in arms, in enterprise, or in policy, are, on account of the alphabetical arrangement, posited far apart; the compiler is, therefore, necessarily compelled to repeat at length the narrative of those public transactions, in which they individually bore a share: while, in these volumes, the lives being classified, general circumstances, after having been stated fully, in the memoir of that individual who has contributed chiefly to their consummation, are noticed briefly, whenever it becomes necessary to allude to them again.

A few memoirs of eminent persons, accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are located in Appendices to the respective classes, at the end of each volume, among summary sketches of those who have been mere satellites to their more illustrious cotemporaries.

All the lives have been originally compiled, and entirely re-written; and many of the memoirs, particularly those of recent worthies, are, in the strictest sense of the term, original; so that, however brief they may appear, they compose all that can be gathered, worthy of record, relative to the individuals of whom they treat.

Every possible exertion has been made, both on the part of the Editor and his assistants to elucidate doubtful points, to reconcile conflicting authorities, and to rectify the errors of preceding writers. No public event, or private anecdote, of interest or importance, has been either negligently omitted, or wilfully concealed; so that, it is hoped, the volumes may be said to form at once a work of entertainment and reference. Reliance has never been placed on any single biography; various authorities have invariably been consulted, and existing memoirs of cotemporary characters have been corrected by careful comparison with each other. A judicious use has also been made of the valuable diaries, autobiographies, and original letters of eminent persons, which have recently been brought to light. Wherever information was suspected to lurk, there it has been diligently sought: in addition to the more grave and obvious sources, anecdotal, miscellaneous, and periodical works,—even fugitive pieces, and foreign literature,—have been adventurously explored. In many cases,

reference has been made, with material advantage, to the existing relatives of departed worthies; and, in some, an inspection of important family papers has been obtained.

The Editor fearlessly asserts an unimpeachable claim to strict impartiality; in summing up the characters, he has acted under no influence but that of his own judgment. Not only has he spurned any truckling to party feeling, but that lamentable transmission of error, as well with regard to opinion as matter of fact, from generation to generation, which arises from the ready faith reposed in the statements of distinguished authors, he has, in numerous cases, successfully checked. Laurels, originally awarded by private friendship, bigoted admiration, or political partisanship, are, in the present Work, torn from the brows of the undeserving, and transferred to those of such meritorious individuals as have been visited with obloquy, either through ignorance of their merits, personal pique, public clamour, or party bitterness. Many persons of great abilities have met with no literary advocates; while others, of doubtful claims, have had their "nothings monstered" by adulatory biographers, although treated with apathetic indifference by those who were most competent to judge of their qualities:—an attempt has been made to remedy such evils in these volumes; the judgment pronounced on each individual, being, it is sincerely hoped, commensurate with his merits, however it may differ from his standard reputation.

London,
January, 1832.

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THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust
FOR EAST LONDON

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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CAROLINE Q. OF GEO. II.

SOPHIA Q. OF PRUSSIA

AUGUSTA P. OF WALES

FREDERICK P. OF WALES

ANNE P. OF ORANGE

PRINCESS ELIZABETH

WILLIAM D. OF CUMBERLAND

PRINCESS AMELIA

CHARLOTTE Q. OF GEO. III.

LOUISA Q. OF DENMARK

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THE ROYAL FAMILY.

GEORGE THE FIRST, AND HIS CONSORT SOPHIA DOROTHEA.

THE ancestors of the illustrious House of Brunswick may be traced, by the genealogist, up to the year of our Lord 390: they were connected, at an early period, with the royal family of England, by the marriage of Henry, surnamed the Lion, to Matilda, daughter of Henry the Second, from whom George the First was lineally descended. His grandfather, George, was one of the seven sons of William, Duke of Brunswick Luneburg; who, on the demise of their father, in order to support the dignity of their family, resolved that only one of them should form a matrimonial connexion; the issue of which, it was determined, should eventually succeed to all the honours and possessions of their house. The brothers decided by lot which of them should marry; and the chance fell upon the sixth brother, George. He was accordingly united to Anna Eleanora, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; and his son, Ernestus Augustus, in 1680, became sole heir to his father and uncles; the latter having kept the fraternal compact so faithfully, that Achmet the First said, it would be worth making a journey for the purpose of beholding them.

Ernestus Augustus, the first Duke of Hanover, was married, in 1658, to Sophia, daughter of Frederick, King of Bohemia, by Matilda, the daughter of James the First, King of England. This princess (Sophia) was a woman of uncommon beauty and masculine intellect. At seventy-three, according to a cotemporary writer, she possessed all the comeliness and vigour of youth, had not a wrinkle in her face, and read without spectacles. The chairs of the presence-chamber, and the ornaments of the electoral chapel, were all embroidered with her own hands. She was the firm friend and protector of Leibnitz and other learned men of her day. She spoke five languages, including English, so well, that by her accent it was doubtful which of them was her native tongue. Her wit was sprightly, her judgment solid and penetrating, and her piety exemplary. The succession of her family to the throne of this country had long been her darling object; and her death has been attributed to the chagrin she felt at her son's intended visit to England being strongly deprecated by Queen Anne. In the evening of the 8th of June, 1714, she was caught in a violent shower of rain, while in her orangery; and hastening to get under cover, her attendant reminded her that she was walking too fast, as she had been indisposed for a day or two: "I believe I am," she replied, and immediately dropped down and expired. This event took place when the electress was in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Her son, George Lewis, was born at Hanover, on the 28th of May, 1660. Judging from the great accomplishments of his mother, the reader might expect that his education would have been careful and complete; but the contrary was the fact. His father, Ernestus, though a man of some talent, feeling no admiration for scholastic acquirements, probably connived at his inattention to study, which must have been gross indeed, as he never even acquired the language of the people, over whom, by the provisions of the act for securing

a protestant succession, he expected to reign. His morals were most culpably neglected: he was permitted to abandon himself to licentious pleasures, apparently without the least restraint; and his habits and ideas at length became irrevocably depraved. It is but justice to add, that this dissolute young man, at an early period of his life, was, it is said, so good-natured, as to have been incapable of wilfully inflicting pain on any human being.

In the twenty-second year of his age he was united, against his inclination, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea, who was then about sixteen. Of the causes which led to this imprudent match, and its unfortunate consequences, the following is a brief narration:—The princess being the only child of the Duke of Zell by his Duchess Eleonora D'Emeirs, (a woman of comparatively mean birth, but great beauty,) and the acknowledged heiress to his dominions, her uncle and aunt, the Elector of Hanover and his wife, were desirous of forming an union between her and their son George Lewis, so that the whole Duchy of Luneburg might devolve upon their descendants. Proposals for a marriage were consequently made by the elector, which met with the decided approbation of the Duke of Zell: but the young princess and her mother felt a strong objection to the alliance; the one, because she disliked her ambitious sister-in-law, the electress, and the other, on account of her attachment to a young Prince of Wolfenbüttel. Nor was the proposed bridegroom himself at all favourable to the match; he having, as well as the princess, set his heart on another object. The paternal authority over these young victims to the Moloch of political expediency was, however, irresistible; and they were united on the 21st of November, 1682.

The unfortunate princess was neglected, if not hated, by her husband, almost from the day of their marriage. The palace in which she resided, either by his permission or connivance, was constantly polluted by the presence of his mistresses; and, for a period of ten years, during which she gave birth to two children, afterwards George the Second, King of England, and Sophia Dorothea, Queen of Prussia, she is said to have endured a series of indignities, which were as irritating as they were unmerited. The sympathy of her brother-in-law, Prince Philip, afforded her great consolation; but it unhappily involved her still more deeply in misfortune. Count Philip de Koenigsmarck, who had previously acquired an infamous notoriety in England, by instigating some wretches to assassinate a Mr. Thynne, was selected, either by the prince or his sister-in-law, to be the bearer of messages between them. The imprudent Sophia treated this vain and ambitious man with so much familiarity, as to excite suspicions derogatory to her honour; which were considerably increased by a report, that Koenigsmarck had boasted of his peculiar influence over her, during a drunken frolic, at the court of Denmark. On his return to Hanover, he was narrowly watched, by command of the elector; who, discovering that stolen interviews actually took place between his daughter-in-law and the count, peremptorily ordered the latter to join Prince Philip in Hungary. The count, however, prevailed on the princess to allow him a farewell audience, and he was admitted to her bed-chamber at midnight. The elector, by means of his emissaries, received immediate intelligence of the circumstance; and, in a paroxysm of rage, he placed two of his guards in a passage which led to the apartment of the princess, with orders to intercept Koenigsmarck's retreat, and despatch him on the spot. They, accordingly, stabbed the count to the heart as he attempted to retire, and threw his body into the common sewer of the palace. The princess was shortly afterwards placed in confinement at the castle of Dahlen, whence she was, some time after, removed, on the approach of a French army, and sent home to her father and mother; but after a year's residence at Zell, notwithstanding the importunities of her parents that she might remain with them, she was taken back to Dahlen, where she died, a few months only before her husband. She was never acknowledged by George the First as his queen; being, for the last twenty years of her life, spoken of only as Princess of Zell.

It has been asserted, that the sole object on her part, in her interviews

with Koenigsmarck, whatever might have been his motives, and notwithstanding the familiarity with which she treated him, decidedly was to make arrangements for her flight from the electoral palace, where she was constantly insulted by the presence of her husband's concubines, to seek an asylum in France; pursuant to the advice of her friend, Prince Philip, communicated to her through their mutual confidant, the count. That her crime was merely imprudence, has been surmised from the alleged fact, that George twice made proposals of reconciliation to her: first, on his father's death; and, secondly, on his accession to the English crown. She, however, indignantly refused his offers, saying, "If I am guilty, I am not worthy of him: if I am innocent, he is not worthy of me!"

The taste exhibited by the prince, in the selection of his mistresses, was outrageously bad. One of them, Mademoiselle Schulemberg, maid of honour to his mother, and afterwards Duchess of Kendal, was so destitute of charms, that one evening, while she was waiting behind the chair of the electress at a ball, the latter said, in English, to Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, and one of the mistresses of George the Second, "Look at that tall mawkin, and think of her being my son's passion!" By this lady, George had a daughter, the Countess of Walsingham, afterwards married to Lord Chesterfield; and some reasons exist for supposing that he was actually united to her, by what is denominated, in Germany, a left-handed marriage, which imparts none of the privileges of royalty to the wife, nor the rights of inheritance to her children. His other acknowledged mistress, Madame Kilmansegge, Countess of Platen, afterwards created Countess of Darlington, by whom he also had a daughter, the future Lady Howe, was an absolutely gigantic figure, as corpulent and ample as the duchess was long and emaciated. She is described as having had large, fierce, black eyes, rolling beneath lofty arched eye-brows, two acres of cheeks spread with crimson, an ocean of neck that overflowed and was not distinguishable from the lower part of her body, and no portion of which was restrained by stays.

On the death of his father, in 1698, George succeeded to the electorate; and rather a favourable change took place in his character: so that he acquired a degree of respectability which, from his previous follies, could scarcely have been anticipated. He was placed at the head of the imperial army, after the battle of Blenheim; but the jealousies of his confederates induced him to give up his command, after having retained it during three campaigns. He did not, however, on this occasion withdraw his own forces from the allied army.

Attached to his native country, and contented with his electoral dignities, he seems to have viewed his splendid prospects, as the successor to the throne of Great Britain, with remarkable indifference, and to have left his interests to the gratuitous protection of his adherents. Queen Anne, who had long been in a declining state, wearied, or to speak more properly, tortured, by the cabals of a divided cabinet, some members of which favoured her own latent wish for the restoration of her brother, while the remainder were furious partisans of the House of Hanover, at length sunk into a lethargic condition, which terminated in her death, on the 1st of August, 1714: and the elector was immediately proclaimed by the name of George the First.

Late in the evening of the 5th of August, Lord Clarendon, the English ambassador at the court of Hanover, having received an express announcing the royal demise, repaired with all possible haste to the palace of Herenhausen; at two hours after midnight he entered the chamber of the elector, and, kneeling, saluted him King of Great Britain: but the ambassador's homage, it appears, was received with mortifying serenity.

The sovereign appeared to be exceedingly secure of his new subjects; for, when some one in his presence spoke of the dangerous principles of the presbyterians, and alluded to the death of Charles the First, he replied, with a pleasant indifference, "I have nothing to fear, for the king-killers are all on my side." He seemed in no haste to leave Herenhausen; nor did he commence his journey till the 31st of August. On the eve of his departure, he ordered the

excise on provisions to be abolished, and the insolvent debtors throughout the electorate to be discharged. He reached the Hague on the 5th of September, but did not embark until the 16th, and arrived at Greenwich on the 18th of the same month. He made his public entry into London on the 20th; and his coronation took place with the usual solemnities on the 20th of October.

At the first court which he held, he treated some of the late queen's ministers with marked contempt, and others with coldness. Lord Oxford was permitted to kiss the king's hand, but received no further notice. Chancellor Harcourt, who had prepared and brought with him a patent for creating the king's eldest son Prince of Wales, was forthwith turned out of his office. The Duke of Ormond, who was captain-general, and had come with great splendour to pay his court, was informed that the king had no occasion for his services, and was not allowed even to come into the royal presence. Pursuant to an order, despatched by the king previously to his departure from Hanover, Bolingbroke had already been dismissed; and his majesty appeared bent on depressing, as much as possible, all the open and secret enemies of his house.

In the early part of his reign, or, at least, on his arrival in this country, George the First was far from unpopular; but his decidedly foreign appearance and manners, when they became known, lowered him materially in public estimation. His two German mistresses, who were created Duchess of Kendal, and Countess of Darlington, shortly after his accession, became seriously offensive to the people, by whom they were satirically called the may-pole and the elephant and castle. It is related of one of these ladies, that being abused by the mob, she put her head out of the coach, and cried, in bad English, "Good people, why you abuse us? We come for all your goods."—"Yes, d—n you," answered a fellow in the crowd, "and for our chattels too!"

Nor does the king appear to have been infinitely delighted with his new subjects: he sighed for his beloved electorate, and spoke and acted like a man ill at ease, in a strange house, and longing to be at home again. "This is a very odd country!" said he: "the first morning after my arrival at St. James's, I looked out of the window, and saw a park with walls, and a canal, which they told me were mine. The next day, Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of *my* park, sent me a brace of fine carp out of *my* canal; and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's man for bringing me *my own* carp out of *my own* canal in *my own* park!"

Of oysters he was remarkably fond; but, for some time, he could not reconcile his palate to those of this country. "The cursed English oysters," he exclaimed pettishly, "have such a very queer taste!" It was at length discovered, by means of a German page, that oysters, in Hanover, being necessarily conveyed a considerable distance overland, were always tainted: stale oysters, were, therefore, at once procured, which, it seems, proved exceedingly grateful to the sovereign's palate.

One of the most important circumstances in the early part of this king's reign, was the impeachment of some of the Tory leaders for the share they had taken in the treaty of Utrecht: and their conduct was visited, in the opinion of a still large and powerful party, with unnecessary rigour. Inflammatory papers were circulated, to a great extent, against the new monarch; one of these, in allusion to the white horse in the Hanoverian arms, had for its motto the following passage from the book of Revelations: "I looked, and beheld a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Death; and Hell followed with him!"

Various parts of the country were agitated by tumults; and, at length, about the middle of September, in 1715, the Earl of Mar proclaimed the Pretender, as James the Third, at Castletown in Scotland. He soon collected an army of ten thousand men, and an insurrection followed in Northumberland, under the Earl of Derwentwater; but that nobleman was compelled, in the early part of November, to surrender, with many of his partisans. On the same day, a bloody, but indecisive battle was fought at Sheriffmoor, between Mar and the Duke of Argyle. On the 25th of December, the Pretender landed at Peterhead; but he displayed so little

judgment, his plans were so ill arranged, and the insurrection in his favour met with such faint support from the English Jacobites, that in the February following he found it prudent to re-imbark for France.

A terrible scene of blood and vengeance ensued: the meaner throng of prisoners suffered without exciting much sympathy; but on the condemnation of the Lords Derwentwater, Nithisdale, and Nairne, with many other noblemen, an universal sentiment of compassion prevailed. In consequence of divers petitions presented to the house of peers, a motion was made, and carried by a majority of five voices, that the house should address the throne to reprieve such of the condemned lords as really deserved mercy. But the king haughtily answered, that on this and all other occasions he would do what he thought most consistent with the dignity of the crown and the safety of the people. The Countesses of Derwentwater and Nithisdale, and Lady Nairne, threw themselves at his feet, and with affecting earnestness implored him, but in vain, to extend his clemency towards their unhappy husbands. The Earl of Nithisdale, however, escaped, and some of the other prisoners were ultimately released, but their pardon came too late to be graceful. When the great Lord Somers heard of the rigour displayed towards the Jacobites, he shed tears, and asked of his informant, if the proscriptions of Marius and Sylla were about to be revived.

Notwithstanding the severities of the early part of his reign, some anecdotes have been adduced to show that the king entertained no feelings of enmity towards the unfortunate Stuarts; and that he was even capable of generously excusing those who evinced attachment to the exiled family. In one of his Hanoverian journeys, according to Walpole, his coach broke down, and he sent for aid to a neighbouring chateau. The possessor conveyed the king to his house, and begged he would accept of some refreshment. While the repast was preparing, George amused himself by looking at some paintings; and, perceiving among them a portrait of an unknown person, in the robes and with the regalia of the kings of England, he asked whom it represented. His host, with some embarrassment, replied, that in his journeys to Rome, he had become acquainted with the Chevalier, to whom he was indebted for the picture in question. The king instantly removed the distress and confusion of his host, by saying: "Upon my word, it is very like the family."

A military officer, who had been particularly intimate with him in Hanover, abstained from paying his usual visits, as soon as George became King of England; and, on being asked the reason of his absence, said, "I will still smoke a pipe with him as Elector of Hanover, but I cannot admit that he is Sovereign of Great Britain." George never resented this message, but often lamented the loss of his old companion's society.

Previously to the king's arrival in this country, a proclamation had been issued, offering, in case the Pretender should land in any part of the British isles, the sum of £100,000 for his apprehension. At the first masquerade which the king attended in this country, an unknown lady, in a domino, invited him to drink a glass of wine at one of the side-tables; he readily assented, and the lady filling a bumper, said, "Here, mask, the Pretender's health!"—Then filling another glass, she presented it to the king, who received it with a smile saying, "I drink, with all my heart, to the health of every unfortunate prince."

Soon after his accession, the Duchess of Buckinghamshire, natural child of James the Second, having been refused a passage in her carriage through St. James's park (a privilege confined to members of the royal family, and the great officers of state), wrote a letter to the king, affirming that he was an usurper; that his claims to the privilege of going through the park were inferior to her own; and otherwise abusing him in very gross terms. Far from being seriously offended at this epistle, George laughed, and said, "Oh la folle! la folle! qu'on la laisse passer!"

Peccadillos like these, it would have been not merely undignified but absurd to have visited with the royal displeasure: they occurred too, it seems probable, before any open attempts were made by the Pretender to deprive the king of his new dominions: and, in

fact, these anecdotes prove nothing, but that he pardoned what it would have been ridiculous in him to have seriously noticed. The offenders were, in two cases, foreigners, over whom, perhaps, he had no power; and in the others, women. The fault of one of them, who does not appear to have been even a subject of George the First, consisted in his having a picture of an acquaintance, who happened to be his royal guest's enemy: the others wrote or spoke a few words, not to the Jacobites, but to the king himself. To those who bore arms against him after the Pretender had been openly proclaimed in his dominions, he certainly exhibited no exalted mercy. Phlegmatic as he had appeared on taking possession of the throne, he suddenly evinced a sanguine temperament on his rights being disputed; and although, by the laws of the land, he was not unjust, he seems to have been rather ignobly ungenerous. He did not seize the glorious opportunity, which his good fortune, and we may add, the justice of his cause afforded him, to be greatly lenient to a vanquished and prostrate enemy; but endeavoured to secure his new kingdom by an effusion of blood, which, as it evidently tended to aggravate rather than extinguish the discontents of the Jacobites, might have been spared with equal security to himself, and advantage to his successor.

In 1716 the disaffection to the House of Brunswick induced its staunch adherents, the Whigs, who were in office, to propose the famous septennial act; by which a power was assumed, not merely of increasing the duration of future parliaments, but even of prolonging the existence of that assembly by which it was enacted; so that, although only elected by the nation for three years, it conferred on itself the power of sitting for seven. This iniquitous and totally indefensible bill, after a long and violent struggle, was passed, and of course received the royal assent.

In 1717, the king and his ministers were exceedingly unpopular. Oaken boughs worn on the 29th of May, and white roses on the 10th of June, the birth-day of the Pretender, were the badges of the disaffected. Oxford, and especially the University, was the focus of disloyalty; and it was deemed expedient to send a military force there, in order to prevent any seditious or treasonable attempts. Cambridge being more complaisant, received a royal present of books; and Dr. Trapp wrote the following epigram on the occasion:

> Our royal master saw, with heedful eyes,
> The wants of his two Universities:
> Troops he to Oxford sent, as knowing why
> That learned body wanted loyalty;
> But books to Cambridge gave, as well discerning
> How that right loyal body wanted learning.

Sir William Browne, retorted, as it was said, impromptu:

> The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
> For Tories know no argument but force:
> With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent,
> For Whigs allow no force but argument.

In this year, during the king's visit to Hanover, the Prince of Wales was left guardian of the realm, in which station he acquired such popularity as appeared to revive those feelings of animosity, which his father had exhibited towards him on previous occasions. He was ordered to remove from St. James's palace to a private residence; the princess had permission to accompany him, but their children were retained under the king's roof. Shortly after, the sovereign forbad all such persons as should visit the prince to enter his presence. His feelings on this subject carried him so far, that he could listen to schemes for the exclusion of his heir-apparent from the throne, and the consequent restoration of the banished family. It is even asserted by Walpole, in his Reminiscences, and elsewhere, that Queen Caroline found, in the cabinet of George the First after his death, a proposal from Lord Berkeley, for securing the prince, and conveying him secretly to America. A reconciliation ultimately took place between George the First and his son; but it appears to have been equally insincere on both sides.

In 1718, a plan was formed to assassinate the king, by a political fanatic, named James Shepherd, a youth under nineteen years of age. He had imbibed from childhood the highest principles of monarchical right; and regarding George the First as an usurper, he had coolly resolved to put him to death. On the 24th of January, he wrote to one Leake, a nonjuring clergyman, that he

was certain, if the reigning prince were removed, the true king (meaning the Pretender) might be restored without bloodshed. He offered to invite his majesty home; and on his arrival, promised to smite the usurper in his palace. He owned the chance of his suffering a cruel death; and that he might the better support it, desired to receive the holy sacrament daily until he made the attempt. Leake, much alarmed, carried the letter to a magistrate, and Shepherd was apprehended. He gloried in his design, and said it had been three years in his contemplation. On his trial he disdained to make any defence, but owned the truth of the charge, and declared he died a willing martyr to his principles. At the place of execution, he was publicly absolved by Arne, a nonjuring priest, and died with great firmness. His political fanaticism seems to have amounted so clearly to positive insanity, that a cell in a madhouse would have been much more proper for him than a halter at Tyburn.

Few circumstances, in the reign of George the First, were more remarkable than the formation and bursting of the South Sea bubble. On the 7th of April, 1720, an act was passed, investing the South Sea Company with power to take in, by purchase and subscription, both the redeemable and unredeemable debts of the nation, to the amount of thirty-three millions, at such rates as should be settled between the company and the respective proprietors. In return, the company consented that the interest on their original capital of nine millions four hundred thousand pounds, as well as the interest on the public debt, should, after Midsummer, 1727, be reduced to four per cent, and be redeemable by parliament. Exclusive of this reduction, the company were to pay into the exchequer four years and a half purchase of all the long and short annuities that should be subscribed, and one year's purchase of such long annuities as should not be subscribed; amounting to seven millions sterling: for raising which sum they were empowered to open books of subscription, to grant redeemable annuities, and to convert the money so raised into additional stock. The dangers of the project soon appeared: a wild spirit of speculation seized the whole nation; the successive subscriptions filled with amazing rapidity; and the directors declared a dividend of thirty per cent. for Christmas, 1720, and fifty per cent. for the next twelve years. The transfer price of stock rose, in a very short time, from one hundred and thirty to one thousand; so that those who were in the secret of the plot, were enabled to realize vast fortunes before the bubble burst. In a few months the stock fell with greater rapidity than it had risen; and the victims, awaking from their golden dreams, found themselves reduced to a deplorable state of distress and ruin. The king, being in Germany when this catastrophe happened, was sent for, express, to discuss with his ministers, the means of quelling the disturbances it had occasioned, and of restoring public credit which it had almost destroyed. A committee of the house of commons proceeded, with great diligence, to investigate this disastrous affair, which was styled, in the report, a train of the deepest villany and fraud, hell ever contrived for the ruin of any nation. It appeared, that a great number of the parliamentary supporters of the bill had been bribed by its unprincipled projectors; and the profits of the company were found to amount to thirteen millions. Some of the guilty parties were heavily mulcted, and many judicious steps were taken to relieve their dupes; but the public credit had sustained an injury which it did not recover for many years. It is curious that France had but just recovered from the effect of a similar misfortune, in the rise and fall of the Mississippi Company, projected by the famous Law.

In 1721, a bill was proposed for the suppression of blasphemy, which enacted, that words spoken against the being of God, the divinity of Christ, or the Holy Ghost, or the doctrine of the Trinity, should be punished, by imprisonment, for an indefinite term, unless the offender would renounce his error; but, after various animated debates, it was rejected. In the same session, provision was made for paying off a debt of £550,000, on the civil list, which had been incurred by the profligate expenditure of some of the ministers. The king, however, declared it to be his intention to cause a re-

trenchment to be made in all his future expenses.

In 1722, the partisans of the Pretender began once more to bestir themselves in his favour, on the supposition, doubtless, that the shock produced by the failure of the South Sea project would be favourable to their designs. The measures of government, however, were at once so judicious and prompt, that the conspiracy was crushed in embryo. Several noblemen were arrested on suspicion: Bishop Atterbury was exiled for life; but only one person, Christopher Layer, a barrister of the Temple, suffered capital punishment. He was convicted of high treason, in enlisting men for the service of the Pretender. At this period, a very disgraceful tax of £100,000 was levied on the estates of Roman Catholics.

In 1725, a royal message was delivered to parliament, requiring the sum of £500,000, to discharge the debts of the civil list. This enormous arrear had been incurred in the short space of three years; because, as the message stated, his majesty had found it impossible to make any considerable retrenchments. The nation were amazed at this demand, but the money was voted by a large majority.

In May, 1725, George the First revived the ancient Order of the Bath, which had lain dormant since the coronation of Charles the Second, and celebrated the installation of the new knights, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey.

In January, 1726, the King encountered a violent storm at sea, on his return from his yearly visit to Hanover; he was in great danger for two days, and landed, with extreme difficulty, at Rye, in Sussex. It would be difficult to give a stronger proof of his attachment to the electorate, than the alacrity he displayed in hastening to his beloved country the moment he could detach himself from the burthen of public business. These visits naturally excited discontent in England, and produced several satirical effusions against the monarch, his ministers, and his mistresses; among which, was a poem entitled The Regency, written by Samuel, brother of the celebrated John Wesley. Of this production, which appears to have obtained more notice than it deserved, the following is a specimen:—

As soon as the wind it came fairly about,
That kept the king in, and his enemies out,
He determined no longer confinement to bear,
And thus to the duchess his mind did declare:
Quoth he, my dear *Kenny*, I've been tired a long while,
With living obscure in this poor little isle;
And now Spain and Pretender have no more mines to spring,
I'm resolved to go home and live like a king.

The duchess, in reply, approves of the monarch's intentions; and after ludicrously describing the Regency, by which the kingdom was to be governed during his absence, she says,

On the whole, I'll be hang'd, if all over the realm,
There are thirteen such fools to be put to the helm;
So for this time be easy, nor have jealous thought,
They hav'n't sense to sell you, nor are worth being bought.
'Tis for that (quoth the King, in very bad French,)
I chose them for my Regents, and you for my wench;
And neither, I'm sure, will my trust e'er betray,
For the devil won't take you, if I turn you away.

Notwithstanding the danger which had attended his return from Germany in 1726, in the following summer, although now an old man, the king determined on visiting his electorate. He, accordingly, embarked at Greenwich on the 3rd of June, and landed in Holland on the 7th. In the progress of his journey, he was attacked with a kind of lethargic paralysis, which he foresaw would be speedily mortal, and exclaimed to his attendant, "I am a dead man." But his desire to reach his electoral capital was so great, that he caused himself to be carried on to Osnaburg. Having lost all sense and motion on his arrival at that place, his further progress was impossible; and he died on the 11th of June, 1727, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. He was buried at Hanover, on the 3rd of the following September.

The person of the king, says Walpole, is as perfect in my memory as if I saw him but yesterday: it was that of an elderly man, rather pale, and exactly like his pictures and coins; not tall, of an aspect rather good than august, with a dark tie wig, a plain coat, waistcoat and breeches, of snuff-coloured cloth, with stockings of the same colour, and a blue riband over all.

In his old age, the king was guilty

of the wickedness and folly of taking an additional mistress. This person was Anne Brett, eldest daughter, by her second husband, of the repudiated wife of the Earl of Macclesfield, the unnatural mother of Savage, the poet. We learn from Walpole, that Miss Brett was very handsome, but dark enough, by her eyes, complexion, and hair, for a Spanish beauty; and that a coronet was to have rewarded her compliance, had not the king died before it could be granted.

He often dined, after shooting, at Sir Robert Walpole's house on Richmond Hill; where he indulged his partiality for punch to such an extent, that the Duchess of Kendal enjoined the Germans who usually accompanied him, to restrain him from drinking too much: but they went about their task with so little address, that the king took offence, and silenced them by the coarsest epithets in their mother tongue.

He was particularly reserved, and hated the parade of royalty. When he went to the opera, it was in no state; nor did he sit in the stage box, or forwards, but behind the Duchess of Kendal and Lady Walsingham, and in the second box, afterwards allotted to the maids of honour. His favourite play was Henry the Eighth: one night he attended closely to the scene in which Henry commands Wolsey to write letters of indemnity to those counties, in which the payment of taxes had been disputed; and he noticed, particularly, Wolsey's whisper to Cromwell,—

> Let it be noised,
> That through *our intercession*, this revokement
> And pardon comes.

"You see, George," said he, turning to the Prince of Wales, "what you have one day to expect!"

He appears to have entertained a very low opinion of the political integrity of his courtiers, and the honesty of his household. He laughed at the complaints made by Sir Robert Walpole against the Hanoverians, for selling places; and would not believe that the custom was not sanctioned by his English advisers and attendants. Soon after his first arrival in this country, a favourite cook, whom he had brought from Hanover, grew melancholy, and wanted to return home. The king having inquired why he wished to quit his household, the fellow replied, "I have long served your majesty honestly, not suffering any thing to be embezzled in your kitchen; but here, the dishes no sooner come from your table, than one steals a fowl, another a pig, a third a joint of meat, a fourth a pie, and so on, till the whole is gone; and I cannot bear to see your majesty so injured!" The king, laughing heartily, said, "My revenues here enable me to bear these things; and, to reconcile you to your place, do you steal like the rest, and mind you take enough!" The cook followed this advice, and soon became a very expert thief.

The following curious circumstance, with regard to church preferment in this reign, has been related:—The king was very partial to Dr. Lockier, and seeing him one day at court, desired the Duchess of Ancaster to ask him to join his evening party. The doctor, however, declined the honour, sending his duty to the king, and hoping he might be excused just then, as he was soliciting preferment from the ministers, and feared it might do him harm, should it be known that he had the honour of keeping such good company. George laughed, and said, he thought he was right. In a few weeks, Dr. Lockier kissed hands for the Deanery of Peterborough; and, as he rose from kneeling, the king good-humouredly whispered in his ear, "Well, now, doctor, you will not be afraid to come in the evening, I hope."

He was equally partial to Dr. Younger, who, when abroad upon his travels, had spent some time at the court of Hanover. On his accession, George the First found his reverend acquaintance was deputy-clerk of the closet. The king eagerly renewed the intimacy that had previously subsisted between them; and in the closet, as the doctor waited behind the royal chair, the king often talked with him in high Dutch. He used to call him his little dean; and was so condescending to him, that the deputy-clerk was looked upon as a favourite, and likely to gain higher preferment. This was disagreeable to the ministers,

Dr. Younger being suspected of toryism; and they sent him an official discharge. The king soon missed him, and asked what had become of his little dean. "He is dead, sir," was the reply. "Dead!" said his majesty, "I am sorry for it, for I meant to have done something for him." Shortly after, the king went a progress into the west of England, and, among other places, visited Salisbury; where, perceiving Dr. Younger in the cathedral, he called to him eagerly, and said, "My little dean, I am glad to see you alive; they told me you were dead: but where have you been all this time, and what has prevented my seeing you as usual?" The doctor replied, that he had been dismissed from his office; and that, after he had received an official letter, stating that the king had no further occasion for his services, he thought that it would have ill become him to have given his majesty any further trouble. "Oh!" said the king, warmly, "I perceive how this matter is; but," added he, with an oath, "you shall be the first bishop that I will make." It happened, however, that Dr. Younger died before any of the bishops, so that he was not benefited by his sovereign's intentions.

Such a barefaced imposition, as is recorded in the foregoing anecdote, would scarcely have been practised, even on such a king as George the First, had he understood the language of this country; his knowledge of which, up to the last day of his life, was exceedingly limited. Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, when a child, being carried to his grandfather on his birth-day, the king asked him at what hour he rose. "When the chimney-sweepers go about," replied the child. "Vat is de chimney-sweep?" inquired the king. "Have you been so long in England," said the boy, "and do not know what chimney-sweepers are? Why," continued he, pointing to Lord Finch, afterwards Earl of Winchelsea, who was a remarkably swarthy man, "they are like that man there." Sir Robert Walpole, says Lord Oxford, governed George the First in Latin, his majesty not speaking English, and his ministers no German, nor even French.

The king is said to have possessed some relish for humour. He derived amusement even from the coarse drolleries, by which his predilection for the electorate was held up to ridicule by the poetasters of the day. He once jocosely asked Doctor Savage why, during his long stay in Rome, he did not convert the pope. "Because, sir," replied the doctor, "I had nothing better than the papacy to offer his holiness." In the early part of this reign, a gentleman, living in the city, had been several times brought before the council, on suspicion of Jacobitism, but nothing conclusive could be proved against him. When the rebellion broke out, the suspected person wrote to the secretary of state, intimating, that, as of course, at such a critical period, he should be apprehended on a charge of Jacobitism, he begged the favour of being arrested in the course of a day or two,—for in the following week he intended going into Devonshire. The king, on being asked what he would have done with this individual, replied, "Poh! poh! there can be but little harm in one who writes so pleasantly."

About a year before the king's own death, that of his unfortunate consort, the Princess of Zell, took place: and her royal husband, most iniquitously, caused her will, together with that of her father, the Duke of Zell, to be burnt; in order, as it was believed, to deprive his own son, the Prince of Wales, of some important bequests. Walpole declares, that he had this fact from Queen Caroline.

A female fortune-teller had warned George the First to take care of his wife, as he would not survive her a year; and the king gave such credit to the prediction, that, on the eve of his last departure to the continent, he took leave of his son, and the Princess of Wales, with tears, telling them that he should never see them more. It was certainly his own fate that melted him, says Walpole, not the thought of quitting for ever two persons he hated. He did his son the justice to say, "Il est fougueux, mais il a de l'honneur;" but for Caroline, he termed her, to his confidants, "Cette diablesse, madame la princesse!"

About the same period, in a tender mood, he promised the Duchess of Kendal, that if she survived him, and it were possible for the departed to

return to this world, he would make her a visit. The duchess, on his death, so much expected the accomplishment of this engagement, that a large raven, or some black fowl, flying into one of the windows of her villa, at Isleworth, she was persuaded it was the soul of her departed monarch, so accoutred, and received and treated it with great respect and tenderness.

Among the few acts of munificence, or intercession on behalf of the unfortunate, attributed to George the First, are the following:—Dining at Guildhall with the Lord Mayor, a few days after his coronation, he ordered £1000 to be paid into the hands of the sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor debtors. In 1718, several galley slaves, who had been condemned solely for their religion, were liberated at Marseilles, owing to his urgent representations; and during the royal progress in 1722, he gave orders for releasing many criminals, and all the prisoners confined for debt in the gaols of the towns through which he passed, at his own expense. In 1724, he sent a letter to each of the Universities, declaring his intention to establish professorships of modern history, with a yearly salary of £400 each: and he further ordered, that his almoner should select twenty-four preachers, from the two Universities, to officiate, alternately, in the chapel at Whitehall, with a stipend of thirty pounds a year each.

Notwithstanding he professed never to forsake a friend, to endeavour to do justice to every person, and not to fear any man, on the whole, this monarch's character was the reverse of admirable. With scarcely one positive virtue, he possessed numerous vices. His youth was profligate, his manhood unprincipled, and his old age libidinous. He was upon bad terms with his mother; inflicted the most irreparable injuries on his wife; and treated his only son with malicious harshness. Although he is reported to have said to a German nobleman, who had congratulated him on being sovereign of Great Britain and Hanover, "Rather congratulate me on having such a subject as Newton in the one, and as Leibnitz in the other;" and notwithstanding his foundation of the professorships of modern history,—his donation of the Bishop of Ely's library, which cost him six thousand guineas, to the University of Cambridge,—the inclination he exhibited, but which was, it appears, thwarted by his ministers, to present Desaguliers with a valuable living,—and the notice with which he honoured Vertue, on that artist having engraved his portrait, from a picture by Kneller,—George the First evidently possessed no taste, either for literature or science. If genius flourished during his reign, it was not on account of royal patronage. His military talents appear to have been respectable; and the manner in which he managed his electorate before he became King of England, was highly creditable to his judgment. Toland says, in a pamphlet published about the year 1705, I need give no more particular proof of his frugality in laying out the public money, than that all the expences of his court, as to eating, drinking, fire, candles, and the like, are duly paid every Saturday night; the officers of his army receive their pay every month, and all the civil list are cleared every half year. He was greatly annoyed by the want of confidence in his economy, displayed by his British subjects; lamenting to his private friends that he had left his electorate to become a begging king; and adding, that he thought it very hard to be constantly opposed in his application for supplies, which it was his intention to employ for the benefit of the nation.

The various treaties in which he engaged, are so numerous and uninteresting, that it would be needlessly trespassing on the reader's patience, to detail the whole of them. The chief objects of his foreign policy seem to have been the enlargement of his electoral dominions, and the counteraction of attempts threatened, or made, by continental powers, in favour of the Pretender. After having entered into treaties of defensive alliance with France, Holland, and the Emperor, in 1715 he purchased, from Denmark, the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, which that power had conquered from Sweden. One of the articles of this bargain was, that George the First, as Elector of Hanover, should declare war against the Swedish monarch, Charles the Twelfth; who, on his part, formed an

alliance with the Czar, one of the objects of which avowedly was to seat the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. On the death of Charles the Twelfth, the Swedes entered into a pacific negotiation with George the First, which terminated in the cession of Bremen and Verden *to Hanover*, for a million of rix-dollars.

Prior to this treaty, England had become involved in a war with Spain, arising out of the discontent of the latter power, at the arrangements made by the quadruple alliance, with regard to Sicily and Sardinia. The Spanish fleet had been nearly destroyed by an English squadron, under Byng; and Lord Cobham had made a descent on Spain, captured Vigo, and destroyed two line-of-battle ships, with an immense quantity of naval stores. Spain, on the other hand, had despatched six thousand troops under the command of the Duke of Ormond, to raise the standard of the Pretender, in Scotland; but the ships, in which they were embarked, received so much damage in a storm off Cape Finisterre, that only two frigates, containing about three hundred men, reached their destination. On landing, they were joined by a few highlanders; who, however, were soon compelled to disperse by the king's forces, and the Spaniards surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Humbled by her defeats, Spain, in 1721, entered into a treaty of peace with this country. Secret articles were, at the same time, concluded between France, Spain, and England, by which the latter engaged not to oppose the views of Spain on Italy, while Spain and France *guaranteed the possession of Bremen and Verden to Hanover.* To induce Spain to enter into this arrangement, George the First is said to have declared his intention of abandoning Gibraltar, in a letter, written with his own hand, to the Spanish king. In 1725, when the famous treaty of Vienna was concluded, he suspected, but as it would seem erroneously, that, by secret articles between Spain and the emperor, force was to have been employed to put the former in possession of Gibraltar, and measures taken for supporting the Pretender's views on the British crown. That the latter was one of the objects of the treaty of Vienna, he asserted, in a speech to his parliament; but the imperial resident in London denied the allegation, and boldly charged the king with stating a falsehood.

Meanwhile, George the First had formed new defensive alliances with some of the continental powers; and, supposing Russia to have entered into the views of Spain and the emperor, he had sent a squadron, under Sir Charles Wager, to block up her fleet in the port of Revel; a measure which so provoked Russia, that she openly acceded to the obnoxious treaty of Vienna. Admiral Hosier had also been despatched to the West Indies, with a powerful fleet, to prevent the Spanish galleons from quitting their harbours; but, as he was not authorized to commit any direct hostilities, unless the galleons put to sea, he remained in a state of tantalizing inaction, while the Spaniards removed their treasures overland to Panama. Most of the men employed in this absurd expedition, and Admiral Hosier himself, fell victims to the climate. Spain, on the other hand, had actually attacked Gibraltar, which was so ably defended by Lord Portmore, that, after the trenches had been opened four months, no progress was made by the besiegers. At length the court of Madrid, at the intervention of that of Versailles, acceded to terms of accommodation, and the preliminaries of a general peace were signed, at Paris, on the 20th of May, 1727.

In these transactions, George the First acted with no great dignity as a monarch; and, apparently, with but little feeling for the welfare of his British subjects. Hanover was his hobby: and, by tracing the course of events, it will be seen, that the greater part, if not all, of the quarrels between this country and foreign powers, during his reign, may be attributed, either directly or remotely, to the king's passion for the aggrandizement of his trumpery electorate.

GEORGE THE SECOND, AND HIS CONSORT CAROLINE.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, King of Great Britain, was the son of George the First, and the unfortunate Sophia Dorothea, of Luneburg-Zell. He was born at Hanover, on the 30th of October, 1683. The Electress Sophia, his grandmother, had the chief direction of his education, which does not appear to have been better than usually falls to the lot of princes. Though far from a bigot in religion, he was yet superstitious. He is said to have been a firm believer in the existence of vampires, and to have been more than once angry with Sir Robert Walpole, for speaking irreverently of those imaginary blood-suckers.

In 1705, the young prince married Wilhelmina Dorothea Carolina, eldest daughter of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, by whom he had several children. During the campaign of 1708, he served, as a volunteer, under the command of Marlborough; at the battle of Oudenarde, he charged the enemy, at the head of the Hanoverian dragoons, with great bravery, and had his horse killed under him. Possessing, in a high degree, both the courage and avarice which adorned and disgraced his military tutor, the young prince seems to have imbibed but a very small portion of the duke's professional skill. Prior to the death of Queen Anne, the friends of his family, in this country, were desirous that he should make his public appearance at the English court; but the queen, it appears, sent the Earl of Clarendon, ambassador to Hanover, to persuade the elector not to permit his son to come over. The elector thought fit to obey the queen's pleasure, though greatly against the will of his mother; which that princess, it is added, (but the fact is very doubtful,) who was a high-spirited woman, laid so heavily to heart, that she fell sick, and died in a few days after.

On the accession of his father to the British throne, he was so elated, that he said, to an English nobleman, "I have not one drop of blood in my veins which is not English, and at the service of my father's subjects." This declaration was, probably, a genuine effusion of feeling; for, although it subsequently appeared that his political affections were by no means confined to England, he ever seemed desirous of governing it in a constitutional spirit, according to the measure of his ability and knowledge.

The prince accompanied his father to England; he was shortly afterwards created Prince of Wales; and, during the king's visit to Hanover, in 1716, was appointed guardian of the realm. In this situation, however, he excited the jealousy of his father. Reports of his affability and condescension to all parties were circulated, with an intention to contrast them with the coldness and reserve of the king, over whom he had the great advantage of being partially acquainted with the English language; which he is said to have spoken correctly, though with a strong German accent. The great popularity of the Princess of Wales also contributed to alienate the king's affection from his son; and their disagreement and separation formed a tolerably accurate prototype of that which afterwards occurred between George the Second and Prince Frederick.

During the differences between George the First and his son, Walpole, and the other leaders of that sub-division of the Whig party, which was out of power, rallied round the prince. It was not long before Walpole discovered, as he thought, a mode of achieving a triumph over the ministers; but he objected against the particulars of the scheme being laid before the prince, "because," said he, with his usual coarseness, "the fat ——, his wife, would betray the secret, and ruin all." This expression was afterwards repeated to the princess; and, it is said, she naturally felt much incensed against Walpole, for speaking of her in such a manner; but the crafty statesman found means to pacify her, before she had it in her power materially to thwart his political

designs. At length, through his interposition, an apparent, although not a real, accommodation of the differences between George the First and the prince was effected. The king gave a strong proof that his jealousy was not extinct, by never again consigning to his son the government of affairs during his absence: the prince, however, from the period of the reconciliation, seldom formally opposed his father's government, but passed his time chiefly in the society of a few select friends; of whom, the Earl of Scarborough, and Sir Spencer Compton, were the most favoured.

At the time of his accession, which took place on the death of his father, June the 11th, 1727, George the Second bore the character of a prince of high integrity, honour, and veracity. It is related, that on the morning after the news arrived of the demise of George the First, Lady Suffolk was surprised, on visiting the new queen, to observe the portrait of a lady, in royal robes, hanging up in her majesty's dressing-room; and, in the bed-chamber, a half-length of the same person, neither of which Lady S. had ever seen before. They were portraits of the king's mother, which he had hitherto kept concealed, not daring to produce them while his father lived. One of them he is supposed to have afterwards sent back to Hanover; and it may here be mentioned, to his credit, that he was scrupulously exact in keeping in each country whatever belonged to it. He caused a knife, fork, and spoon of gold, formerly belonging to Queen Anne, which he well remembered to have seen on his first arrival in England, to be sent back from Hanover, where he discovered them during his first visit to the continent, after he had become King. It is a curious fact, that he could not recollect having noticed any thing of consequence, appertaining to the deceased queen, about the palace, besides those comparatively trifling articles; such a clearance having been made of her majesty's jewels, or so rapidly had they been distributed by George the First among his German mistresses, that the Princess Caroline obtained only a pearl necklace.

The account of the death of George the First was first brought to Walpole, in a despatch from Townshend, who had accompanied that monarch to the continent. The minister instantly repaired to the palace at Richmond. The new king had then retired to take his usual afternoon nap. On being informed that his father was dead, he could scarcely be brought to put faith in the intelligence, until told that the minister was waiting in the ante-chamber with Lord Townshend's despatch. At length, he received Walpole, who, kneeling, kissed his hand, and inquired whom he would please to appoint to draw up the address to the privy council. "Sir Spencer Compton," replied the king, an answer which signified Sir Robert's dismissal. Sir Spencer was a worthy, formal character, so destitute either of ambition or ability, that on receiving the king's commands, he actually besought, and availed himself of, Walpole's assistance in preparing the draft. The king, during the latter part of his father's life, had taken such offence at Sir Robert's conduct, as to have frequently declared, that if he came to the throne, Walpole should never hold a post in the administration. Sir Robert had, also, as we have already related, seriously offended the queen, while Princess of Wales; but he won her entirely to his interest, at this critical period, by privately acquainting her, that if he were not turned out of office he would procure her a settlement of £100,000 per annum, to become payable on the king's demise. Sir Spencer Compton having publicly spoken of £60,000 a year as the intended jointure, her majesty saw the policy of forgetting the affront she had received from Walpole, and exerting her powerful influence over the king, in his behalf. "Tell Sir Robert," said she, to the messenger who had brought his proposals, "that the fat —— has forgiven him." To the astonishment of the public, Walpole so completely triumphed on this occasion, that all the ministers remained in office, except the Earl of Berkeley, first lord of the admiralty, who resigned in favour of Admiral Byng, Sir Robert's personal friend.

At the first council held by the new sovereign, Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, produced the late king's will, and delivered it to George the

Second; concluding that, of course, it would be opened, and publicly read. The monarch, however, quietly put the will in his pocket, and walked out of the room without uttering a word. The poor prelate was so astonished, that he wanted either courage or presence of mind to demand the publication of the instrument, or, at least, that it should be registered. No one present was willing to seize an honour which the trustee declined; and, as the king never after mentioned the will, whispers only, by degrees, informed the public that it was burnt; or, at least, that its injunctions were not fulfilled. What its contents were, has never been positively ascertained; but it was reported, that the royal testator had bequeathed £40,000 to the Duchess of Kendal, and a large legacy to his daughter, the Queen of Prussia. Of the latter, demands were said to have been afterwards frequently and roughly made by her son, the great Frederick; between whom, and his uncle, George the Second, much animosity existed. Lord Chesterfield, who had married the Countess of Walsingham, the Duchess of Kendal's niece and heiress, resenting his own proscription at court, was believed to have instituted, or, at least, to have threatened, a suit, for the recovery of the supposed legacy to his wife's aunt; and it was confidently asserted, that he received £20,000 in discharge of the claim. Horace Walpole, from whom we have these particulars, further states, that Lady Suffolk made the only plausible shadow of an excuse that could be offered, for George the Second's conduct in this affair: she stated, that his father had burnt two wills in his favour; probably those of his maternal grandfather and grandmother, the Duke and Duchess of Zell; or one of them might, perhaps, have been that of his mother. Walpole properly adds, that the crime of the first George could only palliate, not justify, the criminality of the second; for the latter did not punish the guilty, but the innocent.

The day after the arrival of the news of the late king's death, the parliament met in conformity to the act of settlement, and was prorogued by commission to the 27th. On that day the new monarch came to the house of peers; and in his speech from the throne gave the usual assurances of love for the constitution, and of a determination to secure the civil and religious rights of the people. The opposition was probably paralyzed by the re-appointment of the old ministers, and business proceeded with but little impediment. The entire revenue of the civil list, which produced about £130,000 a year more than the £700,000 granted to George the First, was settled on the king for life; and a jointure of £100,000 per annum was voted to the queen in case she should survive her consort. On the 17th of July, after a speech, in which the king expressed his gratitude for their zeal and affection, parliament was prorogued and shortly after dissolved.

As the same men were continued in office, of course the same public measures were pursued as during the latter part of the preceding reign. The interposition of the queen, in political affairs, appears to have operated beneficially for the country. She was not unacquainted with the English constitution; and often prevailed upon the king to consent to measures which he at first opposed, because they clashed with his native predilections for Hanover, or his passion for military glory. Notwithstanding the various amours in which he was engaged, he appears to have loved her as much as he was capable of loving any woman: a distinction which she well merited; for she united much of the gentleness of the female character to a masculine strength of understanding, which often came in aid of the king's feebler intellect, and quietly indicated the right course of action, without assuming any merit for the service. She had the rare good sense to see and acknowledge her own errors, without feeling, or seeming to feel, any distaste towards those who opposed them. She once formed a design of shutting up St. James's Park, and asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to do it. "Only a crown, madam," was the reply; and she instantly owned her imprudence with a good-natured smile. When, during the king's absence on the continent, she found her authority as regent insulted, by the outrageous proceedings of the Edinburgh mob, who had violently put

Captain Porteus to death, she expressed herself with great indignation, not only against the authors of the tragedy, but the magistrates who had suffered it to take place. "Sooner," said she, to the Duke of Argyle, "than submit to such an insult, I would make Scotland a hunting field!" "In that case, madam," answered the high-spirited nobleman, "I will take leave of your majesty, and go down to my own country to get my hounds ready." Such a reply would have irritated a weak mind, but it calmed that of the queen. She disclaimed the influence she really possessed over her husband, always affecting, as Walpole relates, in the king's company, if any one were present, to act the humble, ignorant wife. Even if the prime minister came on business which had previously been settled between him and the queen, she would rise, curtsey, and offer to retire. "There, you see," the king would exclaim, "how much I am governed by my wife, as they say I am—ha, ha! it is a fine thing to be governed by one's wife!" To this the queen would reply, "Oh! sir, I must be vain indeed to pretend to govern your majesty." Thus, by an affectation of humility, may a strong mind govern a feeble one, which would, perhaps, rebel against any obvious assumption of control.

Her political influence excited little less surprise than did the retention of the old ministry, which was the first instance of its exertion. As the king was known to have a mistress, it was considered by the opposition a matter of course that his wife was a mere cypher; and all female power and influence was supposed to be lodged with Mrs. Henrietta Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. This lady was a daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, of Buckling, in the county of Norfolk, and the wife of Charles Howard, who, although a younger son, eventually succeeded to his father's title of Earl of Suffolk. About the close of Queen Anne's reign, Howard and his wife went to Hanover with a view of conciliating the favour of their future sovereign. England, however, had no occasion to mourn for the gold they carried to Germany, for so limited were their circumstances, that Mrs. Howard is said to have sacrificed her beautiful head of hair to defray the expenses of a dinner, which her husband found it expedient to give the Hanoverian ministers. This was at a time when enormous full-bottomed wigs, which often cost twenty or thirty guineas each, were in fashion. Mrs. Howard was very much in favour with the intelligent Electress Sophia, and on her son's accession to the crown, she was appointed woman of the bedchamber to the Princess of Wales; whose royal husband, however, does not appear to have entertained any particular partiality for Mrs. Howard until some time after this period. The most promising of the young lords and gentlemen of the Whig party in power, and the liveliest and loveliest of the young ladies, formed the new court of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their arrival in this country. The apartment of the bed-chamber women in waiting consequently became the fashionable rendezvous of the most eminent wits and beauties of the day. Distinguished for universal admiration, even among this galaxy, was Miss Bellenden, one of the maids of honour, whom Horace Walpole describes as having a charming air, face, and person, with such agreeable manners, that she was afterwards invariably mentioned by her cotemporaries as the most perfect creature they had ever known. The prince frequented the waiting-room, and soon felt a stronger inclination for Miss Bellenden than he had ever entertained for any other female except his wife. But his gallantry was indelicate, and his avarice disgusting. One evening, while sitting by her, he took out his purse and counted his money over, until the giddy girl lost her patience, and cried out, "Sir, I cannot bear it! If you count your money any more I will go out of the room." In fact, her heart was engaged, as the prince, finding his love fruitless, at length suspected. He was even so generous as to promise her, that if she would discover the object of her choice, and would engage not to marry without his knowledge, he would consent to the match, and be kind to her husband. She gave him the promise he exacted; and then, lest he should throw any obstacle in the way, married, without his knowledge, Colonel Campbell, one of the grooms of his

bed-chamber; and who, long afterwards, succeeded to the title of Duke of Argyle. The prince never forgave her for breaking her word; and whenever she went to the drawing-room, as from her husband's situation she was sometimes obliged to do, though trembling at what she knew she had to undergo there, the prince always stepped up to her and whispered some harsh reproach in her ear.

Mrs. Howard now became the prince's favourite: it is not probable that love for his person had any share in the sacrifice she made of her virtue; and George, although amorous, took unto himself a mistress rather to prove he was not governed by his wife, and from a silly idea, that gallantry was becoming, than from a fondness for variety. Mrs. Howard would probably have preferred the advantages of her situation to its *eclat*; but secresy would by no means have answerd the prince's purpose: the lady's husband, of course, became acquainted with the intrigue, to which he gave additional publicity, by vociferously demanding her before the guards and other persons, in the quadrangle of St. James's palace. He afterwards wrote a letter to her, which he procured the Archbishop of Canterbury to place in the hands of the princess, who was thus afforded the pleasure of delivering it personally to her husband's mistress. Some apprehensions, it seems, were entertained that Howard would attempt to take possession of his frail spouse by force; for, when the usual time arrived for the prince and his court to remove to Richmond, as Mrs. Howard, being only woman of the bedchamber, could not, according to etiquette, be permitted to ride in the same coach with the princess, where, it was presumed, she would have been safe, the Duke of Argyle and his brother took her to their house at Richmond, several hours before the departure of the prince and princess from their town residence. Shortly afterwards a negotiation was commenced with the obstreperous husband, which ended in his selling his wife for a pension of twelve hundred a year.

Walpole describes this lady as having been of a just height, well made, extremely fair, with the finest light brown hair, and features regular and agreeable rather than beautiful. She was remarkably genteel, and always dressed with taste and simplicity. Her personal charms had suffered but little diminution up to the period of her death, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. Her mental qualifications were by no means shining; her eyes and countenance showed her character, which was grave and mild. She preserved uncommon respect to the end of her life, and from the propriety and decency of her behaviour, was always treated as if her virtue had never been questioned; her friends even affecting to suppose that her connection with the king had been confined to pure friendship.

Through the king's disinclination to grant any favours to a mistress, and the queen's ascendancy over the minister as well as her consort, Mrs. Howard's influence was so limited, that she succeeded only in very subordinate recommendations, except in procuring a barony and a good place for her brother. The king had seen and lamented that his father had been governed by his mistresses, and was so extremely cautious to avoid a similar error, that the Countess of Yarmouth, the only one among his own concubines who possessed any real influence over him, once requested an influential person to procure a trifling place for one of her servants, but charged him not to mention to the king that it was at her request; "because," she added, "if it be known that I have applied, I have no chance of succeeding."

Considering her situation, as the established mistress of a sovereign, Mrs. Howard's pecuniary acquisitions were but moderate; and it appears, although a rigid economist, she found herself straitened for money after her retirement from court, on account of the lapse of some annuities which she had obtained on the lives of persons whom she survived. Even during the zenith of her favour she was not only subject to mortifications from the queen, but to insult from the king, and a slavish attendance on both. Although the queen used to call her "My good Howard," she took a malicious pleasure in employing her in the most servile offices about her person. One day while Mrs. Howard was engaged in putting on the queen's handkerchief, the king came

in, and snatched it off, exclaiming, "Because you have an ugly neck yourself you wish to hide her majesty's." It was his custom to visit her every evening at nine; but with such dull punctuality, that he frequently walked about his chamber for ten minutes with his watch in his hand, if the stated minute had not arrived.

Mrs. Howard had been early affected with deafness; but the king appears to have made little or no objection to her on this score, while she was young; but after she had passed the meridian of life, he said, in a letter to the queen, who dreaded his contracting an attachment for a more blooming beauty, and had even prevented Mrs. Howard from leaving the court as early as she wished to do, "I don't know why you will not let me part with a deaf old woman, of whom I am weary." She retired from her unenviable situation in the palace about the year 1735, and her first husband being dead, married a Mr. George Berkeley, whom she survived. The remainder of her life was spent in retirement, chiefly at a villa near Twickenham.

We turn with pleasure, from the private life of the king, to public affairs. The new parliament assembled on the 23rd of January, 1728, and ministers soon found that the election had procured an accession to the number of their supporters in the house. The members had hitherto been divided into Tories, Hanoverians, and Jacobites; but these appellations were now dropped, and only two political sects were spoken of, namely—the court party and the country party.

Throughout the greater part of this reign, there seem to have been two points of controversy, on which the strength of ministers was put to the proof in every session; these were the national debt and the standing army. The former, on the accession of George the Second, amounted to thirty millions, which was then deemed an enormous amount; its constant increase formed a reasonable ground of complaint and alarm; while demands for new supplies were made, and invariably granted, session after session, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the country party, who protested, that government incurred large expenses without prescience or necessity; and, that the rapid increase of the national debt, would, by multiplying the taxes, soon become an intolerable burthen, especially on the lower classes of the community.

In the month of April, 1728, the king paid a visit to Cambridge, with a large retinue of persons of rank; and after dining in the hall of Trinity College, he so far overcame his natural parsimony, as to present the sum of £2,000 to the university, to defray the expenses of his entertainment.

Shortly afterwards, Sir Charles Hotham was sent to Berlin, as minister plenipotentiary, to propose a marriage between the Prince of Wales and the eldest daughter of his uncle the King of Prussia; and another between the heir-apparent to the throne of Prussia, and the King of England's second daughter. His Prussian majesty insisted, in reply, that his heir-apparent was quite as worthy of the Princess Royal of England, as George the Second's eldest son was of the Princess Royal of Prussia: and that, although he had no objection to one of the proposed unions taking place, he would not consent to both. The negotiation terminated by no means amicably between the two monarchs, whose personal enmity, at length, arose to such a height, that they seriously thought of settling their disputes by a duel. George the Second being at Hanover, and his royal brother-in-law at Saltzdahl, near Brunswick, it was determined that the territory of Hilderheim should be the place of meeting. His Britannic majesty's intended second was Brigadier General Sutton; and Colonel Derscheim was selected to fill that important office on the part of the King of Prussia. Borck, Frederick's ambassador to the court of St. James's, from which he had been abruptly dismissed, immediately repaired to his master, at Saltzdahl; but finding him in a terrible rage with his royal brother-in-law, he deemed it prudent to feign approbation of the intended combat, and offered to be the bearer of a challenge. But shortly afterwards, the king having become a little calmer, he ventured to address him in the following manner: "Sire, I allow that your majesty's

quarrel is not to be terminated any other way than by a duel; but your majesty being just recovered from a most serious illness, and your health not being yet by any means re-established, a relapse may occur on the day before, or, perhaps, at the very hour of the important meeting; and in that case, what would the world say? How the King of England would boast! What scandalous constructions might be put on the circumstance! What an odious suspicion of your majesty's courage might ensue! Therefore, I ask, if you do not think it would be better to take no steps in the affair for a fortnight?" The king is said to have reluctantly acquiesced in the proposed delay; the challenge was not sent; and the ministers on both sides gained sufficient time to effect a reconciliation between the royal disputants.

In November, 1730, we find it recorded, that the king and queen, returning from Kew Green to St. James's, were overturned in their coach, near Lord Peterborough's, at Parsons' Green, about six in the evening; the wind having blown out the flambeaux, so that the coachman could not see the way; but their majesties received no injury.

In 1732, Sir Robert Walpole brought a bill into parliament, for an extension of the excise, which excited so violent a clamour, that the proposed measure was abandoned. Public rejoicings took place on this occasion: Walpole was burned in effigy by the populace; and the opposition, elated with their success, soon after made an attempt to repeal the septennial bill, and bring back triennial parliaments, as settled at the revolution. The motion was rejected by the majority; but as on this occasion the country party seemed to have gained strength, ministers thought proper to dissolve the parliament, and to call another by the same proclamation.

In 1736, Frederick, Prince of Wales, was married to Augusta, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, and, soon afterwards, very serious differences occurred between the sovereign and his son, principally, although other grave causes of offence existed, on account of the prince having omitted to acquaint his royal parents with the pregnancy of the princess until the month in which her accouchement took place; and having hurried her, at a most critical period, from Hampton Court to St. James's palace, where she was delivered of the Princess Augusta two hours after her arrival. The king considered this conduct as an insult to himself and the queen, and ordered his son to quit the palace with his family as soon as the Princess of Wales could safely be removed. The heir-apparent accordingly, soon after, retired to Norfolk-house, and became so positively identified with the opposition, that the king, at length, issued an order forbidding all those who visited the court of the prince and princess to appear in his majesty's presence at any of the royal palaces.

About this period, an English nobleman, who had more than once quietly endured a gross affront from a peer of equal rank, was a very assiduous talebearer of the improprieties of the prince to his father, and once even had the audacity to call the heir-apparent a fool; upon which the king turned short upon him, and said, "My lor duke, by gar me no tank you for van fine speech of fool; and learn from me, dat do de huys of Brunswick may have produced as many fools as any van sovereign huys in Europe, it never yet vaas known to produce van coward or poltroon, my lor duke!"

In 1737, Walpole brought in a bill to limit the number of playhouses, and to place dramatic writings under the censorship of the lord chamberlain; which, although it was powerfully opposed by Lord Chesterfield, as an infringement on the liberties of the press, was carried through both houses of parliament.

On the 20th of November in this year (1737), Queen Caroline died of an inflammation in her bowels, and was buried on the 17th of the following month, in Westminster Abbey. She had for some time been ruptured, but until her last illness nobody was aware of the fact, except the king, her German nurse, and one other person. Although labouring under such a dangerous complaint, which she was exceedingly anxious to conceal, she made it so invariable a rule never to refuse a desire of the king, that when the royal family was at Richmond, she walked several miles with him every morning; and more than once, when she had the

gout in her foot, dipped her whole leg in cold water to be ready to attend him. The pain, adds Walpole, her bulk, and the exercise, threw her into such fits of perspiration as vented the gout; but those exertions hastened the crisis of her distemper.

George the Second always preferred the queen to any other woman; nor did he ever describe his idea of a beauty, but he drew the picture of his wife. Sir Robert Walpole, who knew him well, asserted that the king loved Queen Caroline's little finger better than Lady Suffolk's whole body. She is described as having been very handsome at the time of her marriage, nor did the small pox, which she afterwards took, materially affect her beauty. Her countenance was indicative either of majesty or mildness, as she pleased: her eyes were very expressive, her voice captivating, and her hands beautifully small, plump, and graceful. In the beginning of his amour with Madame de Walmoden, the king, who invariably confided his attachments to the queen, often said, in his letters from Hanover to her majesty, "I know you will love the Walmoden, because she loves me;" and so notorious was her acquiescence in his intrigues, that, about this time, Blackbourn, the Archbishop of York, told her one day, that he had been talking to her minister, Walpole, about the new mistress, and was glad to find her majesty was such a sensible woman as to like her husband should divert himself. In her epistles to the king, who complained of their brevity when they were nineteen pages long, she approved of his incontinence, for which she furnished him with the excuse that she was old and unworthy of him. By thus consenting to, or rather encouraging, his ruling vice, she preserved her influence over him undiminished, and made herself the mistress of his mistresses.

For some years, however, previously to her last fatal illness, the queen's constitution seemed gradually to give way, and she lost much of her habitual cheerfulness, on account, perhaps, of her constantly strugging to conceal her vexation at the open and shameless licentiousness of the king; which, according to Walpole, rendered her miserable, notwithstanding her apparent content. Her immoral and disgusting acquiescence in her husband's amours, by which, for the sake of securing her own influence over him, she allowed the palace to become a brothel, has induced a suspicion that she had no love for the king; and was, therefore, invulnerable to jealousy. The Duke of Grafton insisted that she loved nobody; and hearing a tale of a German prince, for whom she was said to have entertained an affection before her marriage, he exclaimed, "G—d! madam, I wish I could have seen the man you could love." "Why," said she, "don't you think I love the king?" "G—d! madam," replied the duke, "I wish I was King of France, and I would be sure whether you do or do not."

She appears to have taken great delight in ornamental gardening: Queen Caroline, says Daines Barrington, threw a string of ponds, in Hyde Park, into one, so as to form what is called the Serpentine River, from its being not exactly straight, as all the ponds were before. She is likewise well known to have planted and laid out the gardens, both of Richmond and Kensington, upon a larger scale, and in better taste than we have any instance of before that period. She seems, also, to have been the first introducer of expensive buildings in gardens, if one at Lord Barrington's is excepted. The king did not interfere with his wife in these pursuits; as, he said, he did not care how she flung her own money away. After her death, however, it was discovered, that she was in debt to the treasury, to the amount of £20,000 or upwards.

To her eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, notwithstanding the aversion he displayed towards her, she behaved, for some time, with great kindness; but, at length, felt so indignant at his conduct, that she refused to admit him into her presence, even when she knew herself to be at the point of death. This is an additional proof, to those already given, of the stern resolution which has been generally attributed to Queen Caroline by her cotemporaries. Her good sense and kindness of disposition are strikingly exemplified in the following anecdote:—One of the princesses having, without the least occasion, suffered a lady in wait-

ing to stand by her chair for a considerable time, when the royal offender came, as usual, to read to her majesty in the evening, the queen would not permit her to sit down, but kept her standing, until she was nearly exhausted; and then, alluding to the manner in which the princess had treated the lady in waiting, observed, "You are now, my dear, capable of feeling how improper it is, unnecessarily to make those who are about you the victims of etiquette."

She was one of the earliest supporters of inoculation in this country; having, when Princess of Wales, permitted Dr. Mead, immediately after the success of the operation had been ascertained on some condemned criminals, to inoculate two of her daughters.

Gay's opera of "Polly" gave her such extraordinary offence, that the Duchess of Queensbury, who, out of friendship for the author, thought proper to defend it, was ordered to quit the court. On this occasion, her grace stated, by letter, to their majesties, that she was surprised, and well pleased, at receiving so agreeable a command as forbidding her the court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a very great civility upon the king and queen.

To the study of divinity, she is said to have been extremely partial. She told Sale, the celebrated oriental scholar, that, during breakfast, she amused herself by reading Butler's Analogy of Religion to Human Nature; a book which Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, said, always gave him the head-ache if he only looked into it. She was, however, accused of affecting a fondness for learning which she did not possess, and her religious opinions were suspected of having been far from orthodox. It is even asserted, that she refused to take the sacrament, when Archbishop Potter went to her for the purpose of administering it. The courtiers in the ante-room crowded round the prelate, it is added, as he retired, anxiously inquiring, "My lord, has the queen received?" but he eluded the question, by replying most devoutly, "Her majesty was in a heavenly disposition!" Still it must not be concealed, that she is said to have died in a manner worthy of a christian. When very near her end, she inquired of one of the physicians in attendance, "How long can this last?" "Your majesty will soon be eased of your pains," was the reply. "The sooner the better," said the queen: and she then most fervently engaged in extempore prayer. Shortly afterwards, she twice desired that cold water might be thrown over her, to support her strength, while her family put up a final petition in her behalf. "Pray aloud," said she, "that I may hear you." She then faintly joined them in repeating the Lord's prayer; and, at its conclusion, calmly laid down, waved her hand, and expired.

The king, it appears, duly appreciated the loss he sustained by the death of his consort. During her illness, he had watched by her bed-side, with unabated attention, and could scarcely be prevailed on to take any rest or refreshment. As soon as the first emotions of grief had subsided, he delighted to talk of her, to recount her virtues, and conjecture how she would have acted on occasions of difficulty. He continued the salaries of all her officers and nominal servants who were not taken into his own household, and commanded a list of her numerous periodical benefactions to be laid before him; saying, it was his intention that nobody should be a sufferer by her death but himself. Shortly after her demise, Walpole had an interview with the king, who, with a flood of tears gushing from his eyes, gave a confidential detail of the inimitable virtues of his royal consort; he particularly dwelt on the great relief and assistance which he had found from her noble and calm disposition, in governing so humoursome and inconstant a people as the English; adding, that he must, for the future, lead a helpless, disconsolate, and uncomfortable life, and that he did not know what to do, nor which way to turn himself.

Some time afterwards, one morning before his hour of rising, the king said to Baron Brinkman, one of his German attendants, "I hear you have a picture of my wife, which she gave you, and which is a better likeness than any in my possession; bring it to me." When it was brought, the king seemed greatly affected; and, after a short pause, he said, "It is very like; put it upon the

chair at the foot of my bed, and leave it till I ring the bell." At the end of two hours, the baron was summoned, and the king said to him, "Take this picture away; I never yet saw the woman worthy to buckle her shoe."

Madam de Walmoden, afterwards Lady Yarmouth, who had been the king's mistress at Hanover, during his latter visits to his continental dominions, came over to England shortly after the death of Queen Caroline. She had two sons, both of whom bore her husband's name, but the younger of them was suspected to have been the king's child, and consequently obtained considerable homage from the courtiers. Lord Chesterfield, on going to the palace to kiss hands, when he was appointed secretary of state, found a fair young lad in the antichamber, whom he concluded to be Lady Yarmouth's supposed son by the king; the earl, accordingly, began to be profuse in his attentions to the boy, and prodigal in expressions of prodigious regard for his mamma. When he had done, the lad said, "I suppose your lordship takes me for master Louis; but I am only Sir William Russell, one of the pages."

Hitherto, the nation, during the reign of George the Second, had been at peace; but it was doubted whether the blessing had not been secured by some sacrifice of public honour. This feeling was so prevalent, that in 1739, the ministry, in spite of their pacific policy, were compelled to enter into a war with Spain, on the ground of the insults and injuries offered to British subjects and their commerce, in South America. The first act of open hostility on our part proved eminently auspicious; Admiral Vernon having, with a force deemed very indequate to the enterprize, attacked and destroyed the fortifications of Porto Bello. This exploit rendered the war exceedingly popular; and supplies were cheerfully granted for carrying it on with vigour. Anson was sent with a squadron to distress the enemy in the South seas. After an absence of three years, he returned in his only remaining ship, with which he had gallantly engaged and taken a richly laden Spanish galleon. A powerful armament was also fitted out against Carthagena, which, as it appears, through gross mismanagement, entirely failed in its object, and tended materially to accelerate the overthrow of Walpole and his coadjutors. The public voice was against them, and the Prince of Wales threw all his influence into the scale of their opponents. At length, on the 28th of January, 1742, they were in a minority of one, on a question relating to the Chippenham election; on the 2nd of February their defeat was more signal; on the 3rd the house was adjourned to the 18th; and in the interval Walpole resigned, and was made Earl of Orford. When he went to take leave of the king, his majesty was affected even to tears, and frequently sought his advice on public affairs, during the brief period between the minister's political downfal and decease.

The king's old and inefficient favourite, the Earl of Wilmington, was placed nominally at the head of the new government, with the title of first lord of the treasury; Mr. Sandys was made chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord Carteret (afterwards Earl of Granville) one of the secretaries of state. These were the principal changes in office, and the policy, both internal and external, of the new ministers was soon found not to differ materially from that of their predecessors.

The people had now become disgusted with naval operations; they sighed for a renewal of the victories in Flanders, and the king warmly sympathized with them in their inclination. Accordingly, on the death of Charles the Second, France and other foreign powers having conspired to divest his daughter, Maria Theresa, of her inheritance, George the Second, who had been guarantee of the pragmatic sanction, sent a body of British and Hanoverian troops into Flanders to oppose her enemies; but the national expectation was most bitterly disappointed through want of skill in the commanders. A gleam of glory, however, with no permanent advantage, resulted from the battle of Dettingen, which was fought in 1743. The French, in order to prevent the junction of the Austrian and British forces, assembled an army of sixty thousand men upon the east side of the river Mayne. The Earl of Stair, to whom the command of his Britannic majesty's troops had

been entrusted, suffered himself to be surrounded by the enemy, near the village of Dettingen; and had the French acted with prudence, the British and Hanoverian troops must have been compelled to surrender. The enemy, however, rashly ventured on making a direct attack, which was so vigorously and resolutely met that they were driven back across the Mayne, with considerable loss. The king himself was present at this battle, and behaved with his accustomed bravery. He rode a vicious charger, which carried him, against his will, out of the heat of the conflict, to a considerable distance: at length, with the assistance of Ensign, afterwards General, Trapand, he succeeded in stopping the horse, and dismounted, exclaiming, with ludicrous but truly characteristic energy, "Aha! now dat I am upon mine own legs, I am sure dat I sal not run away!" During this battle the French gens d'armes were repulsed with great slaughter, in an attack on the Scotch Greys; and, many years after, the king, having highly extolled the martial appearance of some troops, at a review, was sneeringly asked by the French ambassador, who was present, if he had ever seen the gens d'armes; "No," replied the king, "but I can tell you, and so can dey, dat my Greys have."

An ode, in honour of the success of the British arms, in 1743, was set to music, and frequently performed in the great council chamber, at St. James's, before the king and court. His majesty, on these occasions, invariably arrayed himself in the dress, including the hat and scarf, which he had worn when serving under Marlborough, at the battle of Oudenarde. In this suit, which had become obsolete through the change of fashion, the king strutted about the circle, to the great amusement of his court. One day, while thus absurdly exhibiting himself, some person present gave utterance to the following lines:—

> Sure such a day was never known!
> Such a king! and such a throne!

This couplet was so much relished by the assembly, as to be repeated in full chorus. The king, of course, heard it, but had not sufficient acuteness to perceive its irony; and one of the courtiers having applauded it, a general clapping of hands ensued, which so pleased his majesty, that he expressed himself as being highly flattered at the complimentary couplet, and the civil manner in which it had been received.

The interference of the king at the battle of Dettingen, so disgusted the Earl of Stair, that he resigned his command, which his majesty subsequently confided to his second son, William, the celebrated Duke of Cumberland, who, in the following year, (1744,) was defeated at Fontenoy, with considerable loss; and the French, during the remainder of the war, maintained a triumphant ascendancy over the British and Hanoverian troops in Flanders.

In 1745, the northern Jacobites having invited the young Pretender to raise his standard in Scotland, Charles Edward embarked in a French frigate, and landed at the head of a few followers, sometime in the month of July. Having been joined by several Highland clans, he routed the royal troops at Preston-Pans, boldly marched over the borders, and advanced as far as Derby; but the king's forces, under the Duke of Cumberland, who had come over from Flanders for the purpose of being placed at their head, encountering the insurgents at Culloden, on the 16th of April, 1746, obtained a decisive victory, by which the Pretender's cause was utterly ruined. The duke acted with horrid barbarity after the battle, against the Jacobites, so many of whom were also subsequently executed, that George the Second, in a spirit of humanity, which does him much credit, on being requested to sign the death-warrant of Dr. Cameron, an adherent of the exiled family, exclaimed,—"Surely too much blood has already been spilled for this cause!"

The young Pretender escaped with difficulty to the continent, after a series of exceedingly romantic adventures: in one of which, after a reward of £30,000 had been proclaimed for his capture, he sought and obtained the protection of a poor Highlander, named Mac Jan, who was afterwards convicted, and executed at Inverness, for stealing a cow: an offence, it is said, of which he had been guilty, to relieve the dreadful distress of his family. George the Second felt much chagrined, when he was

made acquainted with the fidelity and fate of poor Mac Jan: and declared, that had his conduct to Charles Edward been communicated to him in time, the Highlander should have been placed above the necessity of committing the crime for which he had suffered.

The young Pretender is said to have subsequently visited this country on more than one occasion, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of public feeling in his favour. The king, it is related, one day asked Lord Holdernesse, then secretary of state, where Charles Edward was?—"Upon my word, sire," was the reply, "I don't exactly know; I suppose in Italy; but I'll consult my last despatches."—"Poh, poh! man," said the king, "don't trouble your head about despatches; I'll tell you where he is: he is now at No. ——, in the Strand, and was last night at Lady ——'s rout. What shall we do with him?" Lord Holdernesse proposed calling a council; but the king said, "No, no; we can manage the business without a council. Let him stay where he is at present; and when the poor man has amused himself with looking about London, he will go home again."

While the rebellion was raging, he went one day to the council-board, some time after the members had assembled, and on asking the subject of deliberation, he was told, that they were considering how to take care of his sacred person. "Gentlemen," said his majesty, "take care of yourselves; for myself, I am resolved to die King of England."

Had not the Duke of Cumberland been successful, it is positively asserted, that the king would have personally taken the field against the rebels; and no doubt exists, but, had need been, he would have fought for his crown, with courage equal to that displayed by Richard Plantagenet, at the battle of Bosworth.

Although he was not destined to draw his sword, it is stated, that despicable as literature was, in his opinion, he actually wielded a pen in support of his rights; having corrected the proofs for press, of a pamphlet against the Jacobites, written, at Earl Gower's request, by Dr. Webster.

Before the battle of Culloden, additional troops being required to act against the rebels, the king was exceedingly desirous of strengthening his forces in the north by those regiments of the guards which had recently arrived from the continent; where, although the campaign was by no means fortunate, they had eminently distinguished themselves; but he felt some delicacy in calling upon them to march against an enemy, so recently after their fatigues and exploits abroad. In this dilemma, by the advice of an experienced general, he called a military levee, at which the principal officers of the guards attended, to whom he delivered the following brief but exceedingly business-like speech:—"Gentlemen, you cannot be ignorant of the present precarious situation of the country; and though I have had such recent instances of your exertions, the necessity of the times, and the knowledge I have of your hearts, induce me to demand your services again. All of you who are willing to meet the rebels hold up your right hands; all you who may, from particular reasons, feel it an inconvenience, hold up your left." In an instant, every officer elevated his right hand; and the king was so affected at their alacrity, that he burst into tears and immediately retired. The next day the guards marched to Finchley; and Hogarth, as it is well known, some time afterwards painted a humorous picture on this subject, which he had determined to dedicate to George the Second, but altered his resolution on account of the following dialogue, which took place between the king and a nobleman in waiting:—"Who is dis Hogarth? "inquired the king. "A painter, my liege," was the reply. "I hate bainting, and boetry too," quoth the sovereign; "neider de one nor de oder ever did any good." "The picture, please your majesty, must undoubtedly be considered as a burlesque." "What, a bainter burlesque a soldier! He deserves to be bicketed for his insolence. Away wid his trumpery!"

Dull as George the Second evidently was, he does not appear to have been altogether inaccessible to broad humour. On one occasion, during his return through Holland from Hanover, his carriage broke down, and he was compelled to seek shelter and refreshment, with Lord Delaware, and three or four of his servants, at a Dutch public

house, the master of which charged nearly a hundred pounds for the royal entertainment, which merely consisted of coffee for the king and his lordship, and gin for the attendants. "Are coffee and gin very rare articles in these parts?" inquired Lord Delaware. "No, but kings are," replied the Dutchman. The king laughed at this reply, called the fellow a clever rogue, and ordered the bill to be paid. After he had ceased to attend the theatres, Macklin's farce of Love à la Mode having been acted with much applause, he sent for the manuscript, and had it read to him, by a sedate old Hanoverian gentleman, who, being but little acquainted with English, spent eleven weeks in puzzling out the author's meaning. The king, however, it is said, was much pleased with the piece, and highly enjoyed the Irishman's getting the better of his rivals, and gaining the lady's hand. He is reported, also, to have had his risibility greatly excited by the following ludicrous circumstance: Heidegger, who was a sort of reformer of masquerades and operas, and who is celebrated in the Tatler as the Swiss Count, having been purposely made drunk at an entertainment given by the Duke of Montague, at the Devil Tavern, near Temple Bar, he was laid on a bed, in a state of insensibility; and Miss Salmon was introduced to take a mould of his face, from which an excellent cast was afterwards made, and coloured in imitation of life. The duke next procured a suit of clothes exactly resembling Heidegger's; in which, with the assistance of the mask, a person of Heidegger's height and bulk was engaged to personate the latter, at a masquerade, conducted by Heidegger, and honoured by the presence of his majesty and the Countess of Yarmouth. No sooner was the king seated, than Heidegger ordered the musicians to play the national anthem; but immediately that his back was turned, the false Heidegger appeared, and commanded them to strike up the Jacobite measure of "Over the water to Charley." All who were not in the plot felt wofully dismayed. Heidegger stamped liked a madman, and the king and the countess, who had, doubtless, been let into the secret, laughed immoderately. "God save the King" was re-commenced, and Heidegger again retired; but he had only proceeded to the next room, when his malicious facsimile appeared in the gallery, and, imitating Heidegger's voice and manner, swore at the musicians, and enjoined them on pain of his displeasure to resume "Over the water to Charley." The orchestra obeyed, and a repetition of the previous scene ensued. At, length the duke told the amazed Heidegger that the king was in a violent passion; and that he had better go to his majesty and beg pardon for the musicians, who were evidently mad. Heidegger accordingly approached the king, and was about to make a humble apology, when the counterfeit advanced, and protested that the obnoxious tune had not been played at *his* instigation. "It is clearly," said he, pointing to the true Heidegger, "the work of that devil in my likeness." Heidegger, who had not seen his imitator before, stared, turned pale, and could not utter a word. The counterfeit was then directed to terminate the hoax by taking off his mask.

The king felt very indignant at being opposed, as he frequently was, by his ministers, and sometimes obstinately persisted in having his own way. Perceiving that the name of a general, whom he admired, was omitted in a list of promotions, his majesty inquired for what reason that particular person's name had been so unaccountably passed over. "The man is mad," replied the minister. "Oh! is he?" said the king, "then let him be advanced and employed, so that he may have an opportunity of biting a few of my other generals."

A somewhat similar instance of the king's opposition to the wishes of his ministers, with regard to a military promotion, has been recorded. An officer, named Otway, having the rank of colonel in the service, was advised by his friends to present a statement to the king, complaining that several junior colonels had been appointed to regiments over his head. He accordingly employed the chaplain of his corps to draw up the necessary petition to his majesty, which concluded with the usual words, "And your petitioner shall ever pray," &c. The colonel objected to this phrase, and said to the chaplain, "You have ended the petition as though it

were your own." The chaplain in vain contended that the conclusion was regular; the colonel insisting that, as the petition came from a soldier, and not a clergyman, *fight* ought to be substituted for *pray;* and it was eventually forwarded to the king with this termination: "And your petitioner shall ever *fight*," &c. The king was much pleased at the oddity of the expression, and soon afterwards gave Otway a vacant regiment, which the ministers were exceedingly desirous of bestowing on one of their supporters in parliament.

We find another case, in which a brave soldier was, perhaps, as much indebted to his ludicrous ignorance, as to his services, for the king's favour. At the termination of that glorious battle, in which Wolfe expired in the arms of victory, a gallant Scot, named Donald Macpherson, sat down by a heap of the enemy who had fallen victims to his prowess, and after wiping the perspiration from his sunburnt brow, regaled his nostrils with a hearty pinch of snuff. The king having heard of the circumstance, on the regiment's return from Canada, expressed a desire to see the valiant old highlander, who was accordingly taken to court by his captain, and introduced to the royal presence. The king graciously presented his hand for Donald to kiss; but the old soldier, being totally ignorant of the ceremonies of a palace, thought his majesty wanted snuff, and thrust his horn into the royal hand, to which he gave a very hearty squeeze. The sovereign laughed, took a pinch from the horn in great good humour, and, as it appears, without asking any one's leave, made Donald a lieutenant, with liberty to retire on half-pay for life.

A young lieutenant of marines, who had lost both his legs at the siege of Fort St. Philip, having in vain memorialized for some addition to his half-pay, at length represented his case to the king, who not only presented him with £500 smart money, but insisted on his being granted a pension of £200 a year.

In the contest of obstinacy between the king and his "faithful servants," the latter, however, were frequently successful. A lucrative office having become vacant, his majesty promised it to one of his personal friends; but his ministers determined that it should be given to an adherent of their own. The king was made acquainted with their resolution, and when Lord Chesterfield went to him with the blank appointment for the purpose of asking, as a matter of form, in whose name it should be filled up, the king exclaimed pettishly, "Give it to Belzebub, if you like." "Would it please your majesty," askd the earl, taking up a pen, "that the document should be addressed as usual,—'To our trusty and well-beloved cousin?'" The king smiled, and Lord Chesterfield, who had come prepared for an angry discussion, carried his point without difficulty.

Soon after the rebellion, the king felt so disgusted at the conduct of the ministry, who, he stated, held him completely in thraldom, that he solicited the Earl of Bath's assistance in re-modelling the administration. The earl, rather reluctantly, consented, and some steps were taken to further the sovereign's wishes; but the ministers, having obtained information of what had transpired, before the king's plans were matured, threw him into a state of the greatest consternation by unexpectedly resigning their offices. In a few days they were recalled, although the king, whom circumstances had placed in their power, felt so indignant against them, that he begged the Earl of Bath to expose the whole transaction in a pamphlet. "Rub it in their noses," said he, "and if it be possible, make them ashamed." An account of the affair was accordingly written, but never published, the manuscript having been, either accidentally or designedly, burnt by the author.

In 1748, the war, from which England had derived neither honour nor advantage, was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The long enmity that had subsisted between George the Second and his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, was terminated by the death of the latter in 1751. The king was playing cards when he received intelligence of this event, and we have two opposite versions of his behaviour on the occasion. According to one of them, he evinced no emotion or grief, but rose calmly from his seat, and leaning over the chair of Lady Yarmouth, whispered to her in

German, "Freddy is dead." According to the other account, he approached the countess, looking extremely pale and shocked, and said to her, in a low tone, "Il est mort!" Walpole states, that, a few days after, the king went to see the princess, when a chair of state being placed for him he refused it, and sat down on the couch by her side and wept with her. His subsequent behaviour to the princess, was, on the whole, much more kind and affectionate than probably she had anticipated. Although no precedent existed for the appointment of a female to the regency, on the death of a reigning sovereign, during the minority of the heir-apparent, and notwithstanding the chagrin of the king's son, William, Duke of Cumberland, who appears to have fully expected the important trust would have been confided to him, one of the earliest measures of government, after Frederick's demise, was a legislative enactment, by which the princess dowager was named regent, in the event of the king's demise before the heir-apparent should have attained the age of royal majority.

In 1755, serious disputes occurred between Great Britain and France, relative to their respective possessions in Canada, which produced hostilities between the two nations in the following year. Although the fall of Majorca, the lamentable affair of Admiral Byng, the capitulation of an Hanoverian army, which had been placed under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, and the consequent loss of the electorate, were very inglorious to this country, the war, at length, under the spirited administration of the great Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was prosecuted with such vigour, that the British arms were triumphant in every quarter of the globe. France lost her power in the East Indies; Guadaloupe and Senegal were taken; the battle of Minden, in some measure, retrieved the national honour in Germany; an expedition, under the gallant Wolfe, was eminently successful at Quebec, and the whole of Canada yielded to the British troops.

On account of his long opposition to government, which had rendered him obnoxious to the king, Pitt found it rather a difficult task to achieve his ascendancy; and the more so as George the Second had conceived a very early and violent antipathy to that great minister's nominal coadjutor, the Duke of Newcastle; particularly on account of his grace's deficiency in method and exactness, which the king considered as cardinal virtues in a statesman. He said, on one occasion, to a confidant, "You see I am compelled to take the Duke of Newcastle as my minister, who is not fit to be chamberlain in the smallest court of Germany."

At one period, while his grace was in power, many serious complaints were made relative to the settlement of public accounts. The king, at length, became acquainted with the alleged grievances, and warmly remonstrated with the duke on his carelessness and inattention; protesting that he was determined, at once for his own satisfaction and that of his aggrieved people, to look into the papers himself. "Is your majesty in earnest?" asked the duke. The king replied in the affirmative, and the duke promised to send him the accounts. At an early hour on the following morning, the king was disturbed by an extraordinary noise in the court-yard of his palace, and, looking out of the window, he perceived a cart or a wagon laden with books and papers, which, on inquiry, he found had been sent by the Duke of Newcastle. Shortly afterwards the minister himself appeared, and the king asked him what he meant by sending a wagon-load of stationery to the palace. "These are the documents relative to the public accounts," replied his grace, "which your majesty insisted on examining; and there is no other mode of forwarding them except by carts or wagons. I expect a second load will arrive in a few minutes." "Then, my lord duke," replied the king, "you may make a bonfire of them for me. I would rather be a galley-slave than go through the rubbish; so away with it, and countermand the cart which you say is coming; but pray let me hear no more complaints on this subject."

On another occasion, he sent, in a fury, for the duke's brother, Mr. Pelham, and inquired, in a coarse and angry manner, why the civil list had not been paid. Pelham replied that he had been compelled to use the money for some public and more important purpose.

The king, however, would not admit of this excuse; and swore, if the arrears were not instantly paid, he would get another minister. "I am determined," said he, "not to be the only master in my dominions who does not pay his servants' wages." One day, it appears, that he was actually without a shilling in his pocket; for it is related that a half idiot labourer, while the king was inspecting the progress of some repairs at Kensington, having asked his majesty for something to drink, the king, although offended, was yet ashamed to refuse the fellow, and put his hand into the usual receptacle of his cash; but, to his surprise and confusion, found it empty. "I have no money," said he, angrily. "Nor I either," quoth the labourer; "and for my part, I can't think what has become of it all."

The latter years of George the Second's life were passed as regularly as clock-work. At night he had cards in the apartment of his daughters, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, with Lady Yarmouth, two or three of the most favoured officers of his own household. Every Saturday in summer, he carried that uniform party, but without his daughters, to dine at Richmond. They went in coaches and six, in the middle of the day, with the heavy horse-guards kicking up the dust before them, dined, walked an hour in the garden, and returned in the same dusty parade; and his majesty fancied himself the most lively prince in Europe. But although willing to be considered gallant to the last, it seems the king was too wise to take a young wife in his old days. When he was in Germany, in 1755, the Duchess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel waited on him with her unmarried daughters; the elder of whom was so handsome and accomplished that the king wished his grandson, the heir-apparent, to marry her; who, however, influenced by his mother, declined the match. The king, on this occasion, told Lord Waldegrave, with great eagerness, that had he been only twenty years younger, she should not have been subjected to a refusal from the Prince of Wales, for he would at once have made her Queen of England.

Shortly before the king's death, an embarrassing accident happened at court. The Duchess of Hamilton, previously the beautiful Miss Gunning, was presented to his majesty on her marriage: the king was greatly pleased with her natural elegance and artlessness of manner, and indulged in a long conversation with her, in the course of which he inquired what striking public sights she had witnessed. "Oh!" said the thoughtless duchess, "I have seen so much, that there is only one sight in the world which I wish to behold, and that is a coronation." The lady was not conscious of the slip she had made, till the king took her hand, and, with a sigh, exclaimed, "I apprehend you have not long to wait; you will soon have your desire."

On the 25th of October, 1760, he rose about his usual hour of seven, without any apparent indisposition. He called his page, drank his chocolate, and inquired the direction of the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails: he then opened the window, and said he would walk in the gardens. This passed while the page attended him at breakfast; but shortly after leaving the room, the page heard a deep sigh, immediately followed by a heavy fall, and returning hastily, found the king had dropped from his seat, as if in attempting to ring the bell; he said faintly, "Call Amelia," and then expired. He was instantly raised, and laid upon the bed; the princess came as quickly as possible, and was told, on entering the room, that her father was no more; but being a little deaf, she did not understand what was said; she, therefore, ran up to the bed-side, and stooped tenderly over the king, thinking he might wish to speak to her in a low voice, but then discovered, to her horror and astonishment, that he was dead. On opening the body, all the vital parts appeared to have been in a decaying state, but the immediate cause of his death was a rupture of the right ventricle of his heart.

At his accession, he is described as having had a pleasing and expressive countenance, prominent eyes, and a Roman nose. In person he was well-proportioned, but below the middle size; which circumstance, a popular ballad of the day, alluding to Richard, afterwards Lord Edgecumbe, who was very diminutive, thus notices:

When Edgecumbe spoke, the prince, in sport,
Laugh'd at the merry elf;
Rejoic'd to see within his court
One shorter than himself.
"I'm glad," cried out the quibbling squire,
"My *lowness* makes your highness *higher*."

The character of George the Second requires no nicety of delineation: its main features are broad, and glaringly obvious. His abilities were scarcely above mediocrity. He was decidedly brave, but possessed a very limited portion of military skill. Incontinency was his predominant failing, but he never suffered his sexual attachments to interfere materially with the public interest. His love of uniformity was so remarkable, that Lord Hervey said of him, "He seems to think his having done a thing to-day an unanswerable reason for his doing it to-morrow."

He neither felt nor affected the least admiration for art, science, or literature. He occasionally attended the theatres, but his dramatic taste was contemptible. When he attended the representation of Richard the Third, although Garrick supported the principal character, he thought the man who played the lord mayor was by far the best actor in the company; and said repeatedly, during the latter part of the performance, to one of his attendants, "Will not dat lor mayor come again? I like dat lor mayor; when will he come again?" One night he went to see The Mayor of Garratt acted at the Haymarket Theatre: on alighting at the entrance, he was received by Foote, grotesquely dressed for the part of Major Sturgeon. Perceiving so extraordinary a figure bowing and stumping about before him, the king turned to his lord in waiting, and, with amazement depicted in his looks, inquired who the man in regimentals was, and in what corps he served.

Few men were more deeply impressed with the value of money, although he occasionally startled those about him, by being unexpectedly liberal, as in the cases of his donation to the university of Cambridge, and his submitting to the extortion of the Dutch inn-keeper. One evening, while passing by a closet in which wood was kept for the use of the bed-chamber, he dropped some guineas, one of which having rolled under the door, he said to the page in waiting, "We must get out this guinea: let us remove the fuel." In a short time, with the attendant's aid, he found the guinea, which, however, he gave to his fellow-labourer, as a reward for the exertions of the latter, in helping him to take the wood out of the closet, observing, "I do not like any thing to be lost, but I wish every man to receive the value of his work."

He was strongly attached to etiquette; but on many occasions, as in the preceding and following instances, he appears to have liberated himself, almost unconsciously, and with amusing oddity, from its trammels. One afternoon, a person who had been passing an hour or two with some of the royal servants, in an upper apartment of the palace, on his return, slipping down a flight of steps, burst open the door of a room at the foot of them, with such involuntary violence, that he fell, completely stunned, on the floor. When he recovered his senses, he found himself extended on the carpet, in a snug apartment, under the hands of a neat little old gentleman, who washed his head very carefully with a towel, and applied sticking-plaster to the cuts which he had received in his fall. When this was done, the little old gentleman picked up the intruder's wig and placed it properly on the head of its owner; who now rose, and was about to express his gratitude for the kindness which had been shewn to him, but his benefactor, with a dignified frown, pointed to the door, and the man retired in amazement. The room into which he had fallen was the royal closet; and the good Samaritan, it is scarcely necessary to add, was the king himself.

Of the hastiness of George the Second's temper, several examples have been given: but it was never, perhaps, more ludicrously displayed than in his first interview with Dr. Ward. The king, having been afflicted for some time with a violent pain in his thumb, for which his regular medical attendants could afford him no relief, he sought the assistance of Ward, whose famous pills and drops were then in great estimation. The doctor, being aware of the king's complaint, went to the palace, at the time commanded, with, it is said, a specific concealed in the hollow of his hand. On being admitted to his ma-

jesty's presence, he, of course, proceeded to examine the royal thumb; which he suddenly wrenched with such violence, that the king called him a cursed rascal, and condescended to kick his shins. He soon found, however, that the doctor, had as it were, magically relieved his thumb from pain: and so grateful did he feel to Ward, whom he now termed his Esculapius, that he prevailed on him to accept a handsome carriage and horses, and shortly afterwards, presented his nephew, who subsequently became a general, with an ensigncy in the guards.

Like his father, George the Second had a strong predilection for his continental dominions; which was sometimes thwarted, and occasionally taken advantage of, by his ministers. Lord Granville, wishing to procure the appointment of Dr. Taylor to the residentiary of St. Paul's, obtained his point with ease, notwithstanding the king started some scruples at first, by affirming, that the doctor's learning was celebrated *all over Germany!*

In a conversation with Waldegrave, the king said that his British subjects were angry at the partiality he displayed towards the electorate; although he desired nothing more to be done for Hanover, than what we are bound to do for any country whatever, when it was exposed to danger entirely on our account. The king added the following among other curious remarks, on this occasion: he allowed the English constitution to be a good one, and defied any man to show that he had infringed it in a single instance; but that as to our laws, we passed nearly a hundred every session, which seemed made only to afford us the pleasure of breaking them.

SOPHIA DOROTHEA, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

THIS princess, daughter of George the First, by the unfortunate heiress of Zell, was born in 1684, and, though wholly neglected by her father, became, under the care of her grand-mother, the Electress Sophia, a highly accomplished and amiable woman. She was married on the 28th of November, 1706, to Frederick William, of Brandenburg, who shortly after became King of Prussia.

The queen was by no means a happy wife, or a joyful mother. Her children, one of whom was Frederick the Great, were separated from her in their infancy; and, like their mother, lived in constant dread of their father's stupid and capricious tyranny. This parsimonious barbarian scarcely allowed his consort a sufficient income for her subsistence: so that, but for a paltry although most acceptable allowance, of £800 per annum, privately transmitted to her by George the Second, she would have been destitute of all the comforts and even many of the necessaries of life.

Never, says Voltaire, were subjects poorer, or king more rich. According to that author (whose statements, however, must be taken *cum grano salis*), he bought up the estates of his nobility at a despicable price; farmed out his lands to tax-gatherers, each of whom held the double post of collector and judge: so that if a tenant did not pay his rent on the day it became due, the collector put on his judicial robes, and condemned the defaulter in double the debt; and if the collector and judge did not pay the king his arrears in full, on the last day of the month, the following morning his majesty mulcted him in the same ratio, as he had mulcted the landholder. The king had an ambassador at the Hague, who, having cut down and used for fuel, some of the trees in the garden of Houslardick, which then belonged to the royal house of Prussia, his most gracious sovereign, as he was informed by his next despatches, stopped his year's salary to defray the damage. The poor ambassador, in a fit of despair, cut his throat with the only razor he had; but his life was saved by an old valet, who happened to come to his assistance. The king had a hundred and twenty millions of crowns in the cellars of his palace; his apartments were filled with articles of massive silver; and he gave to his queen, in charge only be it observed, a cabinet,

the contents of which were all gold. When he took his walk through the town, after having reviewed his regiment of guards, many of whom were seven feet high, every body fled at his approach. If he met a woman in the street he would tell her to begone home, and at the same time give her a kick, a box on the ear, or a few strokes on the shoulders with his cane. His son, wearied with his brutality, determined to quit the country; but parental economy had deprived him of the means of travelling, even as the son of an English tradesman; and he was obliged to borrow a few hundred ducats for his intended journey. Two young men, one named Kat, and the other Keit, were to have accompanied him; but the king obtained information of the project, and arrested the trio. Keit afterwards escaped; but Kat was executed, and the prince's head was held out of a window, by some grenadiers, at his father's command, in order that he might be obliged to behold the melancholy spectacle. On another occasion, the king ordered the daughter of a schoolmaster, for whom his son had affected a passion, to be conducted round Potzdam, where she resided, by the common hangman, and then whipped in the prince's presence. After having regaled him with this spectacle, he sent him to a citadel in the midst of a marsh, where he kept him for six months in a sort of dungeon, without a single servant; and then graciously permitted him to have a soldier for an attendant. Suspecting that his daughter Wilhelmina was concerned in the prince's intended elopement, he proceeded to kick her out of a large window, which reached from the ceiling to the floor; and her mother, (the subject of our present article,) who was present at this achievement, with great difficulty saved her, by catching hold of her petticoats. The princess, continues Voltaire, received a contusion on her left breast, which mark of her father's affection she preserved through life, and did me the honour of permitting me to see it.

The queen survived her brutal husband; and in the affectionate and dutiful solicitude of her son, whom his father once thought of beheading, as Voltaire states, because he wrote verses, she found many consolations for the evening of her days. Her health had never been robust, yet she lingered on through many years of great bodily and mental suffering, till the spring of 1757, when she expired in the seventy-third year of her age.

Formed to be the charm and grace of an amiable and polished circle, she was consigned to the arms of a savage, who, totally insensible to her fascinations, and incapable of appreciating her fine qualities, treated her so unjustly, that it may with truth be said, there was scarcely a greater slave in Prussia than its queen.

FREDERICK, PRINCE OF WALES, AND HIS CONSORT AUGUSTA.

FREDERICK LEWIS, eldest son of George the Second, was born at Hanover, on the 20th of January, 1707. Great pains were apparently taken to teach him the English language, but he was by no means well educated. His morals were so wretchedly neglected, that in childhood, he was remarkable for treachery and deceit; and while yet a youth, drank, gambled, and even kept mistresses. One day, says Walpole, when the prince was but a mere boy, his governor was complaining of him: the queen, whose way, as the king said, was to excuse him, said, "Ah! je m'imagine que ces sont des tours de pages." The governor replied, "Plût a Dieu que ces fussent des tours de pages! Ces sont des tours de laquais et de coquins." When this hopeful youth became a man, we find him, on one occasion, exultingly exclaiming, "I have just nicked Doddington out of £5,000, and he has no chance of ever getting it again." Nearly all the vices of his younger days seem to have grown up with him: and his laxity of principle, even at mature years, was so evident,

that his friends have, upon occasion, been compelled to vindicate his heart at the expense of his head.

In 1717, he was created Duke of Gloucester; in the following year, he was installed a knight of the garter; and in 1726, he became Duke of Edinburgh. In the twenty-second year of his age, he first came to this country, and shortly after his arrival, was made Earl of Chester, Prince of Wales, and a member of the privy council. He soon became exceedingly popular; but lost his credit at court, in proportion as he gained the good will of the public. He evidently felt no great veneration for his parents; whom he thwarted, rather than obeyed: and instead of supporting the king's government, betrayed a strong bias towards the opposition, of which, he eventually became the head.

Soon after he came to England, proposals were made for his marriage with the Princess Royal of Prussia, but her father objected to the terms offered, and the negotiation ended in a personal difference between the two monarchs. No great period elapsed before the prince was on the brink of a private union with a lady of rank, in this country. The old Duchess of Marlborough, knowing that he was in great want of money, and felt no repugnance to giving the king offence, offered him the hand of her favourite grand-daughter, Lady Diana Spencer, with a fortune of £100,000. The prince consented to the proposal; a day was fixed for his being secretly united to Lady Diana, at the duchess's lodge, in the great park at Windsor; and the marriage would, in all probability, have taken place, had not Sir Robert Walpole discovered the prince's intentions, in time to prevent him from carrying them into effect.

In February, 1736, a message was sent, by two privy-councillors, by the king to his son, with whom he was then at variance, proposing a match between the prince, and Augusta, daughter of Frederick the Second, Duke of Saxe Gotha. This princess was born on the 19th of November, 1709, and was said to be possessed of very superior mental endowments and considerable beauty of person. The prince having expressed his satisfaction at the proposed alliance, the necessary preliminaries were adjusted; and on the 25th of April, the intended bride arrived at St. James's palace, where the prince paid her a visit. The next day, he dined with her at Greenwich; and on the following morning, her highness, it is stated, came in his majesty's coach, drawn by six horses, from Greenwich to Lambeth; and was brought from thence to St. James's, in the queen's chair. Her highness was received by their majesties with extreme tenderness. She dined with the prince and the rest of the royal family. At eight o'clock the procession began to the chapel, where the marriage was solemnised by the Bishop of London. Supper was served, at ten o'clock, in the great state ball-room, which was crowded with spectators. About twelve o'clock, it is added, the illustrious pair were put to bed, when the king did the bride the usual honours, and company were admitted to see them.

Early in the session of 1737, Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, then the most violent antagonist of his former friend, the minister, Sir Robert Walpole, moved an address, in the house of commons, for increasing the heir-apparent's income to £100,000 per annum, out of the civil list. The motion was opposed with great determination by ministers, as an infraction on the king's prerogative, and it was negatived, on a division, by a majority of twenty. This measure considerably increased the king's displeasure against his son; who, on the other hand, felt highly exasperated, that out of a civil list of £800,000, his father should only allow him £50,000 per annum. Shortly afterwards, Bubb Doddington advised him to apply to parliament for an additional grant; but the prince declared, that the people had done enough for his family already; and, that he would rather beg his bread from door to door, than be a further charge to them.

The unpardonable absurdity of the prince, on the birth of his first child, Augusta, led to a positive rupture between his royal highness and the king. He brought the princess, in the middle of the night, and when she was in actual labour, from Hampton Court to St. James's palace, where she was put into an unprepared bed, for which the prince and Lady Archibald Hamilton

were obliged to air sheets. Early the next morning, the queen visited her daughter-in-law, and asked Lady Hamilton "How she dared to bring away the princess in that manner?" Upon which, her ladyship turned to the prince, and said, "You see, sir! I told you it would be laid upon me." The prince made no apology, nor did he even utter a word to his mother; but when he conducted her to her coach, finding a crowd had assembled at the gate, he kneeled down in the dirt, and humbly kissed her hand. A few months afterwards, when on her death-bed, she declared that she would not insult his father, to whom he had acted most undutifully, by either pardoning or even receiving him into her presence.

The king's anger on the occasion was so great, that he sent the prince a message, stigmatising his conduct as having been, for some time, void of all real duty; intimating also that he should not reside in the palace, until he withdrew his confidence from those by whom he had for some time past been advised; and commanding him to quit St. James's as soon as the princess could with safety be removed. The prince, in consequence of this mandate, retired with his family to Kew, and afterwards resided for some time at Cliefden and Norfolk-house.

In 1742, Secker, then Bishop of London, was directed to acquaint the prince, that if his royal highness would write such a letter as might be consistent with his majesty's honour to receive, he and all who were in his confidence should be kindly received at court; £50,000 per annum should be added to his revenue; £200,000 should be granted to pay his debts, and every arrangement made to give him satisfaction. The prince immediately replied, That he had the utmost duty for the king, and whenever he thought fit to admit him to his presence, he would throw himself at his majesty's feet, without insisting on any terms; but that while Sir Robert Walpole managed affairs, he would take no part in them; for he considered Sir Robert as a bar between the king and himself. "Indeed," added the prince, "I take this message to come from him, and not from my father."

Sir Robert soon after resigned; the prince's friends immediately took office; and we find it recorded, under date of the 17th of February, 1742, that, "as the first happy effect in the change of ministry, the Prince of Wales, on this day, waited on the king at St. James's, and was received in the most gracious and affectionate manner; on which occasion there was a very splendid court; and a guard was immediately ordered to attend his royal highness at Carlton-house." This reconciliation was, however, by no means cordial: the father and son met, indeed, on a few great occasions, but there was neither warmth nor sincerity in their intercourse, and they soon relapsed into their former state of mutual disgust.

The prince obtained almost as much popularity by patronising authors and wits, as he did by quarrelling with the king, and countenancing an opposition to the ministry. When the Rambler appeared, he sent some persons of his court, to ascertain from Cave, the bookseller, the name of its author, towards whom he expressed a desire of extending his protection. He gave Tindal a gold medal worth forty guineas; honoured Pope with a complimentary visit; and sent Glover, the author of Leonidas, a bank-note for £500, to extricate him from some embarrassments which prevented him from paying his usual visits to the little court of his royal highness, at Leicester-house. Nor was he merely a patron of men of letters, having made some attempts at authorship himself. It is asserted by Seward that the prince actually wrote a piece, called "The History of Prince Titi," which was printed in 1736. A French copy of the work appeared in the same year, which has been said, we know not with what truth, to have been the original. The prince, it is said, had placed his manuscript for correction in the hands of Ralph, the historian, among whose posthumous papers it was found by that gentleman's executors.

There exists little doubt that he did, on some occasions, indulge in literary composition; his attempts, however, if we may judge from the following specimen, (a poetical address to the princess,) were not exceedingly successful:—

'Tis not the liquid brightness of those eyes,
That swim with pleasure and delight;
Nor those heavenly arches which arise
O'er each of them, to shade their light:

'Tis not that hair which plays with every wind,
And loves to wanton round thy face;
Now straying round the forehead, now behind
Retiring with insidious grace:

'Tis not that lovely range of teeth so white,
As new-shorn sheep, equal and fair;
Nor e'en that gentle smile, the heart's delight,
With which no smile could e'er compare:

'Tis not that chin so round, that neck so fine,
Those breasts that swell to meet my love,
That easy sloping waist, that form divine,
Nor aught below, nor aught above:

'Tis not the living colours over each,
By nature's finest pencil wrought,
To shame the full blown rose, and blooming peach,
And mock the happy painter's thought:

No,—'tis that gentleness of mind, that love
So kindly answering my desire;
That grace with which you look, and speak, and move,
That thus has set my soul on fire.

At the time the prince paid these compliments to his wife, he was living in adultery, to her knowledge, with more than one mistress. Among his favorites were Lady Archibald Hamilton, who is said to have been neither young nor handsome within his memory; Miss Vane, who had no other charms than being a maid of honour; and Lady Middlesex, who was very short, plain, and yellow. His chief passion, says Walpole, was women; but, like the rest of his race, beauty was not a necessary ingredient. He was, however, in the same author's opinion, notwithstanding his gross infidelity, a very good husband!

A French gentleman, also, in a letter to a friend, which has been printed, unaccountably testifies to the connubial excellence of the prince. The writer also speaks highly of the tenderness displayed, by his royal highness, towards the young princes and princesses. "I have met him," he continues, "twenty times in his chaise, with one child before him, whom he caressed as much as if this had been an only one; and when, after a short absence, he returned to his family, his embraces were often mixed with tears. He relied on the affection of the people for the safety of his person, walking the streets unguarded, and only followed by a couple of servants. In this way, he visited various manufactories, where he liberally rewarded the workmen. Sometimes, in rowing-matches on the river, he would distribute the prizes with his own hand; he would often converse familiarly with the fishermen, on matters belonging to their business, rewarding them handsomely for their industry. He would enter, unceremoniously, into the hut of a labourer, neither disdaining to sit down with the family, nor to partake of their humble repast; but informing himself of their occupations, and relieving their wants as far as lay in his power. The following instance of his goodness, I witnessed myself:—being in the park one morning, at the moment the prince entered his chair, a ragged soldier approached it: the prince did not see him till the chairmen had taken him up; but then, perceiving the cripple, he ordered them to stop. 'Where did you lose your arm, my friend?' said he. 'At Fontenoy.' 'You look pale; are you in bad health?' 'Yes, sir; since the loss of my arm, I have remained so feeble, that the least labour throws me into a fever.' 'And why have you not applied to be put on the list of out-pensioners?' 'I have been promised that; but, wanting a friend, many less miserable have been preferred before me.' I had kept my eyes on the prince, and could perceive his countenance express the most lively sensibility. Having ordered his gentleman to give the poor fellow four guineas, he said, 'My friend, come and see me, and I will endeavour to get you into Chelsea.'"

The circumstances related in this letter, if true, are highly creditable to the prince. Several other instances are recorded of his alleged kindness and generosity to the distressed; but, on the whole, his character was by no means amiable. He affected, for it can scarcely be supposed that he felt, a great jealousy for the liberties of parliament. To a deputation which waited on him, for the purpose of soliciting him to support a clause of the Tything bill, in favour of the Quakers, he is said to have delivered the following answer:—"As I am a friend to liberty in general, and to toleration in particular, I wish you may meet with all proper favour; but, for myself, I never gave my vote in parliament; and to influence my friends, or direct my servants, in theirs,

does not become my station. To leave them entirely to their own consciences and understandings, is a rule I have hitherto prescribed to myself, and purpose through life to observe." "May it please the Prince of Wales," rejoined Andrew Pitt, who was at the head of the deputation, "I am greatly affected with thy excellent notions of liberty, and am more pleased with the answer thou hast given us, than if thou hadst granted our request."

As a striking contrast to this anecdote, it is stated, that the prince one day said of Lord Doneraile, who had not conducted himself in parliament to the satisfaction of his royal highness, "Does he think I will support him, unless he does as I would have him? Does not he consider that whoever may be my ministers, I must be king?"

He was easily accessible to flattery, and passionately fond of gaming; an affected admirer of learning; decidedly generous, but contemptibly insincere. Walpole satirically says of him, that he resembled his pattern, the Black Prince, in nothing but in dying before his father. It appears that he was desirous of acquiring a martial reputation, and solicited the command of the king's troops during the rebellion, but rather through jealousy of his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, than true courage. During the siege of Carlisle, he caused a representation in paste of its citadel to be served up at his table with the dessert, which his royal highness, at the head of the maids of honour, bombarded with sugar-plumbs.

His death took place on the 20th of March, 1751. On the 12th of that month, although he had previously been ill of a pleurisy, the prince went to the house of lords; but he caught a cold and relapsed during the same night. On the day of his death he had a violent fit of coughing, and, at length, laid his hand upon his breast, and said, "*Je sens la mort!*" The princess, who was in the room, ran towards him, and found that he had already expired. The cause of his death was the breaking of an imposthume, which had been occasioned by the blow of a tennis-ball.

Soon after his decease, the following proposed epitaph for his monument was anonymously circulated:—

Here lies Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead.
Had it been his father,
I had much rather;
Had it been his brother,
Still better than another;
Had it been his sister,
No one would have missed her;
Had it been the whole generation,
Still better for the nation;
But since 'tis only Fred,
Who was alive, and is dead,
There's no more to be said.

The violent spirit of party, according to Bubb Doddington (Lord Melcombe), was displayed even at the prince's funeral. "The whole bedchamber were ordered to attend from ten in the morning till the interment, but there was not the attention to order the board of green cloth to provide them a bit of bread; and these gentlemen, of the first rank and distinction, in discharge of their last sad duty to a loved and loving master, were forced to bespeak a great cold dinner from a common tavern in the neighbourhood; at three o'clock, indeed, they vouchsafed to think of a dinner, and ordered one; but the disgrace was complete—the tavern dinner was paid for and given to the poor."

The princess, of whom Walpole said, she had never said a foolish thing, nor done a disobliging one, since her arrival, though placed in a very difficult situation,—young, uninstructed, and besieged by jarring interests—was, at the death of her husband, already the mother of eight children, and expected in a few months to give birth to a ninth. She remained for four hours in the room, after her royal husband's decease, before she could be convinced that he was, in reality, dead. Her attendants put her to bed at six in the morning, but she rose again at eight, and burnt all the prince's private papers.

The people evinced great commiseration for the widow and her orphans; and George the Second treated them with unexpected kindness. The princess was made guardian of her eldest son, in case of the king's demise during the young prince's minority; and in November, 1752, on her re-appearance in public, she received the same honours as had been paid to the queen during her majesty's life. Yet it may be reasonably doubted, whether the king felt entirely satisfied with her management of the young heir-apparent,

who was kept in positive seclusion, at Leicester-house, and entirely under the dominion of the princess dowager and her confidential friend, the Earl of Bute; whose extraordinary intimacy with her royal highness is thus spoken of by the gossipping Walpole: "It had already been whispered, that the assiduities of Lord Bute at Leicester-house, and his still more frequent attendance in the gardens at Kew, and Carlton-house, were less addressed to the Prince of Wales than to his mother. The eagerness of the pages of the back stairs to let her know whenever Lord Bute arrived, and some other symptoms, contributed to dispel the ideas that had been conceived of the rigour of her widowhood. On the other hand, the favoured personage, naturally ostentatious of his person, and of haughty carriage, seemed by no means desirous of concealing his conquest. His bows grew more theatric; his graces contracted some meaning; and the beauty of his leg was constantly displayed in the eyes of the poor captivated princess. When the late Prince of Wales affected to retire into gloomy *allées* with Lady Middleton, he used to bid the princess walk with Lord Bute. As soon as the prince was dead, they walked more and more, in honour of his memory. The young Prince of Wales lived shut up with his mother and Lord Bute, and must have thrown them into some difficulties; their connection was not easily reconcileable to the devotion which they had infused into the mind of the prince; the princess could not wish him always present, and yet dreaded his being out of her sight. His brother Edward, who received a thousand mortifications, was seldom suffered to be with him; and Lady Augusta, now a woman, was, to facilitate some privacy for the princess, dismissed from supping with her mother, and sent back to cheesecakes, with her little sister, Elizabeth, on pretence, that meat at night would fatten her too much."

The latter years of her life were embittered by the afflictions of her favourite daughter, the premature death of her youngest son, and the abuse that was heaped upon her, by the public and the press, after her son's accession. Popular clamour ran so exceedingly high against her, on account of the influence which she was supposed to possess over the young king's mind, that her residence was threatened with destruction, by a mob. On this occasion, even at a moment when the horrid yells of the populace rendered her almost inaudible, she is reported to have said, "How I pity these poor deluded people! I hope they will know better by-and-by."

For some time before her death, George the Third and his queen visited her every evening at eight o'clock; but when her illness became alarming, they went to her at seven, pretending they had mistaken the hour. On the night of the 8th of February, 1772, they remained with her until nine; she talked to them as usual, and after their departure, said to one of her medical attendants, "I think I shall have a good night's rest." She expired, however, at six o'clock on the following morning; and on the 16th of the same month, her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

On account of the paucity of well-authenticated facts, relative to the conduct of this princess, it is impossible to delineate her general character. She has been the subject of much adulation on the one hand, and bitter obloquy on the other. Serious accusations have been made against her, which have neither been satisfactorily substantiated nor disproved. It has been feebly argued that her conduct with regard to her son's education, could not have been reprehensible, because, after his accession, he treated her with extraordinary kindness. George the Third was, however, far from an efficient judge of what constituted a good education; and, had he been pre-eminently qualified to form a correct opinion on that subject, the filial love which he evinced towards his mother could scarcely be accepted as a proof that he approved of the manner in which he had been educated. Of her benevolence, no doubt exists: nor can it be denied that she was possessed of many good qualities. She gradually paid off, out of her own income, the heavy sums in which her husband was indebted at the time of his decease. Her temper was placid: and the consideration she evinced for those about her, exceedingly laudable. Bishop Newton, her chaplain, states,

that "the calmness and composure of her death, were farther proofs and attestations of the goodness of her life; and she died as she had lived, beloved and lamented most by those who knew her best."

ANNE, PRINCESS OF ORANGE.

THE princess Anne, eldest daughter of George the Second, was born on the 22nd of October, 1709. From her childhood, she manifested a very imperious temper; and, as she grew up, became remarkably proud and ambitious. One day, while yet very young, on being reproved by the queen for wishing she had no brothers, that she herself might succeed to the crown, she exclaimed, with energy, "I would die to-morrow, to be queen to-day!"

In the year 1725, it is said that proposals for a marriage were made between Louis the Fifteenth and this princess, by the Duke of Bourbon, Regent of France; who had then recently broken off the intended union of the young king with a Spanish princess. The offer was, however, very properly declined: for had it been accepted, the princess must have abjured the protestant faith, and the alliance would, decidedly, have irritated many of the warmest friends to the house of Brunswick in this country.

It was subsequently proposed, that the heir of the house of Orange should be her husband. On this occasion, George the Second, being perfectly aware of that prince's great deformity, could not refrain from apprising her of the hideous ugliness of her intended bridegroom, and offered her permission to refuse his proposals. She replied that she would marry him if he were a *baboon*. "Well, then," said her father, "there is baboon enough for you."

The prince's offer having been accepted, about May, 1733, after much debate, £80,000 was voted by parliament, as a marriage portion for the princess; but in a mode which was thought very disrespectful, that sum being granted as one of the items in a general bill of supply. a clause of which, gave £10,000 to the distressed persons emigrating to Georgia. The prince arrived in the early part of November, at Somerset-house; where, however, he was attacked by indisposition, and the marriage was consequently deferred. Many preparations had been made for the ceremony, and a boarded gallery, through which the procession was to pass, darkening the windows of the old Duchess of Marlborough, she observed, "That she wished the princess would take away her *orange-chest*."

Early in March, 1734, the prince having recovered, visited various public places, and on the 14th of that month, was united to the princess royal. On this occasion, the prince is described, by the writers of the day, as having been dressed in a cloth of gold suit; and the bride, in virgin robes of silver tissue, having a train six yards long, which was supported by ten dukes' and earls' daughters, all of whom where attired in robes of silver tissue. At twelve o'clock, the royal family supped in public. About two, the bride and bridegroom retired, and were afterwards seen by the nobility, sitting up in their bed-chamber, in rich undresses.

The princess died of a quinsey, on the 11th of October, 1751, after an illness of only three days. According to Walpole, although he was an absolute monster, his consort had been immoderately jealous and fond of him. At his decease, she became gouvernante to her son: she received her father's letters of condolence and advice on the occasion, in the most haughty and insulting manner; nor did any part of her subsequent conduct evince either good sense or political wisdom.

On the death of Queen Caroline, hoping to succeed to her majesty's influence, the princess came from Holland, on pretence of ill health; but the king, being aware of her plan, sent her to Bath as soon as she arrived, and peremptorily ordered her back to Holland, without suffering her to pass two nights in the metropolis.

Her death took place on the 12th of January, 1759. During her last moments, the aggrandisement of her family still occupied her thoughts, and she died the same ambitious and imperious creature that she had lived. Shortly before her final struggle, she caused to be laid before her, and signed, a contract for her daughter's marriage with the Prince of Nassau Walberg, and a letter to the states general, entreating their consent to the match.

PRINCESS AMELIA SOPHIA.

AMELIA SOPHIA ELEONORA, the second daughter of George the Second, was born on the 30th of May, 1711. Although highly accomplished, she passed her life in celibacy, but, apparently, not without attachments. The Dukes of Grafton and Newcastle, it was believed, paid her great attention; and, according to Walpole, the wooings of the former were so far from being disagreeable, that the princess and the duke hunted two or three times a week together; and on one occasion staid out unusually late, lost their attendants, and went together to a private house in Windsor Forest, to the great indignation of the queen, who, had she not been prevented by Sir Robert Walpole, would have made the king acquainted with the circumstance.

No event of her life excited more interest than the dispute in which she involved herself by shutting Richmond Park, of which she was ranger. An action was brought against her by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood on this occasion, but the princess was partially successful on the trial of the cause. Proceedings having been renewed, the princess, by advice of the attorney-general, allowed ladders over the walls. The people of Richmond were not, however, satisfied with this concession, but persisted in their suit, and, at length, succeeded in establishing their right to gates for passengers. On this, the princess, whose conduct had been very unconciliating throughout the affair, indignantly abandoned the rangership.

She is described by Walpole as having been meanly inquisitive into what did not relate to her, and foolishly communicative of what was below her to know; impertinent even where she had no resentment, and insolent, although she had lost her beauty and acquired no power; but an excellent mistress to her servants, steady to her favourites, and nobly generous and charitable.

Her manners and dress were exceedingly masculine. It was her custom to pass much time in her stables, particularly when any of the horses were ill. She wore a round hat, and a riding habit in the German fashion; and if any credit may be attached to the following anecdote, her appearance, at one period of her life, must have been extraordinary for a person of her sex and rank:—George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, in order to illustrate an observation which he had made, that men frequently obtain credit for good deeds which they had never even thought of performing, stated, that one day he was accompanied, in a drive to Bagshot, by Lord Clermont; who, as it was rather cold, wore a white great coat and a kind of flannel hood, to protect his ears and neck; and that, thus arrayed, several persons on the road, mistaking his lordship for the Princess Amelia, exclaimed, "What a good young man the prince is, thus to be the companion of his father's deaf old aunt, during her morning drives!" It appears that she was extremely short-sighted, as well as very deaf; but her conception was so quick, that she appeared to see and hear even better than other people.

She rose early, and either stood or walked about the room while drinking her coffee or chocolate. Of cards she was passionately fond, and took an immense quantity of snuff. One evening, a general officer, in the public rooms at Bath, perceiving her box lying open on the table at which she sat, presumed to help himself out of it. The princess,

who observed him, instantly signified her displeasure at his audacity, by commanding her attendant to throw the remaining contents of the box into the fire.

She died on the 31st of October, 1786.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH CAROLINE.

THIS princess, the third daughter of George the Second, is described as having been one of the most excellent of women: her parents, to whom she was devotedly attached, are said to have placed such confidence in her veracity, that, on any disagreement occurring among their children, they were accustomed to say, "Send for Caroline, and then we shall know the truth." Possessed, as she was, of high rank, eminent virtue, beauty of person, and attractive manners, this princess enjoyed but a very small portion of worldly happiness.

Lord Hervey, whom Pope severely ridiculed under the appellations of "Sporus," and "Lord Fanny," succeeded in making a deep impression on her heart, apparently for the purpose of forwarding his political views, or gratifying his vanity. On the death of that nobleman, to whose children the princess behaved with great kindness and generosity, she retired from the world, and prepared herself for death; which she appears to have desired, rather than dreaded: for, when urged to comply with some request to which she was exceedingly averse, she said, "I would not do it to die;" and when her last illness ended in a mortification, she exclaimed, "I was afraid I should not have died of this!" For many years she occupied two chambers in St. James's palace, which were so situate, that she could not see any external objects; and very few persons, except her own relatives, were permitted to visit her. She was exceedingly generous and charitable; but, at the same time, so unostentatious, that many of the objects of her bounty, among whom were the wretched inmates of the metropolitan gaols, did not know who was their benefactress, until the sudden cessation of their supplies, on the death of the princess, discovered the source from which they had flowed. She died, after a very protracted illness, on the 28th of December, 1787.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

THIS prince, third son of George the Second and Queen Caroline, was born on the 15th of April, 1721. The little we know of his childhood, is sufficient to prove that he began, at an early age, to manifest considerable decision of character. He was a favourite with his grandfather, George the First, at whose imperfect English, however, he frequently laughed, and whose blunders he delighted to ridicule. Having displeased his mother one day, she sent him up to his chamber; and when he appeared again, she asked him what he had been doing. "Reading," replied the boy.—"Reading what?"—"The Scriptures."—"What part of the Scriptures?"—"That part where it is written, 'Woman! what hast thou to do with me?'" He was educated in the same manner as the heir-apparent; over whom, however, he manifested a great superiority, as well in mind as manners. He had scarcely been emancipated from the nursery, when his extraordinary predilection for a military life became apparent: at a somewhat later period, although still in his boyhood, he assumed a princely gravity of deportment; and listened, with deliberate attention, to the discussions of the senate and the council-chamber. While yet very young, he was created Duke of Cumberland; and, in 1743, he

made his first campaign, with George the Second, in Germany. He received a severe wound at Dettingen, where he behaved with great gallantry.

In 1745, though scarcely twenty-four years old, and utterly deficient in experience, he was imprudently placed at the head of a great army. Early in that year, Marshal Saxe, accompanied by the King of France and the Dauphin, having invested Tournay with an immense body of forces, the allies, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, assisted by Konigseg and Waldeck, though far inferior in number to the enemy, determined to make an effort for the relief of the place. On the 11th of May they accordingly commenced a resolute attack on the besiegers, who were encamped under cover of the village of Fontenoy. The enterprise was deemed a singular instance of military rashness. Such, however, was the intrepidity of the English and Hanoverian infantry, that the French, being driven beyond their lines, were in imminent danger of a defeat; but the Dutch forces, which formed a part of the allied army, failing in an attempt on Fontenoy, and the duke not making a judicious use of his first success, by dividing the column of attack after he had broken the enemy's centre, Saxe was enabled to bring up his reserve; and the allies were enclosed, so to speak, within a circle of fire, from some redoubts which they had passed, masked batteries on their wings, and artillery which played upon them with fearful execution in front. Thus situated, it became less an object with them to contend for victory, than to effect a retreat; and after the most heroic exertions, they succeeded in extricating themselves from their terrific position, but at a sacrifice of more than ten thousand men. Although the loss of the French was supposed to have been equally great, the defeat proved fatal to the allies, on whom the campaign closed in a manner exceedingly disastrous.

The memory of the duke's misfortunes abroad was speedily obliterated by his success against the rebels at home. Late in the summer, the young Pretender had landed in Scotland, obtained possession of Edinburgh, and proclaimed his father king of Great Britain; at Preston-Pans, he had defeated Sir John Cope; and, flushed with success, had penetrated far into the south of England, when the Duke of Cumberland assumed the command of the forces destined to oppose him. By a well-concerted manœuvre, the rebels, while the duke's advanced guard was posted at Newcastle-under-line, caused him, says Chambers, to remain where he was, under an idea that they were about to meet him, and, thus got past him, on the road to London, so far as Derby; which, however, they speedily evacuated; and, followed by the duke, at the head of his dragoons, and a thousand mounted foot, commenced their retreat towards Scotland. In the neighbourhood of Penrith, the rear-guard was overtaken by the royal troops, and a skirmish ensued, in which the latter were repulsed, with considerable loss. Carlisle, which had been garrisoned by the young Chevalier, soon afterwards surrendered; and the duke, deeming his presence in the north no longer necessary, resigned his command to Wade and Hawley, and on the 5th of January, 1746, returned to London.

In less than a fortnight after his departure, the royal forces were routed by the insurgents, at Falkirk; and, on the 30th of the same month, the duke set out for Scotland, to resume the chief command. After various movements of minor importance, a general and decisive engagement took place, at Culloden, on the 16th of April. During the preceding night, the rebels had made an attempt to surprise the royal camp; which, after a most harassing march, they were compelled to abandon, and returned, fatigued, disconsolate, and nearly half-famished, to their former position; where the royal troops, who had set out in pursuit of them before day-break, arrived about one o'clock in the afternoon; and Charles Edward, who might have retired, with safety, to a more secure post, and there refreshed his men, resolved at once to hazard an engagement. The Highlanders, on this occasion, rushed to the charge with all the courage and impetuosity which they had displayed at Preston-Pans and Falkirk; but, the shock of their attack was steadily received, and the musquetry and artillery of their antagonists did such prodigious execution among them, that they were very soon thrown into

visible disorder; the cavalry of the royal army then advanced upon their flank; and, in less than thirty minutes, the battle was converted into a general rout of the rebels, great numbers of whom, in consequence of orders having been issued by the duke to give no quarter, were slain in the pursuit. It is even affirmed, that unnecessary and wanton barbarities were committed on the persons and families of the Pretender's adherents, long after the cessation of resistance; and that the Duke of Cumberland sullied the glory of his victory, by displaying a savage ferocity against the vanquished. In extenuation of his conduct, it has been suggested, that he probably conceived extreme severity to have been necessary for the immediate termination of the rebellion; and that those who, as it is said, he caused to be recklessly sacrificed on this occasion, were not the troops of a foreign state, with which the country was at war, but subjects who were, or very recently had been, in arms against their sovereign. The means, whether just or unjust, which he adopted to render his victory decisive, were certainly successful, and Scotland returned to its allegiance; or, at least, the royal forces met with no further serious opposition. The young Pretender with difficulty escaped to the continent, and several of his best friends were condemned to the scaffold.

In proportion to the alarm occasioned by the young Pretender's appearance in the field, was the enthusiastic gratitude displayed by the people towards his conqueror; whose courage and conduct, when contrasted with the folly and cowardice of Hawley and Cope, his predecessors in command, raised him at once in public estimation to the pinnacle of military fame. Six thousand pounds were collected in the metropolis, and placed at the disposal of the duke, to be distributed in gratuities to the soldiers who had fought at Culloden; and his "elegant letter" to the lord mayor, acknowledging the gift, was extolled as a truly noble composition.

A charitable meeting, at Guildhall, subscribed for twelve thousand pairs of breeches, twelve thousand woollen caps, ten thousand pairs of worsted stockings, one thousand blankets, twelve thousand pairs of woollen gloves, and nine thousand spatterdashes, in order to increase the comfort of the troops; for whose benefit the judges contributed £1200; and even the players, glowing with patriotism, performed gratuitously. "The whole amount," says the British Chronologist, "of three nights acting the Beggar's Opera, proposed by Mrs. Cibber, who acted Polly gratis, making £600, was paid by Mr. Rich into the Chamber of London, for the encouragement of the soldiers. Every comedian played gratis, and the tallow-chandlers gave the candles."

From the same source we learn that, on the 25th of July, when the duke arrived at Kensington, from Scotland, "all the bells in London and Westminster rung, and in the evening were illuminations and bonfires, with continual firing of guns for several hours, and all demonstrations of the greatest joy from the people of all ranks." The duke soon afterwards obtained a more substantial reward for his exploits than mere popularity: the parliamentary allowance of £15,000 per annum, which had been granted to him in 1739, being raised to £40,000 per annum, by acclamation. The king appointed him ranger of Windsor great park, and he was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews, the minutes of his election being presented to him in a splendid gold box.

He continued for a long period to be the popular idol, and was designated, par excellence, as "the duke." In 1747, when the royal yacht, in which he was returning from Germany, was nearly lost in a storm, the sympathy of all classes rose to such an extraordinary pitch, as if the national safety had depended on him alone. In 1751 he incurred some odium for his project of improving the discipline of the army, by the introduction of German severity to the military code. Abundance of room for improvement, no doubt, existed; but the means he adopted to produce it were the reverse of judicious. He became a Draco in legislation; and, in his amended mutiny bill, the penalty of death, says Walpole, came over as often as the curses in the commination on Ash-Wednesday. Such a system was likely neither to be popular nor efficient in this country; and, accordingly, while it tended materially

to tarnish the duke's reputation, and to countenance the reports of his cruelty to the Scotch after the battle of Culloden, it produced no amelioration in the army.

The duke's behaviour on the death of his brother, the Prince of Wales, was far from amiable. When intelligence of the event was communicated to him, he said, sneeringly, "It is a great blow to this country, but I hope it will recover it in time." He probably thought that the chief obstacle to his future importance was removed by his brother's decease; and calculated, no doubt, on becoming sole regent, in the event of the king's death during the minority of Prince George. His want of feeling on the occasion materially decreased his popularity, which had already for some time been on the wane. Elegies on the deceased prince were cried about the streets, to which were added such exclamations as the following: "Oh! that it was but his brother!" "Oh! that it was but the butcher!"

So rooted an opinion of his severity had been formed by the people, that the probability of his becoming regent excited general consternation. Some even imagined that advantage would be taken of the youth of the prince's children to raise the duke to the throne. George the Second appears to have rather participated in the general feeling against his son on this occasion; and an act was passed nominating the Dowager Princess of Wales regent, in the event of the king's demise before Prince George should have attained the age of royal majority. When the king caused his plans on this subject to be communicated to the duke, the latter coolly returned his thanks and duty, and added, "For the part allotted to me, I shall submit to it, because his majesty commands it." He, however, considered a most unmerited affront to have been put upon him, by the appointment of the princess dowager, instead of himself, to the regency; and declared to his friends, that "he now felt his own insignificance, and wished the name of William could be blotted out of the English annals."

A mortification of a slighter sort soon followed:—In his apartment there were few ornaments but arms; and, one day, Prince George having paid him a visit, to amuse the boy, he took down a sword and drew it. The young prince turned pale and trembled, supposing that his uncle intended to kill him. The duke was dreadfully shocked, and complained to the princess that scandalous prejudices had been instilled into the child against him.

In November, 1751, he fell from his horse, while hunting at Windsor. Refusing to be blooded, he grew dangerously ill, and was given over by the physicians, but happily recovered. When urged to take advantage of the uneasiness manifested by the king on this occasion, and solicit his majesty to get the regency bill repealed, he said, "I would rather bear the ignominy that has been laid upon me, than venture to give the king the uneasiness of reflecting, if it were but for two hours in his own room, on the injury he has done me."

The duke was keenly sensitive to any thing which he thought affected the national honour. In 1756, on being informed of the loss of Minorca, he exclaimed, "We are undone! Sea and land are cowards! I am ashamed of my profession!" His conduct afterwards, during the prosecution of Admiral Byng, is described at having been extremely harsh and vindictive. Party prejudice, however, then ran so high, that, without suspecting his own injustice, many an otherwise conscientious person became the tool of the blackest malice, in abetting the designs of his political friends.

In 1757, the French having made an irruption into Germany and threatened Hanover, the king wished the duke to take the command of the continental forces, and, at length, wrung from him a reluctant consent. Accordingly, in the month of April, his royal highness embarked for the field of action; and, on his arrival in Germany, found himself at the head of an allied army amounting to fifty thousand men. The French, under Marshal D'Etrées, advancing from the Rhine, the passage of which the duke had in vain been urged to dispute, the allies were compelled to retire beyond the Weser. D'Etrées passed that river also without opposition, and on the 25th of July attacked the duke in his camp at Hastenbech. While the battle was yet doubtful, his

royal highness, from a defect, not of courage, but of judgment, appears to have given orders for a retreat. The confederates accordingly retired, hard pressed by the marshal, first to Nieuburg, then to Verden, and finally to Stade. D'Etrées, on being urged to embrace a favourable moment of attack, replied there was no occasion for fighting. It soon became apparent that the marshal was right; for, finding that his further advance was prevented by the German ocean, that he was enclosed on the right and left by the Elbe and Weser, and that the enemy had taken possession of all the passes as his troops had receded, the duke was compelled, in the month of September, to submit to terms of capitulation.

A convention was accordingly signed at Closter-Seven, by which it was declared that the electorate of Hanover should be left in the hands of the French, and that the whole confederate army, amounting to forty thousand men, should be disarmed and disbanded. Walpole, in his memoirs of George the Second, is at great pains to vindicate the duke's conduct in this campaign; and asserts that, though unsuccessful, the battle of Hastenbech was peculiarly glorious to his royal highness, as it afforded him opportunities of evincing the most consummate military skill: but such was far from being the general opinion.

The convention of Closter-Seven, however, seems to have been concluded in obedience to the express command of George the Second; but when news of the event arrived in England, where it excited universal clamour, he thought proper to disavow the whole transaction. Two messengers were despatched to recal the duke, who, early in October, returned to Kensington. He said to Mr. Fox, on his arrival, "You see me well, both in body and mind: I have written orders in my pocket for everything I did." His haughty nature could ill brook the coldness with which he was received; and, on his father saying in his hearing, "Here is my son, who has ruined me and disgraced himself," he came to the resolution of resigning all his employments; and from that period, passed his life in comparative retirement.

In 1759, a rumour was circulated of an intended French invasion, and it was generally supposed that the Duke of Cumberland would have been called to the head of the army. During a conversation which he had with the Duchess of Bedford on this subject, he stated that he did not believe the command would be offered to him, but when no wise man would accept it and no honest man would refuse it.

At this period the duke had become enormously fat: in the summer of 1760, he had a stroke of the palsy; which, although he soon recovered his speech and the use of his limbs, was considered by his friends, on account of the grossness of his constitution, as an omen of his decease at no very distant period. Shortly afterwards occurred the sudden death of George the Second, who had often hinted that he should leave the purchased German principalities to the duke: but he had either never intended, or forgotten, to make such an arrangement. The duke had, however, now become fully reconciled to retirement; though still a young man he had outlived his ambition, and all his feelings and passions were sobered down either to apathy or content.

On the 31st of October, 1765, he visited at court, apparently in good health and spirits; he afterwards dined in Arlington Street, and took tea with the Princess of Brunswick, without exhibiting any symptoms of indisposition; but a few minutes after his return home he was attacked with a shivering fit, and almost as soon as the king's physician arrived, he fell breathless on a sofa, and expired.

Walpole states, that the duke was one of the only five great men he could pretend to have seen. He was undoubtedly brave, although he displayed the cruelty of a coward. He appeared to have a natural inclination for war, but, apparently, despised renown. It was an observation of his, "That during the height of his popularity, his satisfaction was allayed by thinking of Vernon"—that admiral being about the same period, with very little reason, the idol of the public. He was not contented with flattery, but expected blind obedience from those beneath him. He felt so extraordinary and unlimited a respect for the royal authority, that had his brother, whom he

appears to have despised, become king, he would, in all probability, have treated him with the most unconditional deference. Politics he considered unworthy of his notice, and refused to attend cabinet councils, even on occasions when his advice would, perhaps, have been valuable. He despised money, but was much addicted to gambling. He was fond of women, but always felt averse to matrimony. Lord Granville, at one time, greatly annoyed him by negociating a match for him with the King of Denmark's sister. The duke consulted Sir Robert Walpole, then retired from public affairs, how to avoid the marriage with which he was thus threatened. Sir Robert advised him to seem willing to consent to it, provided the king would make him a large settlement. He adopted this plan, and the alliance was no longer urged.

He appears to have affected a lofty elevation of character, which posterity will scarcely allow him to have possessed. He evinced the littleness of his mind by his attention to military trifles. To him, the establishment of a proper pattern for spatterdashes, appeared to be an object of considerable importance; and the slightest transgression of martial etiquette was visited with his severe displeasure. He affected, on some occasions, a dignified humility, and a philosophical indifference, which, however, but ill concealed the proud swellings of his heart, and his strong inclination for power.

Notwithstanding the encomiums which he received from some of his cotemporaries, who, in estimating his talents as a commander, judged rather from the national importance of the battle of Culloden, than the real military skill of the conqueror, it may be safely asserted, that no general ever purchased reputation at a cheaper rate. Even the merit of his success, at the head of regular troops over the raw forces of the Pretender, must, in some measure, be attributed to the advice of Lord Stair; and when we contrast the comparatively insignificant victory of Culloden,—and insignificant it certainly was, viewed as a martial achievement, although, perhaps, it determined the fate of the nation,—with the duke's previous defeat at Fontenoy, and his subsequent disasters at Hastenbech, we cannot but smile at finding him elevated by his admirers above all heroes, either ancient or modern. The success which the insurgents had obtained over the royal forces, previously to the duke's appointment to oppose them, may be attributed principally to the imprudence or irresolution of the king's commanders: at the battle of Culloden they were a match in no respect for those to whom they were opposed. The success of the duke, on this occasion, can, therefore, scarcely be said to balance even the least of his defeats. He was successful only against a force of brave but undisciplined highlanders, without efficient arms or skilful commanders; being invariably beaten when opposed to troops who were on a par with his own, in every particular, perhaps, except the very important one of having a man of military talent and experience at their head. After the battle of Hastenbech, a French officer, noticing the fine martial appearance of an English prisoner, observed, "If we had had many such enemies as you, we should not have conquered." To this the man replied, "There were thousands of better soldiers than I am, but not one D'Etrées to lead them." On another occasion, an English captive having told some French officers that they had nearly made the duke prisoner at Fontenoy, one of them said, "We took care not to do so: he does us more service at the head of your army." Marshal Saxe once sneeringly said of him, "He is the greatest general of his age, for he has maintained several thousand men on a spot of ground where I should never have billetted so many rabbits." The duke, on hearing of this, is said to have observed, that his men were well enough fed to fight the French on any ground: and it is true that they did occasionally fight, but, while under his command, never could manage to beat them.

There are a few facts recorded, illustrating the more amiable parts of the duke's character, which it behoves us not to omit. On one occasion having missed his pocket-book at Newmarket, just before the horses started, he declined making any bets, observing that he had already lost money enough for that morning. At the conclusion of the

races, he was presented with his pocket-book by a half-pay officer, who had found it near the stand, shortly after it had been dropped by the duke, but who had had no opportunity of returning it. "I am very glad, sir," said the duke, "that it has fallen into such hands; keep it: had it not been for this accident, its contents would probably have been, by this time, dispersed among the blacklegs of Newmarket."

During his march against the rebels, he was, one day, presented with a petition for assistance, from a destitute lad, whose father had been many years in the royal household. The duke ordered the boy into his presence, and, giving him some money, said, "In consideration of your father's fidelity, and hoping that you are worthy of being his son, when the present troubles are over, should my life be spared, I will endeavour to provide you with some permanent situation." After the rebellion was ended, the boy proceeded to London, and obtained an interview with the duke, by whose recommendation he soon obtained a comfortable place. While the duke was in Germany, a serjeant of excellent character having performed a daring exploit, the duke thought proper to give him a commission. But this elevation in rank by no means increased the man's happiness; he could no longer associate with his former companions, and his brother officers treated him with degrading neglect. At length, he told the duke how unpleasantly he was situated, and entreated permission to resume his halberd. The duke desired him to let the matter rest for a day or two; and the next morning, on parade, walked up to him, when he was standing apart from the other officers of the regiment, familiarly took his arm, and, on being invited by Lord Ligonier to dine at the mess, replied, "With much pleasure, but I must bring my friend here with me." "Oh! certainly," said his lordship; and thenceforth the duke's "friend" never had occasion to complain of being slighted by any individual in the service.

MARY, PRINCESS OF HESSE.

THIS princess, the fourth daughter of George the Second and Queen Caroline, is characterized as having been the mildest and gentlest of her race. She was born on the 22nd of February, 1723. On the 8th of May, 1740, being then only in the eighteenth year of her age, she was married, in the chapel at St. James's, to Frederick, Prince of Hesse, with whom she embarked for the continent, on the 6th of the following month of June. The prince, her husband, is said to have treated her with great inhumanity. In 1754, he abjured the protestant religion, and turned Roman Catholic. This change of creed in a prince of the empire was viewed with much surprise, and subjected him, in the event of his succeeding his father, to various heavy restrictions; which, if possible, increased the acerbity of his temper, and the brutality of his behaviour. After passing many years of her life in hopeless sorrow and unresisting submission, death, at length, relieved the princess of her tyrant; and she spent the remnant of her days in ease and tranquillity. Her death took place on the 14th of June, 1771.

LOUISA, QUEEN OF DENMARK.

LOUISA, youngest daughter of George the Second, was born on the 7th of December, 1724. She was almost idolized by her mother, and much admired by the public for her personal graces, her temper, and her talents. In 1743, her hand was solicited by Frederick, Prince Royal of Denmark. On the 27th

of October in that year, she was united to him, by proxy, at Hanover, and he soon after ascended the Danish throne. Like her father, he kept a mistress, to shew that he was not governed by his wife; and her death, like that of her mother, was occasioned by a rupture. She had declared to the Duke of Cumberland, before her departure from this country, that, however unhappy she might be in Denmark, she would never trouble her relations with any complaints; nor did she, until the last day of her life, when she wrote them an exceedingly pathetic letter. She expired, in the prime of her life, after a terrible operation, which lasted an hour, on the 8th of December 1751.

AUGUSTA, DUCHESS OF BRUNSWICK.

THIS princess, the first child of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 31st of July, 1737. She was the favourite of her parents, on account of her beauty and gentleness of disposition. She received a very careful education, and became highly accomplished. In 1763, she was demanded in marriage by the hereditary Prince of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, and no obstacles being raised to the match, the nuptials were solemnized on the 16th of January, 1764, in the great council chamber, at St. James's palace. On this occasion, her brother, George the Third, presented her with a diamond necklace worth £30,000; Queen Charlotte gave her a gold watch, set with jewels, of exquisite workmanship; and her mother, the princess dowager, gave her a diamond stomacher of immense value. In a few days after their marriage the royal pair proceeded to the continent, where they resided for many years, in a state of enviable domestic happiness. The fruits of their union were six children; one of whom became, in 1795, the wife of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth.

Unluckily for the princess, her husband, who had succeeded to the ducal chair, on the demise of his father, accepted the command of the Prussians against the troops of republican France. His territories were shortly afterwards entered by the enemy; the duchess was compelled to seek refuge in England; and in the autumn of 1806, the duke fell in the field of battle, while leading on the Prussians against the French. His son and successor afterwards met with a similar fate.

On her arrival in this country, the duchess found the king, her brother, infirm, blind, and about to be visited with that most dreadful of calamities, the loss of reason; and her daughter, afterwards Queen Caroline, not only living in virtual widowhood, but deprived even of the society of her own child. The declining years of the duchess were, therefore, it cannot be doubted, unhappy, rather than otherwise.

Early in 1813, a species of epidemic cough, accompanied with shortness of breathing, which was then prevalent in the metropolis, attacked the duchess, and greatly aggravated an asthmatic complaint with which she had long been afflicted. On the 21st of March she was confined to her bed, but without being considered in danger. On the 22nd the Princess of Wales quitted her, after a visit of some hours duration, without any idea that the duchess was near her dissolution; shortly before nine, on the same evening, however, she was seized with violent spasmodic attacks, which terminated her existence in about twelve hours. Her remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

GEORGE THE THIRD, AND HIS CONSORT SOPHIA CHARLOTTE.

GEORGE, the first son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the Princess Augusta, was born on the 24th of May, 1738. He was a seven months' child, and, in consequence of his weakness, was privately baptized on the day of his birth. Doubts were entertained as to the possibility of rearing him; and, contrary to court etiquette, a nurse was selected for him from a very humble class of the community. Under the management of this woman, who appears to have been the wife of a gardener, he rapidly gained strength; and the alarm of his parents, that he would be incapable of surviving even the minor diseases of infancy, was soon entirely dissipated. Although the delicate child had been confided to the care of this lowly, but robust individual, contrary to precedent, yet, in obedience to the custom of the court, it was absurdly intimated to the woman, that the royal baby could not be permitted to sleep with her. "Not sleep with me!" she exclaimed, bluntly and indignantly; "then you may nurse the boy yourselves." No arguments could induce her to waive her objection on this point; and the parties concerned, at length condescended to permit the nursling to be her bedfellow. Many years after, either from misfortune, or her husband's extravagance, she was frequently in great distress for money: on such occasions, she invariably applied to the prince; who, if he had not the means of relieving her, would actually weep at his inability.

He was publicly baptized on the 22nd of June, by the name of George William Frederick: the King of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe Gotha were his god-fathers by proxy, and the Queen of Prussia was his godmother, also by proxy.

On the first anniversary of his birthday, a Lilliputian military band, consisting of about sixty lads, all under twelve years of age, sons of wealthy citizens, formed into close column before Norfolk-house; and, with drums beating, and colours flying, marched up to the drawing-room, where the were received by their elected colonel, the baby prince, and had the honour of kissing his hand.

On the 20th of January, 1741, he was first publicly prayed for: a reconciliation (externally at least) having taken place between his father and the king, and the royal child appears to have been admitted familiarly into the presence of his grandfather. One day his majesty and the little prince being in the library together, the latter was so noisy that the king threatened to put him out of the window into the garden; and finding his threat of no avail, carried it into execution. The sovereign continued at his business without thinking any more of his grandson; until, being about to retire, Dalton, the librarian, reminded him that the young prince was a prisoner in the garden. "God bless me!" exclaimed the king, "I had forgotten the child;" and opening the window, he set the future monarch at liberty.

In 1744, Prince George, being nearly six years old, was taken from the nursery and placed under the care of Dr. Francis Ayscough, who is thus spoken of by Walpole:—"Mr. Pelham said, I know nothing of Dr. Ayscough.—Oh! yes, I recollect I was told by a very worthy man, two years ago, that he was a great rogue." "The princess," says the same author, "found that Prince George, at eleven years of age, could not read English, though Ayscough, to make amends, assured her he could make Latin verses."

In 1748, George the Second directed Baron Steinberg to ascertain what progress the royal children had made in their education. The baron having accordingly examined them, told Prince George that he should report his great proficiency in Latin to the king; "but," added he, "I wish you were a little more perfect in your German grammar." "German grammar!" exclaimed the boy, squinting at the baron,

"why, any dull child can learn that." Shortly after, it was determined that he should receive the garter, and he was taken to his grandfather for that purpose. On being led into the royal closet, he began a set speech, which had been taught him, by some of the Carlton-house court; but the king interrupted him, by crying "No, no!" In a few moments, the boy attempted to proceed with his address; but those tremendous sounds, which had before stopped him, being again uttered in a louder tone, the little orator's lips were closed with fear.

Goupy, the artist, who was the young prince's drawing master, one day found his pupil standing a prisoner behind his father's chair. "Sit down, Goupy," said the Prince of Wales, "and finish your design." But the artist representing that it was impossible for him to use his pencil with any spirit while his little friend was in disgrace, the young prince was forthwith relieved. A number of years afterwards, his royal pupil, who had long before ascended the throne, met poor Goupy, then eighty-four years of age, and in deep distress, tottering from Kensington towards London, with bailiffs at his heels. The king, who was in his carriage, directed the servants to stop, and thus hailed his old preceptor:—"How now, Goupy! How now!—What's the matter?" The aged artist replied, that his personal freedom was in imminent jeopardy; but, added he, "as I once took your majesty out of confinement, I trust you will not suffer me to be placed in it." "Oho, Goupy!" said the king; "Bailiffs, eh? I can't stop the law, you know: let it take its course. But,—d'ye hear, Goupy?—Ramus shall settle this business, and I'll take care to secure you from such dangers in future."

In 1749, Lord North, father of the future premier, who is described by Walpole, as having been an amiable, worthy man, of no great genius, unless compared with his successor, was appointed governor to the young prince. About this period, the tragedy of Cato was performed, at Leicester-house, by the royal children, assisted by some of the young nobility and gentry. Prince George, who spoke the prologue, played Portius; Prince Edward, Juba; and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, Marcia and Lucia. The instruction of the young performers, on this occasion, was confided to the celebrated Quin; who, many years after, on hearing of the graceful mode in which George the Third had delivered the first speech from the throne, exclaimed, exultingly, "Ay, 'twas I that taught the boy to speak!"

On the 12th of July, 1750, Prince George, represented by the Earl of Inchequin, was installed a knight of the garter. The death of his father took place in the spring of the following year: and it is related by Walpole, that the young prince, on hearing of the event, "cried extremely;" although it has been affirmed, that he was hated by the Prince of Wales, who lavished his paternal regard on his second son, Edward. For the father to detest his heir had been the fashion of the family during two or three generations past; and Prince Frederick, apparently expecting that the custom would still be kept up, sent for his eldest son, early in 1751, and, embracing him tenderly, said, "Come, George, let us be good friends while we are suffered to be so."

Soon after the death of Prince Frederick, an act of parliament was passed, vesting the regency and guardianship of the heir-apparent in the princess dowager, assisted by a council, in case of the king's demise during the minority of his grandson; who, on the 20th of April in this year (1751), was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

Lord Harcourt now became governor, in the room of Lord North; and Hayter, Bishop of Norwich, and Andrew Stone, preceptors to the heir-apparent. The new governor, according to Walpole, thought he discharged his trust conscientiously, if on no account he neglected to make the prince turn out his toes; Stone was proud, very able, and very mercenary; and the bishop a sensible, well-bred, honest, and zealous man, the natural son of Blackbourn, the jolly old Archbishop of York, who had all the manners of a man of quality, though he had been a bucaneer, and was a clergyman.

Differences soon occurred between the parties to whom the education of the young prince was intrusted. The

particulars of their quarrels are neither interesting nor clearly related. It will be sufficient to state a few of the circumstances, and the result of the whole. The bishop appears to have blamed Stone for permitting his pupil to read "The Revolutions of the House of Stuart," and other improper books; and, in return, was accused of having ejected Scott, a sub-preceptor, one morning, from the prince's chamber, by an imposition of hands, that had at least as much of the flesh as the spirit in the force of the action. In the course of the disputes, Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, said, in reply to some statement made by the bishop relative to Lord Harcourt, "Pho! he's a cypher, and must be a cypher, and was put in to be a cypher." On the 6th of December, 1752, the governor resigned; and, in a few days after, Bishop Hayter followed his lordship's example.

Lord Waldegrave, at the earnest request of the king, and after repeated assurances of the submission and tractability of Stone, accepted the vacant office of governor; and Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, a man of fair character, became the chief preceptor. Lord Bute, although he held no office about the prince, now began to take a share in his education; and about, or probably before, this period, laid the foundation of his future influence over the heir-apparent's mind.

When the prince was in his fourteenth year, the princess dowager, in a conversation with Lord Melcombe, stated that he was very honest, but she wished he was a little more forward, and less childish, for his age. She said that she really did not well know what his preceptors taught him; but to speak freely, she was afraid not much:—that they were in the country, and followed their diversions, and not much else that she could discover. She observed, that when Stone talked to the prince of the frame and nature of government, he seemed to give a proper attention; but she did not think the bishop at all fitted to convey knowledge to children, for she did not well understand him herself, his thoughts seeming to be too many for his words. The prince, she added, was not particularly partial to any one about him, but his brother Edward; and she was glad of it, for the young people of quality were so vicious that they frightened her. On another occasion, when Lord Melcombe told her, "it was to be wished that he could have more company, she seemed averse to the young people, from the excessive bad education they had, and from the bad examples they gave."

In 1754, the prince began to attend his mother's evening assemblies. At this period, it has been asserted, that he not only displayed a taste for general literature, but evinced so singular a predilection for controversial writings, that he purchased and gave away an hundred pounds' worth of Leland's polemic writings against the Deists.

In the following year, 1755, George the Second contemplated a match between the prince and one of the nieces of the King of Prussia. "The suddenness of the measure, and the little time left for preventing it," says Walpole, "at once unhinged all the prudence of the princess. From the death of the prince, her object had been the government of her son. She had taught him great devotion, and she had taken care that he should be taught nothing else. She saw no reason to apprehend, from his own genius, that he would escape her; but bigotted, and young, and chaste, what empire might not a youthful bride (and the princess was reckoned artful) assume over him! The princess thought that prudence, now, would be most imprudent. She instilled into her son the greatest aversion to the match; and he protested against it!" In the following year, the princess proposed an union between the heir-apparent, and a female of the house of Saxe Gotha; but it was instantly reprobated by the king, who, after expressing himself in terms of asperity, said, "he knew enough of that family already."

When the prince attained the age of royal majority (eighteen) in 1756, the ministry persuaded the king to offer him a handsome allowance out of the civil list, with a suite of apartments at St. James's, and another at Kensington-palace: his royal highness accepted the allowance, but, refused to quit his mother. Meetings of the opposition now took place, almost daily, at Leicester-house, to the great alarm of the Duke of Newcastle and his colleagues in office, who endeavoured, but in vain, "to get

possession of the prince." His establishment was at length arranged; but in such a manner as to suit the views of his mother and Lord Bute. The latter became groom of the stole, and Andrew Stone was appointed secretary. The prince was graciously permitted, by those who ruled him, to negative the appointment of his sub-preceptor Scott, to any employment about his royal person; because, as it appears, Scott had once said to him, in the presence of Lord Waldegrave, on the prince's having pleading idleness as an excuse for his inapplication, "Sir, *yours* is not idleness: your brother Edward *is* idle; but you must not call being asleep all day being idle."

During the years 1757-8, the influence of Lord Bute with the prince appears to have been unbounded. Walpole even insinuates, that, by various misrepresentations, he induced him to neglect his mother; finding it easier to govern a raw youth than an experienced woman. His countryman, Home, the author of Douglas, having produced the indifferent play of Agis, Lord Bute compelled his pupil to attend the performance on three successive Saturday nights. It was also attributed to his lordship's influence, that the prince, at this period, patronized various political authors whose writings were obnoxious to government. Among these were Smollett, who had been imprisoned for libel; and Shebbeare, who had stood in the pillory for abusing George the First.

About this time, the prince, accompanied by Lord Bute, took a trip to Scotland. While changing horses at Edinburgh, they were recognized by a cavalry officer, who, anxious to know what important business had brought the heir-apparent and Lord Bute to North Britain, immediately took horse, and actually dogged them from Edinburgh to Glasgow, thence to the West of Scotland and the Isle of Bute, and afterwards, by another route, back to the inn at Edinburgh where he had first discovered them.

The prince did not take his seat in parliament, as Duke of Cornwall, until 1759. On the 4th of February, in the following year, he went down to the house as one of the royal commissioners, and gave the king's assent to several new bills. He appeared in public on some other occasions, but the principal part of his time was passed in retirement, and he was still remarkably timid and retiring.

On the 25th of October, in this year, (1760,) the decease of George the Second took place; and, on the following morning, his grandson, now George the Third, accompanied by Lord Bute, who, it was expected, would soon reap the harvest of his attentions to his royal pupil, proceeded from Kew to St. James's palace. On his arrival, the young monarch was presented by Mr. Pitt, secretary of state and head of the administration, with a paper, on which were written a few sentences, which, the minister hinted, might form the basis of the king's speech to the privy-council. The young sovereign thanked Mr. Pitt, and added, that he himself had already adjusted the substance of his intended speech. The council met at Carlton-house, and the king, although much embarrassed and agitated at first by the novelty of his situation, soon acquired confidence, and addressed them with unexpected dignity and grace.

Before the death of George the Second, the people had entertained but a humble opinion of their future monarch, whose education had been notoriously defective, and of whom his grandfather was known to have said, "The boy is good for nothing but to read the Bible to his mother." On his accession, however, to the great delight and surprise of his subjects, he displayed so many popular qualities, that not to be exceedingly loyal was to be obnoxiously singular. "Every thing," says Walpole, speaking of the commencement of the reign, "goes on with great propriety and decency; the civilest letter to Princess Emily; the greatest kindness to the duke; the utmost respect to the dead body. There is great dignity and grace in the king's manner. I don't say this, like my dear Madame Sevigné, because he was civil to me, but the part is well acted. He has all the appearances of being amiable: there is great grace to temper much dignity, and good nature which breaks out on all occasions."

It is difficult to reconcile the statement of our amusing author, that the

greatest respect was shewn to "the dead body," with the fact, that, three days after his royal grandfather's demise, the young king caused a notice to be issued by the lord chamberlain, intimating that drawing rooms would thenceforth be held two days in each week, namely, on Wednesdays, and after divine service on Sundays. The Sabbath drawing-rooms were, however, soon discontinued as being irreverent.

During the two last reigns, the royal mistresses had formed a settled appendage to the household; the continence of the new monarch, therefore, was greatly admired. He has, however, been suspected of having engaged, soon after his accession, in an amour with a fair quakeress; and it is certain that he was deeply attached to the beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox; (married afterwards to a baronet, and divorced;) but he did not attempt to seduce her, nor would he violate his ideas of royal dignity by raising her to the throne. This lady has been described in glowing terms by Walpole. "There was a play," he says, "at Holland-house, acted by children; not all children, for Lady Sarah Lenox and Lady Susan Strangeways played the women. It was Jane Shore: Charles Fox was Hastings. The two girls were delightful, and acted with so much nature, that they appeared the very things they represented. Lady Sarah was more beautiful than you can conceive, and her very awkwardness gave an air of truth to the sham of the part, and the antiquity of the time, which was kept up by her dress, taken out of Montfaucon. Lady Susan was dressed from Jane Seymour. I was more struck with the last scene between the two women, than ever I was when I have seen it on the stage. When Lady Sarah was in white, with her hair about her ears, and on the ground, no Magdalen of Corregio was half so lovely and expressive."

In his speech, on the opening of parliament, in November, the king said, with considerable feeling, "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent constitution in church and state, and to maintain toleration inviolable."

Although, in common conversation, the king spoke with a rapidity which often made him unintelligible, in public he declaimed with as much true modulation as almost any man in his dominions. Yet he had but a mean opinion of oratory, for he once said, "I am sure that the rage for public speaking, and the extravagant length to which some of our most popular orators carry their harangues in parliament, is very detrimental to the national business; and I wish it may not, in the end, prove injurious to the public peace." At a very early period of his reign, he laudably endeavoured to divest pulpit eloquence of its usual laudatory personalities to royalty. Wilson, the prebendary of Westminster, having been guilty of some fulsome adulation to the young monarch, in his chapel, he received an admonitory message from his majesty, who stated that he went to church to hear God praised, and not himself. Some time afterwards he issued an order, prohibiting those clergymen who should preach before him from paying him any compliment in their discourses.

The king added considerably to his popularity by recommending parliament to enact, and it was accordingly enacted, that the commissions of the judges, which, since a short time after the Revolution, had been determinable on the death of the sovereign by whom they were signed, should remain in full force, notwithstanding the royal demise. On this important occasion the king said, "That he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice; as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the crown."

Parliament was dissolved on the 19th of March, 1761, after having settled the civil list at £800,000 per annum, which it was provided should be paid out of the aggregate fund. On the writs for the new elections being issued, the king declared, that no money should

be spent to procure the return of members favourable to the government; "for," said he, "I am resolved to be tried by my country!" The ministry was now partially changed: Lord Bute became secretary of state, in the room of Lord Holdernesse, and Viscount Barrington succeeded Mr. Legge as chancellor of the exchequer.

The next important circumstance of this year, (1761,) was the selection of a consort for the king. According to one account, he followed the dictates of his own judgment and inclination in fixing upon a wife; and, as it would appear, fell in love with his future queen, on perusing a copy of a letter which she had written to Frederick, King of Prussia. No sooner had he read the epistle, than, as it is said, he exclaimed to Lord Hertford, "This is the lady whom I shall select for my consort: here are lasting beauties, on which the man who has any mind may feast and not be satiated. If the disposition of the princess but equals her intellect, I shall be the happiest man, as I hope, with my people's concurrence, to be the greatest monarch, in Europe."

Among other different versions of the affair, is the following:—The king's known attachment to Lady Sarah Lenox, fomented as it was by Fox, afterwards the first Lord Holland, induced the princess dowager and Lord Bute to engage the young monarch in a matrimonial connexion, without the least delay. The princess dowager wished to select a consort for her son from the family of Saxe Gotha; but as the members of it were supposed to possess an hereditary disease, her desire was over-ruled. A Scotch colonel, named Græme, was then sent, by Lord Bute, to the various courts in Germany in quest of a princess perfect in her form, of pure blood, and healthy constitution; possessed of elegant accomplishments, particularly music, to which the king was much attached; and of a mild, obliging disposition. Such were the colonel's instructions; and his choice fell on Sophia-Charlotte, the second daughter of Charles-Lewis-Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, by his consort Albertina-Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen.

This princess was born at the palace of Mirow, on the 16th of May, 1744. The preliminary part of her education was conducted by her mother, with the assistance of Mademoiselle Seltzer, a highly accomplished lady of noble birth; and in 1751, Madame de Grabow, a woman of great erudition, and possessed of such poetical talent as to be termed "The German Sappho," was appointed her governess. Under this able teacher, she not only became a good German scholar, but obtained a thorough knowledge of French, Italian, history, geography, &c. To the zealous instructions of M. Gentzmer she was indebted for considerable information in the science of mineralogy. She drew well, danced with much grace, and displayed considerable skill in vocal as well as instrumental music. In addition, her mind was imbued with the most reverential sentiments for religion and morality, which the example of her family taught her to estimate above all mere worldly advantages.

During the continental war, which desolated the fairest provinces of Germany, from 1756 to 1763, the duchy of Mecklenburgh suffered severely; its towns and villages were occupied by the troops of Prussia, who levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants, and compelled the young men to enlist. Many families, in order to preserve a wreck of their property, made their escape to Hamburgh and Lubec; and at length the country was almost depopulated. Under the impulse of strongly-excited feelings, which the miseries of her native land more than justified, the princess sent the following letter to the King of Prussia; a copy of which, afterwards falling into the hands of George the Third, excited in the bosom of that monarch, as we have already stated, an attachment towards its feeling and eloquent writer:—

"May it please your majesty,

"I am at a loss whether I should congratulate or condole with you on your late victory over Marshal Daun, Nov. 3rd, 1760, since the same success which has covered you with laurels, has overspread the country of Mecklenburgh with desolation. I know, sire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or to wish for the return of peace. I

know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to inspect subjects of a more domestic nature; but, however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

"It was but a very few years ago, that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance: the country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration, at present, from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but, surely even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospects now before me. The whole country,—my dear country,—lies one frightful waste; presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The employments of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite suspended; for the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil which they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; while, perhaps, here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs rendered unfit for service, is left at his door, where his little children hang round him, ask the history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army, as it happens to advance or retreat, in pursuing the operations of the campaign. It is impossible, indeed, to express the confusion which they, who call themselves our friends, create; for even those from whom we might expect relief only oppress us with new calamities. From your justice, therefore, it is, sire, that we hope redress; to you, even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petitions, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest wrong!"

Soon after the receipt of this admirable epistle, (which, judging from the indisputable productions of her pen, was more likely to have been transcribed than composed by the princess,) Frederick issued strict injunctions "to revive a sense of order in the army;" and his soldiers were drilled into feelings of humanity.

On the 8th of July, at an extraordinary council, which was very numerously attended, the king stated, that "ever since his accession to the throne, he had turned his thoughts towards the choice of a princess for his consort; and that, after mature deliberation, he had come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz,—a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment." This announcement very much surprised the greater part of the council, the preliminary negotiations for the marriage having been conducted with extraordinary secresy. On the 15th of August the treaty was concluded; and preparations were immediately made to conduct the bride to this country. The Earl of Harcourt, and the Duchesses of Ancaster and Hamilton, the two finest women at the British court, were selected to accompany her; and the royal yacht, in which she and her suite were to embark, was ordered to be convoyed by a fleet under the command of Lord Anson.

The separation of the princess and her family was exceedingly affecting. At Mirow, the place of her nativity, she finally parted from her elder sister, who, but for the marriage of Sophia Charlotte with George the Third, would, it is asserted, have formed a matrimonial connexion with one of his subjects. Her suitor, a Scotch duke, was resident at Strelitz, and treated as the favoured lover of the elder princess, when overtures for the hand of her sister, Sophia Charlotte, were made on behalf of the King of England: the courtship was consequently broken off, to the deep regret of the duke and his intended bride, both of whom died unmarried.

The princess received great honours during her journey. On Monday, the 24th of August, she left Stade, in the Admiralty barge, accompanied by her brother, Lord Anson, and Earl Harcourt, and in about an hour reached the yacht; the royal standard was immediately hoisted at the main-top-mast-head, the admiralty flag at the fore-top, and the union at the mizen. All the ships then fired a salute of

twenty-one guns each; and the princess, overcome by her feelings, exclaimed, "Is it possible that I can be worthy of these honours!" On account of the unfavourable state of the weather, the squadron did not proceed to sea until the 28th; even then the wind was adverse, and ten days elapsed before the admiral could reach an English port. Flamborough Head was twice in view during the voyage, but the ships were driven to sea again, and all of them sustained some damage. The two duchesses were extremely ill; but the princess, who had never seen the sea before, bore the voyage with little inconvenience. At length, on Sunday, the 6th of September, the royal yacht entered Harwich roads; but no preparations having been made for the reception of the princess, she did not land until the next morning.

Walpole states, that nothing was ever equal to the bustle and uncertainty of the town at this time. He adds, "I forgive history for knowing nothing, when so public an event as the arrival of a new queen is a mystery, even at this very moment, in St. James's-street. The messenger that brought the letter yesterday morning, said she *arrived* at half an hour after four at Harwich. This was immediately translated into *landing*, and notified in those words to the ministers. Six hours afterwards it proved no such thing, and that she was only in Harwich road; and they recollected that half an hour after four happens twice in twenty-four hours, and the letter did not specify which of the *twices* it was. Well! the bride-maids whipped on their virginity; the New road and the parks were thronged; the guns were choaking with impatience to go off; and Sir James Lowther, who was to pledge his majesty, was actually married to Lady Mary Stuart. Five, six, seven, eight o'clock came, and no queen! She lay at Witham, at Lord Abercorn's, who was most tranquilly in town; and it is not certain, even, whether she will be in town to night. She has been sick but half an hour; sung and played on the harpsichord all the voyage, and been cheerful the whole time."

About noon, on the eighth, she was met at Romford, by the king's servants; and soon after entered the royal carriage, dressed entirely in the English fashion, having a fly cap, with rich laced lappets, a stomacher ornamented with diamonds, and a gold brocade suite with a white ground. From Mile End she was escorted, by the Life Guards, to St. James's. On her arrival at the palace, the Duke of York handed her out of the carriage; and the king raised her up and saluted her, just as she was about to drop on her knee to pay him obeisance. It was, however, afterwards rumoured that the king, on first seeing his bride, shrunk back from a feeling of disappointment, her personal graces being far from striking. But Walpole says, "In half an hour, one heard of nothing but proclamations of her beauty; every body was content, every body was pleased. At seven," he continues, "one went to court; the night was sultry. About ten, the procession began to move towards the chapel; and at eleven they all came up into the drawing-room. She looks very sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel. Her tiara of diamonds was very pretty, her stomacher sumptuous; her violet-velvet mantle and ermine so heavy, that the spectators knew as much of her upper half as the king himself. You will have no doubt of her sense by what I shall tell you:—on the road they wanted her to curl her toupet: she said she thought it looked as well as that of any of the ladies sent to fetch her; if the king bid her, she would wear a periwig, otherwise she would remain as she was. When she caught the first glimpse of the palace she grew frightened, and turned pale. The Duchess of Hamilton smiled,—the princess said, 'My dear duchess, you may laugh—you have been married twice; but it is no joke to me.' Her lips trembled as the coach stopped, but she jumped out with spirit, and has done nothing but with good humour and cheerfulness. She talks a great deal, is easy, civil, and not disconcerted. At first, when the bride-maids and the court were introduced to her, she said, "Mon Dieu, il y en a tant, il y en a tant!" She was pleased when she was to kiss the peeresses; but Lady Augusta was forced to take her hand and give it to those that were to kiss it, which was prettily humble and good-natured. While they waited for

supper, she sat down, sung, and played. Her French is tolerable; she exchanged much both of that and German with the king. They did not get to bed till two."

The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the marriage ceremony: the princess was given away by the Duke of Cumberland; and the beautiful Lady Sarah Lenox, with some other unmarried daughters of dukes and earls, bore the bride's train.

On the Sunday after their marriage, the royal couple appeared in public at the chapel-royal. The next evening they went in chairs, attended by the horse-guards, to Drury-lane theatre, where the queen, for the first time in her life, saw a dramatic entertainment; theatrical performances having been interdicted at Mecklenburgh, as tending to produce idleness and dissipation. In her progress to the theatre she was much alarmed by the pressure of the people towards her chair. The streets, on this occasion, were filled with countless multitudes, and two persons were trampled to death by the crowd, at the play-house doors.

Extraordinary preparations were now made for the approaching coronation: to the fronts of the houses, on each side of the platform, scaffoldings were fixed for seats, for which the proprietors asked enormous prices; those in the Abbey were let at ten guineas each. So great was the rage to witness the pageant, that the husband of a lady, who was in an advanced state of pregnancy, paid one hundred and forty guineas for two rooms, commanding a view of the platform, where she could be attended by her nurse and accoucheur.

The ceremony took place on the 22nd of September: thousands had sat up in the open air all night; and long before it was day-light, all the scaffoldings were crowded. The following is an abridgment of a letter, written by an eye-witness of the spectacle:—"First, conceive to yourselves the fronts of all the houses that could command the least point of view lined with scaffolding, like so many galleries or boxes, raised one above another to the very roofs. These were covered with carpets, and cloths of different colours, which presented a pleasing variety to the eye: and if you consider the brilliant appearance of those seated in them, many of whom were most splendidly dressed, you will imagine that this was no indifferent part of the show. A rank of foot soldiers was placed on each side within the platform, and on the outside were stationed, at proper intervals, parties of horse-guards. As soon as it was day-break, we were diverted with seeing the coaches and chairs of the nobility passing along with much difficulty; and many persons richly dressed were forced to leave their carriages, and be escorted by the soldiers to their places. Their majesties came in chairs from St. James's to Westminster-hall, about nine o'clock. In spite of the pains taken to have everything in order, some curious blunders were committed. They actually forgot the sword of state, the chairs for the king and queen, and even the canopies; so that, as a substitute for the first, they were forced to borrow the lord mayor's sword, and to keep their majesties waiting till matters were arranged in the hall. It is not in the power of words to describe either the beauty of the spectacle, or the joy of the multitude, when the royal pair passed. It was observed, that as they turned the corner which commanded a view of Westminster bridge, they stopped to look at the people, the appearance of whom, uncovered, and gradually rising in a dense mass from the ground, resembled a pavement of heads and faces."

When the king approached the altar, in order to receive the sacrament, he asked if he should lay aside his crown. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied, that there was no order in the service on the subject. "Then there ought to be," rejoined the king. He immediately took off his crown, and wished that of her majesty to be also removed; but being told it was fastened to her hair, he said it might remain, but must be considered only as a part of her dress. The most valuable diamond in the king's crown fell out, during his return from the abbey to the hall, but it was soon afterwards found and restored.

Bishop Newton, speaking of his majesty's deportment at the coronation, declares "that no actor in the character of Pyrrhus, in the Distressed Mother, not even Booth himself, who

was celebrated for it in the Spectator, ever ascended the throne with so much grace and dignity."

The following anecdotes, relative to the ceremony, are principally gleaned from the lively Walpole:—"At the dinner, Earl Talbot, as lord steward, on the second course being served up, rode from the hall-gate to the platform steps. The earl piqued himself on backing his horse down the hall, and not turning its rump towards the king; but he had taken such pains to dress it to that duty, that it entered backwards; and, at his retreat, the spectators clapped,—a terrible indecorum, but suitable to such Bartholomew-fair doings. He had twenty demelés, but came out of none creditably. He had taken away the table of the Knights of the Bath, and was forced to admit two in their old place, and dine the others in the court of requests. Sir William Stanhope said, 'We are ill-treated, for *some* of us are gentlemen.' Beckford told the earl it was hard to refuse a table to the city of London, whom it would cost ten thousand pounds to banquet the king, and that his lordship would repent it, if they had not a table in the hall; upon which they had one. To the barons of the cinque ports, who made the same complaint, he said, 'If you come to me as lord steward, I tell you it is impossible; if as Lord Talbot, I am a match for any of you.'"

The champion acted his part admirably. His horse was the identical charger which George the Second rode at the battle of Dettingen. Many persons of quality, in the galleries, let down handkerchiefs tied together, and strings with baskets suspended to them, earnestly requesting some of the good things from the tables, to satisfy their craving appetites. Some of the peeresses were dressed on the preceding night, slept in arm-chairs, and were waked if they tumbled their heads. Lady Townshend said, she should be very glad to see a coronation, as she had never seen one. "Why," said Walpole, "madam, you walked at the last." "Yes, child," said she, "but I saw nothing of it: I looked to see who looked at me."

The king having complained of the strange paucity of precedents as to the ceremonies, Lord Effingham owned that the Earl Marshal's office had been strangely neglected; "but," added he, "I have taken such care, that the *next* coronation may be regulated in the most exact manner imaginable." Lady Cowper, for some time, "refused to set a foot with my Lady M.; and when she was at last obliged to associate with her, set out on a round trot, as if she designed to prove the antiquity of her family, by marching as lustily as a maid of honour of Queen Gwinevir."

Probably no great public festival ever passed off with more éclat than the coronation of George the Third: the king and queen were both young, and exceedingly popular; it happened at a moment of great national prosperity; the political heads of the government were remarkably acceptable to the people, and not a single accident occurred during the day.

But amid all the bustle of pageantry, politics were not neglected. The king evinced an inclination for procuring a general peace: in this, he differed from his great minister, Pitt, and the principal part of his subjects. Being told that if he were determined on pacific measures, the premier would, in all probability, resign, the king replied, "I am determined not to be the only slave in a country, where it is my wish to see all the people free."

On the 5th of October, Pitt retired from office, and Lord Bute became the head of the administration. Cardinal Stopponi, on being told, at Rome, of the change which had taken place in the English cabinet, could not believe his informant: "For what heir," said he, "on coming to a considerable estate, and finding it excellently well managed by a steward, would dismiss that steward merely because he had served his predecessor?"

At this period, principally through the lofty spirit and political sagacity of Pitt, the affairs of the nation were in a most prosperous state. The army and navy were highly efficient, and flushed with recent conquests; the revenue flourished, commerce was increasing, the people were loyal, and, perhaps, no prince had ascended the throne of his ancestors with more flattering prospects than George the Third. To those, therefore, who, like Cardinal

Stopponi, perhaps, were unacquainted with the ascendancy of Lord Bute over the king's mind, the change in the English ministry must have appeared extraordinary. In a life of Pitt, it is insinuated, that the king was anxious to be rid of that statesman; feeling, as he did, awed in the presence of, and ill at ease in his intercourse with, a man whose personal dignity was so overwhelming. This may reasonably be doubted, especially as the king was, at least at this period, eminently dignified himself: and the expulsion of the Titanic statesman from the cabinet, may, with more safety, be attributed to the influence of Bute.

On the 6th of November, the king opened the new parliament, with a speech from the throne, in which he stated, that having made an ineffectual attempt to bring about a general peace, nothing remained but to prosecute the war with vigour.

The last splendid scene of this year of pageants was the civic feast, on the 9th of November, which all the royal family attended. The king and queen, on this occasion, went to the house of David Barclay, silk mercer, a member of the society of Friends, opposite to Bow church, to witness the lord mayor's procession. Barclay was the son of the author of the Apology for the Quakers; he had reached his eighty-first year, and this was the third occasion on which a king of England had become his guest. The following is an abridgment of a letter, written by one of his daughters, relative to the visit in question, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1808:—"About one o'clock, papa and mamma, with sister Weston to attend them, took their stands at the street door, where my two brothers had long been to receive the nobility, more than a hundred of whom were then waiting in the warehouse. As the royal family came, they were conducted into one of the counting-houses, which was transformed into a very pretty parlour. At half-past two, their majesties came, which was two hours later than they intended. On the second pair of stairs was placed our own company, about forty in number, the chief of whom were of the Puritan order, and all in their orthodox habits. Next to the drawing-room door were placed our ownselves, I mean my papa's children; none else, to the great mortification of our visitors, being allowed to enter: for as kissing the king's hand without kneeling was an unexampled honour, the king confined that privilege to our own family, as a return for the trouble we had been at. After the royal pair had shewn themselves at the balcony, we were all introduced, and you may believe, at that juncture, we felt no small palpitations. The king met us at the door, (a condescension we did not expect) at which place, he saluted us with great politeness. Advancing to the upper end of the room, we kissed the queen's hand, at the sight of whom we were all in raptures, not only from the brilliancy of her appearance, which was pleasing beyond description, but being throughout her whole person possessed of that inexpressible something that is beyond a set of features, and equally claims our attention. To be sure, she has not a fine face, but a most agreeable countenance, and is vastly genteel, with an air, notwithstanding her being a little woman, truly majestic: and, I really think, by her manner is expressed that complacency of disposition which is truly amiable; and though I could never perceive that she deviated from that dignity which belongs to a crowned head, yet, on the most trifling occasions, she displayed all that easy behaviour that negligence can bestow. Her hair, which is of a light colour, hung in what are called coronation ringlets, encircled with a band of diamonds, so beautiful in themselves, and so prettily disposed, as will admit of no description. Her clothes, which were as rich as gold, silver, and silk could make them, was a suit, from which fell a train, supported by a little page in scarlet and silver. The lustre of her stomacher was inconceivable. The king I think a very personable man. All the princes followed the king's example in complimenting each of us with a kiss. The queen was up stairs three times; and my little darling, with Patty Barclay and Priscilla Ball, were introduced to her: I was present, and not a little anxious on account of my girl, who kissed the queen's hand with so much grace, that I thought the

princess dowager would have smothered her with kisses. Such a report was made of her to the king, that miss was sent for, and afforded him great amusement by saying, 'that she loved the king, though she must not love fine things, and that her grandpapa would not allow her to make a curtsey.' Her sweet face made such an impression on the Duke of York, that I rejoiced that she was only five instead of fifteen. When he first met her, he tried to persuade miss to let him introduce her to the queen; but she would by no means consent, till I informed her he was a prince; upon which, her little female heart relented, and she gave him her hand,—a true copy of the sex. The king never sat down, nor did he taste anything during the whole time. Her majesty drank tea, which was brought her on a silver waiter by brother John, who delivered it to the lady in waiting, and she presented it kneeling. The leave they took of us was such as we might expect from our equals;—full of apologies for our trouble, and their entertainment; which they were so anxious to have explained, that the queen came up to us, as we stood on one side of the door, and had every word interpreted. My brothers had the honour of assisting the queen into her coach. Some of us sat up to see them return, and the king and queen took especial notice of us as they passed. The king ordered twenty-four of his life guards to be placed opposite our house all night, lest any of the canopy should be pulled down by the mob, in which there were one hundred yards of silk damask."

The entertainment at Guildhall was so magnificent, that when the royal family retired, the king, addressing himself to the lord mayor, said, "To be elegantly entertained, I must come into the city!" This fête cost upwards of £7,000; and one of the foreign ministers described it as a banquet fit only for one king to give to another.

On the 2nd of December, the royal assent was given to a bill for settling the queen's dowry (in case her majesty should survive the king,) at £100,000 per annum. A patent also passed the privy seal, by which a yearly sum of £40,000 was granted to the queen, for the better support of her dignity. The king continued to be very popular. Walpole, in a letter dated about this period, states, that his majesty was evidently desirous of giving general satisfaction. "I saw him yesterday," he continues, "and was surprised to find the levee-room had lost so entirely the air of a lion's den. This sovereign does not stand in one spot, with his eyes royally fixed on the ground, and dropping bits of German news; he walks about, and speaks to every body."

In January 1762, a declaration of war was issued against Spain. In May, Lord Bute succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as first lord of the treasury, and preliminaries of peace were signed between this country, and France and Spain, on the 3rd of the following November. The people, however, were by no means pacifically inclined, or contented with the political ascendancy of Lord Bute; whose administration was attacked with unsparing severity by several popular writers, particularly by the celebrated John Wilkes, in his periodical paper called the North Briton. The arrest of Wilkes, and the seizure of his papers under a general warrant, issued by the secretary of state for the home department, increased the indignation and clamours of the people; Lord Bute was execrated throughout the country, and the king himself became exceedingly unpopular. The removal of the favourite, and the appointment of George Grenville to the head of the treasury, having failed to allay the national irritation, Pitt, it is asserted, was, at length, summoned to court, and requested to make arrangements for forming a new ministry; but he presumed, it is added, to dictate such arrogant terms, that, rather than submit to them, the king said he would place the crown on Pitt's head, and submit his own neck to the axe.

In 1764, the king suggested to Grenville the taxation of America as a grand financial measure for relieving the mother country from the heavy war expenses which had chiefly been incurred for the security of the colonies. The minister was startled, and raised objections to the proposal, which, however, were overruled by the king, who plainly told him that, if he were afraid to adopt such a measure, others might

easily be found who possessed more political courage. At length, Grenville reluctantly brought the subject before parliament; and, in spite of a violent opposition, the stamp act, so important in its consequences, was passed in the following year. The most alarming irritation prevailed among the colonists. In the lower house of representatives at Virginia, Patrick Henry, a popular orator, exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—" Cries of "Treason!" here interrupted the speaker; but, after a moment's pause, he continued, "And George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

Early in this year the king was attacked by an indisposition of six weeks' duration, which is suspected to have been similar in its nature to, though less in its degree than, the malady which obscured the latter part of his life. Soon after his recovery, he went down to the house of peers, and, in a speech from the throne, proposed a legislative enactment, by which he might be enabled, under the sign manual, from time to time, to appoint the queen, or some other member of the royal family, guardian to the heir-apparent and regent of the kingdom. The bill was soon afterwards brought into parliament, and eventually passed; although it met with so much opposition in its progress, even from some of the ministry, who wished the term "royal family" to include only the descendants of the late king, to the exclusion of the princess dowager, that a change in the administration ensued.

The Rockingham party, which now came into power, procured the repeal of the odious and impolitic stamp act; but, notwithstanding this and some other popular measures of the new cabinet, it was dissolved in the summer of 1766. The Duke of Grafton succeeded Lord Rockingham as first lord of the treasury, and Pitt (then Earl of Chatham) took office as lord privy seal. In the following year, Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, proposed the taxation of certain articles imported by the American colonists; and, early in 1768, Lord Chatham retired, in deep disgust, from the administration, which, during the preceding autumn, had been weakened by the succession of Lord North to Charles Townshend, as chancellor of the exchequer. Some other official changes took place; one of the most important of which, perhaps, was the appointment of Lord Hilsborough to the new colonial secretaryship.

The aspect of affairs in America grew more serious every hour: the deputies of Massachusets declared taxation by the British parliament to be illegal; a scheme for a general congress of the different states was proposed; and an open rupture with the mother country was evidently approaching. Blind to the consequences of their fatal policy, the king and his ministers, however, persisted in those measures, with regard to the transatlantic colonies, which, eventually, produced a dismemberment of the empire.

The unpopularity of George the Third, in 1769, had nearly reached its greatest height. The proceedings against Wilkes were viewed with deep indignation; his outlawry, and, after its reversal, the punishment of fine and imprisonment inflicted on him for his political writings, tended to increase, rather than to depress, his zeal against government, and his influence over the discontented. After having been expelled the house of commons for his comments on a letter written by one of the ministers, he was so repeatedly and perseveringly returned by the Middlesex freeholders, that, at length, the persons in power, who were resolute in their determination to keep him out of parliament, audaciously procured his opposing candidate, Luttrel, to be declared duly elected, although the latter had been in a minority of nearly one thousand on the poll. During these proceedings, the metropolis was disgraced by a succession of dreadful riots: the premises of Barclay, the Quaker, in Cheapside, were wantonly damaged, apparently for no other reason than because he had entertained the king during his majesty's visit to the city; and a hearse, with a man seated on the box, in the habit of an executioner, who ferociously brandished an axe, was driven into the court-yard of St. James's, amid the most frightful yells and execrations of the mob. The king, who was then in

the palace, exhibited no symptoms of alarm, but calmly gave such orders as were necessary for the restoration of public tranquillity, and which his confidential servants were too much agitated to issue. He soon after displayed another strong proof of his firmness: several of the rioters were capitally convicted for wantonly destroying property at Bethnal-green, where it was deemed expedient that they should be executed: the timidity of ministers, however, produced some discussions as to the danger of carrying the sentence into effect; but the king, having ascertained from the judges that the proceeding was perfectly legal, personally gave the necessary directions on the subject to the civil power.

A deficiency in the civil list, to the amount of half a million, increased the exasperation of the people against government; over which a positive triumph was achieved, about the same period, by the persecuted champion of the disaffected, the notorious Wilkes; who obtained a verdict with £4,000 damages against Lord Halifax, for the arrest of his person and the seizure of his papers, under a general warrant, the issue of which was declared to have been illegal.

At the close of this unpropitious year, Junius published his famous letter to the king, who is said to have wept while he perused it. This terrible epistle, which was read and applauded throughout the country, so completely paralyzed some of the feeble and foolish members of administration, that they were incapable of making a single effort to preserve their places. The Duke of Grafton resigned all his employments in January, 1770; but, unfortunately, he was succeeded in the premiership by Lord North, who increased rather than alleviated the national calamities.

Popular clamour kept pace with ministerial folly: blood was already spilled in America; and the city of London delivered a bold address and remonstrance to the king, for which, being censured in the reply from the throne, they voted a second address, declaratory of their deep concern at having fallen under his majesty's displeasure. The king, in his answer, stated that it was his duty to express, as he did, the disgust he felt at their sentiments; and Beckford, the lord mayor, in rejoinder, is said to have delivered extemporaneously the spirited speech which is engraved on the pedestal of his statue at Guildhall. Doubts, however, have been entertained as to his having used the language attributed to him on this occasion; but it is quite clear, that, to adopt his own phrase, he repeated something as much to the purpose as he could; and, on the next appearance of the lord mayor and corporation at the palace, Beckford was desired never to reply to an answer from his majesty again.

In 1771, certain printers were ordered into custody of the serjeant-at-arms for having published the parliamentary debates: one of them, on being carried before Alderman Wilkes, was immediately discharged; and the lord mayor and Alderman Oliver, both of whom were members of the house of commons, having acted in the same manner on a similar occasion, were committed to the tower, where they remained in custody until the prorogation of parliament. These contemptible measures, and the unsuccessful prosecution of Woodfall, the printer of the famous letter addressed by Junius to the king, materially increased the feelings of bitterness entertained by the people against the sovereign and his ministers. The former could scarcely ever appear in public without receiving the most unequivocal marks of aversion; while, strange as it may appear, the latter gradually increased in strength, until all opposition to their impolitic proceedings became hopeless.

In 1772, at the express recommendation of the king, who felt highly indignant at the recent union of his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, an act was passed, whereby all members of the royal family, if under twenty-five years of age, were thenceforth prevented from marrying without the king's consent; or, although above that age, if their intended alliance should be disapproved of by parliament.

The discontented colonists at length broke out into acts of open violence: three sloops, laden with tea, were entered, in the port of Boston, by armed

persons in disguise, who threw the cargoes overboard. In consequence of this outrage, a royal message was delivered to parliament, recommending the adoption of such measures as the occasion seemed to require; and Lord North introduced some severe bills against the colonists, which, although warmly opposed, passed through both houses of parliament, and received the royal assent. These injudicious enactments were followed by the meeting of a general congress at Philadelphia; and, shortly afterwards, the American states declared themselves independent. The disasters which befel the mother country in her subsequent unsuccessful struggle with the colonists, it scarcely falls within the province of the biographer to record: suffice it, at least in this place, to say, that, after a long war, during which, France, Spain, and Holland, hostilely interfered in behalf of America, the independence of the United States was formally acknowledged.

In 1777, the king applied for an addition of £100,000 per annum to the civil list; but the grant met with considerable opposition, principally because it was suspected that the civil list revenues were employed by ministers to increase their influence in parliament. On the 25th of June, in this year, while the king was proceeding to the little theatre in the Haymarket, an insane female rushed up to the royal chair, dashed her arm through the glass, and would probably have committed some serious assault on his majesty, but for the interference of the police.

During the year 1778, the king visited the fleet at Spithead, inspected the works at Chatham, the batteries, storehouses, &c. at Sheerness, and the dock yard at Portsmouth. He also gratified his predilection for military reviews at Winchester, Warley, Coxheath, and other places, and acquired some popularity by his urbane deportment to all classes of the community during his progresses.

In 1779, the political horizon was exceedingly gloomy. In addition to the contest with her colonies, Great Britain had become involved in hostilities with Spain; her military force was wasting away in America, the navy had ceased to be triumphant, commerce had fallen into decay, ministers appeared to feel their own incapacity, and the sovereign was hated by a great portion of his people. He still, however, persisted in his former principles; and, while a small party applauded his firmness, the public in general loudly censured his obstinacy.

During the riots of 1780, which were occasioned by the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Catholics, the king sat up for two nights in the queen's riding-house, and received hourly reports of the movements of the mob. While London was on fire in several places, he presided at a privy council, which was summoned to consider the legality of firing on actual rioters before the reading of the act. The question was decided in the affirmative, but none of the ministers had sufficient courage to sign the necessary order for the direction of the troops. At length, the king commanded the attorney-general, Wedderburne, to write down his opinion, (which coincided with that of the council in general on the subject,) and then coolly placed his signature at the foot of the order. His firmness, however, was totally free from cruelty, or even excessive severity; for when the mob attempted to break into St. James's palace, he ordered the soldiers not to fire, but, if possible, to keep off the rioters with their bayonets.

In 1782, Lord North resigned, and the Rockingham party went into office: but the new administration soon afterwards broke up, on account of the sudden death of the premier. Lord Shelburne was now placed at the head of the treasury, and Pitt, son of the great Earl of Chatham, became chancellor of the exchequer.

In 1783, a general peace was concluded, and the United States procured a formal acknowledgement of their independence. When Adams, the first American envoy, attended at the levee, the king, to whom he was personally disagreeable, received him with dignified composure, and said, "I was the last man in England to acknowledge the independence of America, but, having done so, I shall also be the last to violate it!" Adams's own account of the interview is as follows:—"The

king asked me, whether I came last from France, and, on answering in the affirmative, he put on an air of familiarity, and, smiling, or rather laughing, said, ' There is an opinion among some people, that you are not the most attached of all your countrymen to the manners of France.' I was surprised at this, because I thought it an indiscretion, and a descent from his dignity. I was a little embarrassed, but determined not to deny the truth on the one hand, nor leave him to infer from it any attachment to England on the other. I threw off as much gravity as I could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and a tone of decision, saying, ' That opinion, sir, is not mistaken; I must avow to your majesty I have no attachment but to my own country.' The king replied, as quick as lightning, ' An honest man will never have any other.' "

Early in this year took place the memorable coalition between the parties respectively headed by Fox and Lord North, who soon succeeded in overthrowing the administration, and forcing themselves into office. To the king they were particularly obnoxious, and their political ascendancy had a powerful effect on his spirits. He became dejected and uncommunicative; but no sooner did Fox introduce his famous India bill, than all the firmness of his character seemed to return. He openly declared his aversion to the measure, and, as soon as it was rejected by the lords, he sent a message to Fox and North, commanding them immediately to return him their seals of office by a messenger, as a personal interview with them would be disagreeable to him. On the following day, Pitt became prime minister.

During the very remarkable parliamentary contest which ensued, the intrepidity and firmness of the king was above all praise; it obtained, as it deserved, the applause of the nation, and was attended with the most triumphant success over the coalition. The king declared that, rather than throw himself into the arms of an overbearing faction, whose politics he detested, he would resign the crown, and retire to Hanover; and when Pitt, almost overwhelmed by the opposition majorities, said to him, "Sire, I am mortified to see that my perseverance has been of no avail, and that I must resign at last;" the king replied, "If so, I must resign too."

On the 2nd of August, 1786, a woman, named Margaret Nicholson, attempted to assassinate his majesty, at the garden entrance of St. James's palace. While he was in the act of receiving a paper from her, she struck at him with a knife, which pierced his waistcoat; but, fortunately, did him no injury. She was about to repeat the thrust, when a yeoman of the guard caught her arm, and, at the same moment, a footman wrenched the knife from her grasp. The king, with extraordinary coolness, said, "Don't hurt the woman—poor creature!—she is mad." She afterwards underwent a long examination before the privy council, and no doubt appearing of her insanity, she was at once consigned to Bethlem hospital.

In the month of July, the king was so indisposed, that he went to Cheltenham for the purpose of drinking the waters, from which he appeared to derive much benefit; but his indisposition re-appeared in a very alarming form soon after his return to Windsor. About the middle of October, 1788, he was attacked by a bilious fever: this, however, did not prevent him from attending a levee in town on the 24th; but immediately afterwards he displayed such peculiar symptoms, that his physicians thought proper to apply a blister to his head. For some time before he had complained of weight or pressure on the brain, and entertained a presentiment of approaching insanity. One evening, at a private concert, he went up to Dr. Ayrton, and said, "I fear, sir, I shall not be able long to hear music; it seems to affect my head, and it is with some difficulty I bear it. Alas! the best of us are but frail mortals!"

Mental aberration soon ensued; and Dr. Warren, the king's physician, declared that there was no immediate chance of his recovery; but Dr. Willis, who was subsequently consulted on the case of the royal patient, expressed a belief that the malady would be of short duration. This difference of opinion produced great excitation in the minds of the people, with whom the king was now decidedly popular. In parliament, Fox and the opposition were staunch

believers in the prognostication of Warren, while Pitt and his coadjutors confided in the opinion of Willis. All the royal physicians were examined, with great severity, at the bar of the house of commons: Warren now affirmed the king's case to be absolutely desperate; while Willis, on the contrary, with equal confidence, predicted his majesty's recovery in a few months.

As, however, no hopes existed of his speedily resuming the duties of his station, a regency became indispensable. The debates on this subject were fierce and protracted. Both parties in the house agreed that the heir-apparent should be regent; but while Fox contended that, under existing circumstances, the prince had an inherent right to exercise the royal authority in its utmost plenitude, Pitt advocated the necessity and legality of imposing various restrictions on his authority. The bill had reached its last stage, when the king suddenly recovered. Various indications of his return of reason had been noticed almost simultaneously; but no idea appears to have been entertained, even by those who were about him, of his perfect restoration to sanity, until the 22nd of February, 1789, when he wrote the following note to his prime minister:

"The king renews with great satisfaction his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval, the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty. It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his government; and Mr. Pitt will consult with the lord chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose; and the king will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock."

The next morning, Pitt waited upon the king, who was evidently quite rational; and among other equally pertinent observations, said to the minister, "I made several promises before my illness, and they must now be fulfilled." Shortly before he wrote to Pitt, he had inquired of his attendant, why a pier glass in his apartment had been covered with baize; the attendant being unwilling to confess that it was to prevent the king from perceiving what a dreadful alteration had taken place in his appearance, replied, "The glass, sire, was supposed to have reflected too much light." "How could that be," said the king, "when it is placed where no light can fall on it?" A little while after, on awaking from a sound and refreshing sleep, he said, "I have been in a strange delirium for some days past!" When he was informed that his illness had been of more than two months' duration, he remained in an attitude of devotion for several minutes, but made no further remark on the subject.

On the 12th of March, the king sent a message to parliament, announcing his complete recovery: bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of public joy, succeeded. On the 17th, her majesty caused Kew palace to be decorated with several thousand lamps, and a transparency of the king, beneath which were the following lines, written, it is said, by the queen herself; who, on some other occasions, published her affectionate, but rather unpoetical, effusions in a similar manner:—

Our prayers are heard, and Providence restores
A patriot king to bless Britannia's shores.
But not to Britain is the bliss confin'd:
All Europe hails the friend of human kind.
If such the general joy, what words can shew
The change to transport from the depths of woe,
In those permitted to embrace again,
The best of fathers, husbands, and of men!

The king determined not to appear in public until he could attend, in St. Paul's cathedral, to return solemn thanks for his recovery; but, on the 25th of March, the queen held a drawing room, and, on the 15th of April, visited Covent-garden theatre, with two of the princesses. At her entrance, the shouts of welcome, from an immense audience, were so loud and long continued, that she was overpowered by her feelings, and burst into tears. After "God save the King" had been five times repeated, it was again called for; and some short delay occurring in the re-appearance of the performers, the anthem was enthusiastically sung, or rather, vociferated, by the audience.

On the 23rd of April, the king, accompanied by his family, proceeded to St. Paul's, in the midst of an immense

concourse of spectators. On this occasion, the queen evinced great elation of spirits; but the king, according to Bishop Tomline, seemed completely occupied with the religious duty he was about to perform: walking with a grave and devotional air to his pew, he instantly fell on his knees, and seemed wholly absorbed in the services of the day. So extravagant was the loyalty of the public at this period, that the congregation were with difficulty restrained from bursting out into plaudits. Shortly afterwards, in a conversation with Hardinge, chief justice of Brecon, the king said that his illness had been a perfect bliss to him, because it proved how confidently he might rely on the support of his people.

On the 25th of June, the king, accompanied by the queen and three of the princesses, proceeded to Weymouth: while there, he received several letters, threatening him with assassination, but he so utterly disregarded them, that he often rode out, accompanied only by an equerry and a groom, and sometimes walked on the beach wholly unattended.

On the 21st of January, 1790, a large stone was thrown with great violence into the king's carriage, during his majesty's progress to the house of lords, by a half-pay lieutenant, named James Frick, whose insanity being clearly established, he was committed to Bethlem hospital. On this circumstance, Peter Pindar wrote the following epigram:—

"Folks say, it was lucky the stone missed the *head*,
When lately at Cæsar 'twas thrown;
I think, very diff'rent from thousands indeed,
'Twas a lucky escape for the *stone*."

At this period, a war with revolutionized France became inevitable: and the commencement of hostilities afforded great satisfaction to the king, with whose feelings on the subject those of the majority of his subjects appear to have been in unison.

On the 3rd of February, 1794, a horrible accident occurred at the Haymarket theatre, which the royal family visited that evening. The entrance to the pit was by a descent of twenty or thirty steps; and when the doors were opened, the foremost of the crowd that had collected, were borne down and trodden under foot by those behind, who rushed into the theatre amid the dying screams of their unhappy victims. Fifteen persons were killed on this occasion; and twenty others so dreadfully injured, as to be rendered cripples for life. The awful circumstance was communicated to the royal family after the performances, when the king expressed his determination never to visit the Haymarket theatre again.

At this period, the splendid achievements of the French armies, under Napoleon, had cast a gloom over the prospects of Great Britain; which, however, was somewhat dissipated by the naval victory of Lord Howe. The royal family visited the triumphant fleet, after its return to port, and the king presented a diamond-hilted sword to the admiral, as well as gold chains to several of the officers under his command.

Although loyalty appears by no means to be a common result of national prosperity, yet popular clamours against the party in power, hatred of the sovereign, and, occasionally, high treason, are, in this country, at least, but too often, the consequences of unavoidable discomfiture abroad, or calamity at home. George the Third, so lately the Dagon of his people, had now lost their "golden opinions," and become as unjustly odious as he had before been undeservedly idolized. On the 29th of October, 1795, an attempt was made to assassinate him while he was proceeding to the house of lords, to open parliament in person. The Earl of Onslow, one of his attendants, has given a circumstantial account of the occurrence, of which the following is an abridgment:—"Soon after two o'clock, his majesty, attended by the Earl of Westmoreland and myself, set out from St. James's in his state coach. The multitude of people in the park was prodigious: a sullen silence prevailed through the whole, very few individuals excepted. No hats, or, at least, very few, pulled off; little or no huzzaing—and frequently a cry of 'Give us bread!' 'No war! and once or twice 'No king!'—with hissing and groaning. Nothing, however, material happened, till we got down to the narrowest part of the street called St. Margaret's; when, the moment we had passed the office of ordnance, a small

ball, either of lead or marble, passed through the window-glass on the king's right hand, and out of the other door, the glass of which was down. We all instantly exclaimed, 'This is a shot!' His majesty shewed, and I am persuaded felt, no alarm; much less did he fear. We proceeded to the house of lords, where the king read his speech with peculiar correctness, and even with less hesitation than usual. He joined in the conversation on the subject, while unrobing, with much less agitation than anybody else: and afterwards, on getting into the coach, he said, 'Well, my lords, one person is proposing this, and another is supposing that, forgetting that there is One above us all who, disposes of everything, and on whom alone we depend!' On our return to St. James's, the mob threw stones into the coach, several of which hit the king, who took one out of the cuff of his coat, where it had lodged, and gave it to me, saying, 'I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey to-day.'" One of the horse-guards detected a ruffian close to the carriage, in the act of throwing a large stone at the king, and would have cut the man down, had not his majesty put his head out of the window, and commanded him on no account to shed blood. The mob were so violent and determined, that Storey's Gate having been closed against them, they attempted to break it open with sledge-hammers; and would, in all probability, have succeeded, had not the military interposed.

The king alighted in safety at the palace; but the state carriage was nearly demolished in its progress to the royal mews. Shortly afterwards, he rashly set out, in his private coach, towards the queen's house; but having now no guards to protect him, his life was in imminent danger. The mob attacked his vehicle with savage fury, and one miscreant had already attempted to force the door, when an Irish gentleman, of great height and strength, took a brace of pistols from his pocket, and kept the mob off the carriage until it reached the palace, where, by main force, he cleared the way for his majesty to alight. It is stated, but the fact is doubtful, that, in gratitude for this signal service, the king desired Mr. Dundas to confer some profitable place on his deliverer; and that, on being told, some time afterwards, that no vacancy had occurred, so that his preserver was still without a reward, he said to the minister, "Then, sir, you must make a situation for him." A new office, it is added, with a salary of £650 per annum, was consequently created, to which the Irish gentleman received an immediate appointment.

On the 1st of February, 1796, while the king and queen were returning from Drury-lane theatre, a large stone was thrown with great violence at their carriage. It broke through one of the glass panels, and hit the queen on the face. A few days afterwards, a strange woman was discovered in Buckingham-house, near her majesty's apartments: on being interrogated as to what business had brought her to the palace, she said, "Mrs. Guelph, the queen, who is my mother, holds some property belonging to me; and if it is not immediately given up, I shall be driven to commit some horrid act." Her insanity being evident, she was sent to Bethlem hospital.

In the course of the year, some attempts were made to negociate a peace with France, by the king's express desire; but they wholly failed, and the difficulties of the country were augmented by a war with Spain.

In 1797, during the alarm of a French invasion, the people of this country were seized with a volunteer mania, which was warmly encouraged by the king; as, if it did not tend to deter the enemy from attempting to carry their threatened project on England into execution, it brought patriotism and loyalty into fashion, and subdued the spirit of disaffection. At a grand review of volunteers, in Hyde park, the citizen soldiers having huzzaed the king with great enthusiasm, he rode up the line, and said, good-humouredly, "I thank you for your loyalty; but this is unmilitary, and we must not have rules violated."

On the 19th of December, his majesty, with the whole of the royal family, went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks to God for the recent victories of Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan.

In 1798, public distress in this country

appeared to have reached its climax: a subscription was opened to meet the exigencies of the state, to which the king subscribed £20,000 out of the privy purse. To add to the national gloom, the Irish rebellion broke out in this year: the spirit of party was also violently displayed in the parliamentary debates; and the king excited considerable dissatisfaction, by personally erasing the name of Fox from the list of his privy-counsellors.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the great body of the people of England, in 1799, were so eminently loyal, patriotic, or, perhaps, absurd, that there was scarcely an able-bodied burgher or farmer in the country, who did not occasionally carry arms and wear a red coat, as a member of some volunteer corps. The king attended a great number of reviews during this and the following year. On the 15th of May, (1800,) a grand military spectacle, at which his majesty was present, took place in Hyde park: while the troops were firing in companies, a person of the name of Ongley, who was standing near the king, received a musket-ball in his thigh. Suspicion having arisen, that it had been aimed at his majesty, the cartouch-boxes of the troops were rigidly inspected, but nothing was found by which the delinquent could be identified; and it was afterwards suggested, that a ball-cartridge might have been given out to one of the men by mistake.

The king behaved with what may fairly be termed his hereditary courage on this occasion. In the evening, a play having been previously commanded at Drury-lane, he accompanied the queen to the theatre, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of his ministers, to whom he declared that he feared nothing, and would not disappoint the people. A moment after he had entered his box, and while he was in the act of bowing to the audience, a man who sat in the middle of the pit, near the orchestra, fired a horse-pistol at him; but the assassin's arm having fortunately been a little elevated by a person near him, who had observed his intent, the charge lodged in the roof of the royal box. The culprit was immediately seized, and the pistol, which he had dropped, was found beneath the seat. Terror and indignation were depicted on every countenance except that of the king, who stepped back, with admirable composure, to the door of the box, and prevented the queen from entering. "Keep back, keep back," said he; "they are firing squibs for diversion, and perhaps there may be more." He then, according to the account of a gentleman who was present, returned to the box, advanced to the front, and, with folded arms, and a look of great dignity, in which one might have read the sentiment, "Now, fire, if you please!"—presented himself to the audience; which, after a moment of silent, but intense admiration, burst into acclamations which absolutely shook the theatre. At length, the queen and princesses entered, and they warmly urged the king to return home; but he replied, "No; sit down and be calm; there is no danger: we will stay and see the entertainment out!" The loyalty of the spectators was raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his majesty's firmness. "God save the king," was thrice repeated, with the addition of the following stanza, by Sheridan:—

> "From every latent foe,
> From the assassin's blow,
> God save the king!
> O'er him thine arm extend,
> For Britain's sake defend,
> Our father, prince, and friend,
> God save the king!"

The man, who had thus attempted the king's life, on being interrogated, said, "I have no objection to tell who I am. It is not over yet. There is a great deal more to be done. My name is James Hatfield: I served my time as a working silversmith; but afterwards enlisted in the 15th light dragoons, and have fought for my king and country." The Duke of York now entered the room where the examination took place. "I know your royal highness," continued Hatfield; "God bless you! you are a good fellow! I have served with your highness, and I got these," he added, pointing to a deep cut over his eye, and another long scar on his cheek; "and more than these, in fighting by your side. At Lincelles I was left three hours among the dead, in a ditch, and was taken prisoner by the French. I had

my arm broken by a shot, and received eight sabre wounds in my head; but I recovered, and here I am!" On being asked what had induced him to attempt the life of the king, he said, "I did not attempt to kill the king; I fired the pistol over the royal box. I am as good a shot as any man in England; but I am weary of life, and wish for death, though not to die by my own hands. I was desirous of raising an alarm, and hoped the spectators would fall upon me; but they did not. Still I trust my life is forfeited!" It subsequently appeared, that, after having behaved, for a number of years, like a brave and good soldier, he had been discharged on account of insanity, (which was supposed to have been occasioned by a wound in his head,) and admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital.

When the king returned to the queen's house, he said, "I hope and pray that the poor creature, who has committed the rash assault upon me, may enjoy as sound a repose as I trust that I shall this night!" He adopted no additional precautions for his personal safety, observing to those who advised him to do so, "I know that any man in my dominions, who chooses to sacrifice his own life, may easily take away mine; but I hope, if any one attempts such an act, he will do it promptly, without any circumstances of barbarity!" Sheridan soon afterwards complimented him for the extraordinary resolution he had displayed. "Had your majesty abruptly quitted the theatre," said he, "the confusion would have been awful." "I should have despised myself for ever," replied the king, "had I but stirred a single inch: a man, on such an occasion, should need no prompting, but immediately feel what is his duty, and do it."

Hatfield was subsequently indicted for high treason, but the jury being satisfied that he was of unsound mind, he was committed to Bethlem Hospital. He was living at the time of the demise of his intended victim's successor, and, for a long period, was an object of great interest to the visitors of the noble establishment to which he had been consigned, until, at length, Martin, the incendiary of the cathedral at York, became, to his great indignation, more popular in Bethlem than himself.

On the 22nd of July, in the same year, (1800,) the Union Act was passed. During the discussions on this measure, Pitt, with a view to conciliate some of its opponents, had held out hopes that it would be followed by some concessions to the Catholics; but the king being of opinion that he could not consent to their admission to political power, without violating the spirit of his coronation oath, Pitt and his coadjutors retired from office early in 1801. They were succeeded by the Addington administration; and scarcely had the new arrangements been completed, when the king was attacked with a very alarming illness, which seemed to threaten a return of his mental disorder. The complaint was a distressing, feverish irritability, precluding all repose; and, as it continued for several weeks, insanity seemed its necessary termination. Mr. Addington, having observed the efficacy of hops as a sedative, advised the king to use a pillow stuffed with them, which enabled him to rest, and led to his recovery, when all other remedies were found futile. To this circumstance the minister was indebted for his well-known nickname of "The Doctor."

Military triumphs were so rare at this period, that the victory of Alexandria occasioned much rejoicing. The Egyptian expedition had been planned by Lord Melville; Pitt had never cordially supported it, and the king's concurrence to it was signified in the following words:—"I consent, with the utmost reluctance, to a measure, which seems to me to peril the flower of my army upon a distant and hazardous expedition!" Lord Melville was in retirement at Wimbledon, when the news arrived of the battle of Alexandria: the king, soon afterwards, while breakfasting with him, filled a glass of wine, and bidding the queen, and all the guests, to follow his example, he drank, "To the health of the minister, who, in opposition to the opinion of his colleagues, and the avowed reluctance of his sovereign, dared to plan and forward the Egyptian expedition!"

The new minister was anxious for peace; and, in September, the preliminaries of the treaty of Amiens were signed. The king's consent to the necessary negociations is said to have

been most reluctantly given, as he considered the peace impolitic, unsafe, and unwise. It has even been asserted, that Lord Hawksbury affixed his signature to the articles, not only without the king's approbation, but without his knowledge. The fact seems scarcely credible; and, perhaps, his known dislike to the treaty may have been exaggerated into this assumption of the regal power on the part of his ministers.

The peace was destined to be of short duration; for, in May 1803, much to the satisfaction of the public, war was again declared against France. The king, on this occasion, absurdly attempted to shield Hanover from danger, by declaring, that although he had proclaimed war against France, as King of Great Britain, he deprecated hostilities being commenced by that power against his electorate; which, however, early in June, was over-run by the French troops under Mortier.

On the 14th of February, 1804, the king became suddenly and alarmingly indisposed. It was said, that his complaint was rheumatic, but an opinion prevailed, to a considerable extent, that his mind, on this occasion, was more affected than his body. The symptoms, however, gradually abated, and a trip to Weymouth completely re-established his majesty's health.

It being quite evident, that the Addington cabinet was incapable of advantageously conducting the affairs of the nation, early in May, Pitt, with his friends and adherents, again went into power.

So great a misunderstanding had existed for a considerable time between the Prince of Wales and his royal father, that they had not met; and the hereditary variance between the sovereign and the heir-apparent was thus perpetuated to the fourth generation. On the 12th of November, however, a reconciliation took place, which appeared to be sincere and cordial on both sides.

On the 26th of February, 1805, an entertainment of unequalled magnificence, the expense of which exceeded £50,000, was given by the king, at Windsor castle. This was followed, on the 23rd of April, by a grand installation of the Knights of the Garter. The king's vivacity, on this occasion, was absolutely boyish. He ran to and fro between the queen and the Princess of Wales, and rapidly addressed the latter in the following words:—"You must stop the week out at Windsor—all, all the week. I'll take no excuse. No! no! you must stay! I have got something for your amusement every day—every day!" Hearing Mr. Windham say something in praise of the spectacle, he turned round suddenly, exclaiming, "Ah, Windham! You are there: I hope you like it, eh?" Shortly afterwards he said to Lord Winchelsea, "Winchelsea! Winchelsea! do you see my horse? I mounted him fresh since I came into the park, as I always do; I have had him twenty years, and he is good now. Do you know the secret? I'll tell you, Winchelsea—I know his worth, and I treat him accordingly. That's the right way, Winchelsea!"

Early in 1806, died the king's favourite minister, Pitt, and the Grenville party, which Fox had joined, went into office.

For some time past the king's sight had been materially affected; but at the beginning of this year, his power of vision was rather improved, and he could clearly distinguish objects at the distance of twenty yards. Of his mode of living, at this period, a late writer has given a very minute account, of which the following are the most interesting particulars. The king was less abstemious than he had formerly been. He slept on the north side of the castle, in a large room, on the ground floor, which had been furnished in a modern style, but without a carpet, under the direction of the Princess Elizabeth. He generally rose about half-past seven, and immediately proceeded to the queen's saloon, where one of the princesses received him. He then attended divine service in the chapel; breakfasted with the queen; and usually rode out on horseback, if the weather were fine, and if otherwise, he played at chess. He dined alone, at two o'clock; but visited, and took a glass of wine and water with the queen and princesses at five. After that hour he frequently attended to public business in his study. The evening was passed at cards, in the queen's drawing-room, with a select party of the neighbouring nobility, &c. When the castle clock struck ten, visitors departed; supper

was then set out, but as a matter of form only, for none of the family partook of it, and their majesties retired to rest at eleven.

In 1807, Lord Grenville, and his colleagues, attempted to change the king's opinions with regard to Catholic emancipation; but his majesty was inflexible, and declared, "That although he had firmness sufficient to quit his throne, and retire to a cottage, or place his neck on a block, if his people required it, yet he had not resolution to break the oath which he had taken, in the most solemn manner, at his coronation!" Shortly afterwards, (on the 24th of March,) Lord Grenville received a note from the king, stating, that his majesty would be ready to receive the resignations of his ministers at noon on the following day. The premier and his colleagues, accordingly, gave up their seals of office the next morning; and the Perceval administration succeeded.

In the summer of 1808, Louis the Eighteenth, his queen, and the Duchess of Angoulême, came to England: they met with a very kind reception from his majesty, but their royal character was not recognized. The Prince of Orange, with his two children, and also above twelve thousand French emigrants, had, long before, sought and found refuge in this country.

On the 25th of October, 1809, the venerable monarch commenced the fiftieth year of his reign, and a jubilee took place on the occasion. London, and all the principal cities in the kingdom, were illuminated; and large sums were raised, by subscription, for the benefit of the poor. The queen gave a grand entertainment at Frogmore, at which however, his majesty did not appear. The rapid decay of his sight, at this period, considerably affected his spirits. He would often shed tears during the performance of Handel's Total Eclipse, a composition to which he was exceedingly partial; and, one morning, the Prince of Wales, on entering his royal father's apartment, found him pathetically reciting the following passage from Milton:—

"Oh dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon!
Irrevocably dark! Total eclipse,
Without all hope of day!
Oh! first created beam! and thou great Word,
Let there be light, and light was over all;
Why am I thus depriv'd thy prime decree?"

Of the king's appearance, during his walks on the castle terrace, in the summer of 1810, the following is an abridged account, taken from "An Excursion to Windsor," by the Rev. John Evans;—At seven o'clock in the evening, a little door in the castle was thrown open, and two attendants led the venerable monarch, with great care, down a flight of steps, to the terrace. Two of the princesses then took him by the arms, and paced backwards and forwards with him for an hour. He looked ruddy and full; his voice was sonorous, and he conversed with cheerfulness, though when he attempted to speak quick, it was not without hesitation. His want of sight was apparent, for his hat was drawn over the upper part of his face, and he felt about with his cane. Up to this period the king had not discontinued his rides: he was still able to mount on horseback with considerable agility; but it had now become necessary for him to have the assistance of one of his servants in guiding his horse.

The Princess Amelia, the king's youngest and darling child, had long been in a declining state of health; and towards the close of this year, (1810,) her situation became hopeless. "Nothing," said one of the official attendants, "could be more striking than the sight of the king, aged and nearly blind, bending over her couch, and speaking to her about salvation through Christ, as a matter far more interesting to them both than the highest privileges and most magnificent pomps of royalty!" The prospect of her speedy dissolution, and his daily sorrowful interviews with the princess, at one of which she silently placed a ring on his finger, inscribed with the words, "Remember me," had a powerful effect on the king's mind. On the 25th of October, Mr. Perceval was informed that an alarming alteration had taken place in his majesty's deportment; and, by the 1st of November, he had betrayed such positive indications of mental disease, that it became expedient to make parliament acquainted with the facts. Early in December, it was admitted that the malady had assumed so violent a character that but slight hopes could be entertained of his majesty's restoration; and after much animated discussion, a regency

bill, similar to that proposed by Pitt, in 1788, was passed.

In 1811, the conduct of the king, on several occasions, induced the royal family and the public to entertain a hope that he might ultimately recover. In February, he had an interview of two hours' duration with the Prince Regent, and appeared several times on the terrace, at Windsor. On the 20th of May he was sufficiently well to take an airing on horseback. He afterwards went to the queen's apartments, and congratulated her on the return of her birth-day. But a violent relapse soon followed; and though he sometimes knew those about him, and appeared susceptible of religious consolation, his recovery at length became hopeless.

At intervals he still took a lively interest in politics. His perception was good, though mixed up with a number of erroneous ideas; his memory was tenacious, but his judgment unsettled; and the loss of royal authority seemed constantly to prey on his mind. His malady seemed rather to increase than abate, up to the year 1814; when at the time of the arrival of the allied sovereigns in England, he evinced indications of returning reason, and was made acquainted with the astonishing events which had recently occurred. The restoration of Hanover to the House of Brunswick, it is said, afforded him particular satisfaction. He even expressed a wish to see the royal visitors, which, of course, it was not deemed proper to indulge.

The queen, one day, found the afflicted monarch engaged in singing a hymn, and accompanying himself on the harpsichord. After he had concluded the hymn, he knelt down, prayed for his family and the nation, and earnestly supplicated for the complete restoration of his mental powers. He then burst into tears, and his reason suddenly left him. But he afterwards had occasional lucid moments. One morning hearing a bell toll, he asked who was dead. "Please your majesty," said an attendant, "Mrs. S——." "Mrs. S——," rejoined the king, "she was a linen-draper, and lived at the corner of ——street. Ay, she was a good woman, and brought up her family in the fear of God:—she is gone to heaven;—I hope I shall soon follow her!"

At length deafness was added to his other calamities: and his manner and appearance are described as having been pitiable in the extreme. He became firmly impressed with the idea that he was dead; and said to his attendants, "I must have a suit of black, in memory of George the Third, for whom I know there is a general mourning."

In 1817, he appears to have had a faint glimmering of reason again; his sense of hearing also was not only restored, but became so remarkably acute that he could readily distinguish, by their footsteps, those who approached or passed him. He also recollected that he had made a memorandum, many years before, which was found in the precise place he described, to destroy a favourite horse, on a day, when he would attain a certain age, and he requested that the animal might be shot accordingly.

In November, 1817, the queen, whose health had for some time past been declining, visited Bath, for the purpose of drinking the waters; and while there, she received intelligence of the death of the Princess Charlotte, which, it is said, produced a most serious effect on her debilitated frame. On the 23rd of May, 1818, she held her last drawing-room; and in the following week attended an examination, at the Mansion-house, of the children educated in the national schools. She never appeared in public again. Her disease was a hopeless anasarcous (dropsical) affection of the whole system; but it does not appear that she was made acquainted with her dangerous state until the day before she died. Up to that time, she had expressed great anxiety to go to Windsor, for the purpose of seeing the king; and on being told that she must resign all hopes of again quitting Kew, which had been her place of residence for some months past, she appeared to be dreadfully shocked; but shortly afterwards dictated and signed her will with great calmness. In a few hours she became lethargic, and expired without a struggle, on the 17th of November, 1818. Her remains were deposited in the royal mausoleum, at Windsor, on the 2nd of the following month.

In her youth, although certainly not beautiful, the queen's person is said to have been very agreeable. She was of

a middling stature, but her form was fine, and her deportment graceful. Her hands and neck were particularly well formed. She had a round face, a light complexion, auburn hair, lively blue eyes, a flat nose turned up at the point, rosy lips, but rather a large mouth. An anonymous writer has thus described her appearance in 1777:—"She has an elegant person, good eyes, good teeth, a Cleopatra nose, and fine hair. The expression of her countenance is pleasing and interesting; it is full of sense and good temper." The writer adds, "She loves domestic pleasures; is fonder of diamonds than the Queen of France, as fond of snuff as the King of Prussia, is extremely affable, and very pious." During the latter part of her life the queen was very thin, and remarkably pale.

The piety and the purity of her morals have never been questioned: as a wife, her conduct was most exemplary; and few women have performed the duties of a mother so admirably. A lady of high rank having, one day, said to her, "My children must be doing well, for they have plenty of servants to attend to them," the queen exclaimed, "What! do you leave them entirely to attendants? I dare not do so; for it is impossible that servants, however good, can have the feelings of a parent!" The lady attempted an excuse, but the queen interrupted her by saying, "There can be no apology for the neglect of our first duties: it is enough that you are a mother and converse with one; and I should be sorry to suppose you indifferent where your sensibilities ought to be most acute."

Under her auspices the British court, which, during the two preceding reigns, had been disgustingly licentious, became completely reformed. She suffered no lady to be presented to her whose character was not above suspicion. It is stated, that a woman of high rank, but whose reputation was questionable, having prevailed on a peeress, who was a favourite at court, to solicit permission to visit the queen's drawing-room; and her majesty having given an unqualified refusal to the request of the fair petitioner; the latter exclaimed, "Alas! what shall I say to her ladyship?" "Tell her," replied the queen, "that you did not dare to ask me."

Although she was inflexible, with regard to the exclusion of improper persons from her court, the queen was, generally speaking, condescending, affable, and kind. One night, a lady, who attended her to the theatre, being far advanced in pregnancy, strove in vain to conceal the dreadful exhaustion, produced by standing, pursuant to etiquette, behind her majesty's chair. The queen perceiving her distress, begged her to be seated; the lady thanked her majesty, but hesitated to take a chair; until her royal mistress said, "Pray be seated, madam, or I too must stand." The conduct of her majesty during one of the royal visits to Weymouth has been thus described:—"She was easy of access, and would not suffer the meanest persons to be excluded from her presence. She was never angry at the most uncourtly approach, nor offended by the most importunate petitioner." In Smith's account of Nollekens it is stated, that the queen was one day unexpectedly announced to Mrs. Garrick, at Hampton, while that lady was engaged in preparing onions for pickling; but she not only prevented Mrs. Garrick from putting them aside, but condescendingly took a seat, and assisted her to peel them.

The queen was generally supposed to have been of a parsimonious disposition; and it must be admitted, that in striving to be laudably economical, she was occasionally guilty of meanness. It is said, but the story is scarcely credible, that at one period, when the popular feeling was unusually strong against negro slavery, she refused sugar to her servants, because she could not conscientiously permit the use of an article which had been cultivated by means so hostile to religion and humanity. "A Miss Jenner, of Gloucestershire," says Dr. Wolcot, "with her mother, viewing the palace of St. James's, and entering the royal dressing-room, where a cushion full of pins lay on the toilette, the young lady expressed a strong desire for having one of the queen's *pins* to carry into the country, and was reaching out her hand to take one; when the attendant caught her hand, saying it was impossible, as her majesty would certainly *find it out*.—'D'ye think I might *change* a pin?' said the lady. 'Miss,' replied the attendant, 'it is

probable her majesty may not find *that* out, so I'll run the risk!'"

However paltry the queen's conduct may have been with regard to trifles, no doubt exists of her great liberality to the distressed. She disbursed at least £5000 a year, and frequently more, in charitable donations. Numerous instances of her benevolence have been recorded, which are as creditable to her judgment as to her feelings. She particularly directed her attention towards the relief of those of her own sex; among the most favoured objects of her charity, were respectable widows, whom misfortunes had reduced to a state of poverty, and the destitute daughters of naval and military officers, who had died in the service of their country. Her benevolence was altogether devoid of ostentation: had it been more notorious, the queen would, in all probability, have been more highly esteemed; for during a considerable period, she was unpopular, solely, or at least principally, on account of her domestic parsimony.

At one time she suffered much in the estimation of a large portion of the public, through her alleged unjust harshness towards the Princess of Wales; and at another, she was severely censured for not having been present at the fatal accouchement of her grand-daughter. But the queen's advocates justify her conduct in the one case, by pleading the suspicions attached to the character of her daughter-in-law, and her constant practice of not countenancing any woman, however exalted or nearly allied to her, whose reputation was sullied even by the breath of slander; and on the other, by positively affirming, that the queen had expressed a strong desire to attend her grand-daughter's accouchement, but that the Princess Charlotte personally besought her in the most urgent manner, to follow the recommendation of the royal physicians, who had advised her to have recourse to the Bath waters without the least delay.

To conclude, Queen Charlotte appears to have been rather severely correct than amiable in her conduct. Rigidly virtuous herself, she could not overlook the slightest blemish in the reputation of others. She might perhaps have been more lenient, had her rank been less exalted: but feeling the importance of her situation, and the effect her example might have upon society, she refused to allow not only the dissolute, but the suspected, to enjoy the honours accorded to those who were either pure or fortunate enough to be free from reproach. To her high honour, it may be said, that she was one of the best wives and mothers in the king's dominions; and by the force of her example, domestic duties became fashionable. She laudably forbore to meddle with politics; never attempting to exercise any improper influence over the king's mind with regard to public affairs. She indulged in no unwarrantable luxuries, and set no bad example, except that of taking snuff, for which she was most liberally censured and nicknamed. She was accomplished, industrious, a lover of science, and to some extent, an admirer of the arts. She was mean, rather than avaricious; but her amusing parsimony was more than extenuated by her unobtrusive benevolence.

George the Third never became acquainted with the queen's death, or the subsequent appointment of the Duke of York to the office of custos of his person. He now occupied a long suite of rooms, in which were placed several pianofortes and harpsichords: at these he would frequently stop during his walks, play a few notes from Handel, and then stroll on. He ate with a good appetite, and his bodily health was unimpaired. He generally wore a blue robe de chambre, tied with a belt, in the morning; and a silk plaid dress in the afternoon. He seemed cheerful, and would sometimes talk aloud, as if addressing some nobleman; but his discourse bore reference only to past events; for he had no knowledge of recent circumstances, either political or domestic.

In 1819, the following account of him appeared in a French paper:—"The august old man has been long deprived of sight, and wears a long floating beard. He wanders constantly through his apartments amidst the phantoms of his fancy, which represent to him all the beings that were dear to him. He speaks and replies to them. Sometimes he sits for hours with his head resting on both hands: then he recovers, and thinks himself among

celestial spirits, rushes forward, and sinks exhausted with his feelings. Formerly, he would make his servants sit down before him; and imagining himself in parliament, would address them vehemently, until he fell into a kind of delirium. When at his meals, he supposed himself surrounded by his family; and, preserving his love of music, he would go to the pianoforte, or catch up a violin, and execute pieces from memory with astonishing precision." This is, perhaps, a fancy sketch, yet it agrees, in most particulars, with ascertained facts.

At the latter end of the year, his appetite began to fail, and he appeared to derive but little nourishment from his food. In January, 1820, it was found impossible to keep him warm; his remaining teeth dropped out, and he was almost reduced to a skeleton. His weakness rapidly increased; on Thursday, the 27th, he was wholly confined to his bed; and, at thirty-five minutes past eight, on the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, 1820, he breathed his last, without the slightest convulsion or apparent pain. At the time of his death he was in the eighty-second year of his age. His remains were interred in the royal vault at Windsor.

In stature, George the Third was somewhat above the middle size. In consequence of a slight bend in the knee-joints, he looked best on horseback. In his youth he had been accounted handsome: his eyes were blue, his hair was particularly light, his countenance florid, and his demeanour prepossessing.

In a memoir of this monarch, written shortly after his demise, it is stated, that Lord Camden, soon after his accession, said, "I see already that this will be a weak and inglorious reign;" and that when the famous Charles Townshend was asked for a character of the new monarch, he replied, "He is very obstinate." These opinions were, to a certain extent at least, prophetic. His mother, the princess dowager, disgusted at the controul which English ministers exercised over the sovereign, had continually impressed on her son this lesson:—"George, be king!" He endeavoured, apparently, to act up to her advice: it was his continual wish to exercise his authority personally, and to be his own minister. No limited monarch ever had a more decided influence on public affairs: he repeatedly brought into operation the most dangerous prerogatives of the crown; changed ministers and dissolved parliaments with unwavering boldness; and, rather than give up an idea, or change an opinion, whether right or wrong, was prepared to descend from his throne, or lay his head on the block. The result of his councils was the loss of America, and the creation of an enormous national debt. But the disasters of his reign were, perhaps, more than balanced by its glories: if the nation lost her colonies in the west, she gained an immense empire in the east. The triumphs of Rodney, Duncan, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Abercrombie, and others, which took place while he exercised the kingly functions, would have increased the splendour of the brightest era in history; and if he be made to incur much of the odium attendant on the misfortunes, he certainly ought, on the other hand, to derive some credit for the splendid successes, of his reign.

Of the excellence of his intentions, both to the public and to his family, there can be no doubt. He was, unquestionably, a good husband; and, according to his judgment, he acted, as a monarch and a father, in the manner that was most conducive to the welfare of his subjects, and the honour and happiness of his children. He had many fine redeeming qualities: his disposition was benevolent, his probity unimpeachable, and his manners approaching almost to patriarchal simplicity. If his obstinacy were censurable on some occasions, his unflinching firmness, even in the face of danger, was truly admirable on others. Few monarchs have exhibited more lofty, and, at the same time, unostentatious heroism, than George the Third did, during the factious and malignant opposition of Fox and Lord North to the administration of Pitt. He appears to have invariably acted up to the dictates of his conscience; and was, on more than one occasion, willing to risk his crown rather than swerve from that course which appeared to him to be lawful and just. Many of his faults, a few of his virtues, and the great

mass of prejudice existing against him during the early part of his reign, are to be ascribed to the peculiarity of his education. His mother and Lord Bute so unwarrantably protracted his puerile thraldom, that he may almost be said to have stepped from his leading strings to a throne. The manner in which he conducted himself on his accession, tends materially to prove that, with better preceptors, he would have become a better king. He possessed a large share of the personal courage which has been ascribed, with some truth, to his family in general; and the morality and decorum of his conduct afforded a happy contrast to the extraordinary lewdness and gross profligacy of his predecessors. He was eminently pious; and once gave utterance to the noble wish, "that the day might come in which every poor child in his dominions would be able to read the Bible!" His reverence for religious ceremonies was strongly evinced during the preparations for an installation: a nobleman having carelessly inquired if the new knights would be obliged to take the sacrament, the king, with a very severe countenance, replied, "No; that religious institution is not to be mixed with our profane ceremonies. Even at the time of my coronation, I was very unwilling to take the sacrament; but when I was assured that it was indispensable, and that I must receive it, I took off the bauble from my head, before I even approached the communion table. The sacrament, my lord, is not to be profaned by our Gothic institutions."

In the book of common prayer which he ordinarily used, at the passage, "Guide and defend our most gracious sovereign lord, King George," he had effaced the words, "King George," and written, "thy servant." He would not tolerate the slightest inattention in a place of worship. It was his custom to roll up the printed form of prayer, and beat time with it to the music of the choir; and, occasionally, he would point with it to portions of the service, when any of his attendants seemed negligent. One Sunday, during the performance of divine service at the chapel royal, Sir Sydney Smith, who was present, appeared very restless, changed his position repeatedly, and, at length, placed himself immediately before the royal desk, when the king gave him a tap on the head with his paper scroll, to remind him of his inattention.

An eminent divine having suffered some fashionable assemblies to take place under his roof, the king is said to have rebuked him, by letter, in the following terms:—

"My good Lord Primate,

"I could not delay giving you the notification of the grief and concern with which my breast was affected, at receiving an authentic information that routs have made their way into your palace. At the same time, I must signify to you my sentiments on this subject, which hold these levities and vain dissipations as utterly inexpedient, if not unlawful, to pass in a residence for many centuries devoted to divine studies, religious retirement, and the extensive exercise of charity and benevolence;—I add,—in a place where so many of your predecessors have led their lives in such sanctity as has thrown lustre on the pure religion they professed and adorned. From the dissatisfaction with which you must perceive I behold these improprieties, not to speak in harsher terms, and still more pious principles, I trust you will suppress them immediately; so that I may not have occasion to shew any further marks of my displeasure, or to interpose in a different manner. May God take your grace into his Almighty protection!—I remain, &c."

The king is said to have been very well acquainted with the works of many of the old divines. He once asked a young clergyman, if he were familiar with the writings of Bishop Andrews and Jeremy Taylor. The clergyman replied, that his attention had been chiefly directed to the productions of more recent divines. "Sir," exclaimed the king, with great warmth, "there were giants in those days!"

Although decidedly averse to the admission of Catholics to political power, he was a warm advocate for toleration. Many of his own servants were dissenters. "The Methodists," said he, "are a very quiet kind of people, and will disturb nobody; and if I learn that any person in my employ disturbs them, he shall instantly be dismissed."

Malowny, a priest, having been convicted of celebrating mass in the county of Surrey, and the judge who tried him having humanely recommended him as a proper object for royal mercy, the king said, "God forbid that difference in religious opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly. Issue a pardon for Mr. Malowny, and see that he be set at liberty."

In 1802, a dignified churchman, while preaching before the king, quoted a passage, which so struck his majesty, that he subsequently inquired the name of its author; who, it appeared, was the minister of a Baptist congregation in some part of Yorkshire. The king immediately procured the sermon from which the extract in question had been taken, and perused the whole composition with such extraordinary pleasure, that he expressed a strong wish to confer some benefit on its author. Shortly afterwards, a merchant's clerk was found guilty of forgery at the York assizes, and sentenced to death; but, at the earnest intercession of the Baptist minister, and although the two Perreaus, Dodd, and others, had previously suffered for the same offence, the criminal's life was spared.

George the Third's temperance has been attributed to the advice of his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, who is reported to have said to him, "You will certainly become as obese and unwieldy as myself, long before you attain my age, unless you not only take much exercise, but be rigidly abstinent." From that day, it is added, the king imposed a very severe restraint on his appetite: he generally dined alone, and partook only of the plainest food, of which he restricted himself to a comparatively small quantity. A leg of mutton and caper-sauce was his favourite dish: of cheesecakes he was particularly fond; and a cherry-pie was served at his table every day in the year. He drank but little; and, for a considerable period of his life, the small quantity of wine which he took was invariably diluted. The only appearance of state at his private dinners was the regular attendance of the master-cook, who tasted every dish before it was carried away by the pages in waiting. The royal children were rarely indulged with delicacies: their food being generally of a remarkably plain description. The Duke of Montague having stated, in reply to an inquiry made by the king as to the health of his grace's grand-children, that they were all doing remarkably well, and that he had just left them heartily enjoying their oatmeal pottage, his majesty directed that the young princes and princesses should breakfast on that simple dish for the future. The maids of honour were, for a long period, sent to bed supperless, until at length they made a complaint on the subject to the lord steward; which, coming to the king's knowledge, his majesty said, that the regimen adopted by himself and the queen could not be altered; "but," added he, "I shall order such an addition to be made to their salaries, as will enable them to provide themselves with moderate suppers for the future."

No doubt exists of the domestic frugality of the queen; and, it is said, that the monarch was so thoroughly converted to her majesty's economical opinions, as to have become a mean man by his own fireside. Reynolds states, that having written an interlude, by royal command, for private performance at the palace, after a considerable delay, he was presented with five pounds as the price of his labours; although he could have obtained at least thrice that amount for the production from the managers of one of the public theatres. He returned the money; and, on being afterwards requested to write another piece for a similar purpose, respectfully declined the order.

Nicolai, the singer, appears, from the following anecdote, to have had even greater reason to complain of their majesties than Reynolds:—A royal page called on Nicolai one day to require his attendance at an evening concert, to be given at Buckingham-house. "What!" exclaimed Nicolai, "on the old terms, I suppose!—Nothing!—My compliments to the king and queen, and tell them I am better engaged."

In his agricultural pursuits, the king has been accused of exhibiting a paltry desire for gain that was altogether beneath the dignity of a monarch. He converted large portions of his parks

into farms; the produce of which he regularly sent to market, and sold. His land is said to have been so well managed, that it yielded him a very considerable profit; and he acquired the reputation of being a good practical farmer. He was even a contributor to Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture; and his communications, which were signed Ralph Robinson, Windsor, are stated to have contained many judicious remarks. He imported a number of Merino sheep from Spain; and demeaned himself so far as annually to dispose of a certain portion of his flock by public auction. As long as the speculation was profitable, he persuaded himself that it was better to sell his rams than to give them away; "because," as he said, "any body might accept a sheep and neglect it; but nobody would buy one who did not mean to take care of it."

Although the king was the reverse of munificent in his agricultural pursuits, and, at least, countenanced an undignified parsimony in his palace, on numberless occasions he exhibited an exalted degree of generosity and benevolence. He was not only charitable to the distressed; liberal, in many instances, to the talented; but bounteous and kind to the enemies of his house. He is said to have contributed largely to the maintenance of the Pretender; and to have allowed Cardinal York, the last of the Stuarts, a pension of £4000 per annum. He sent the following message to a gentleman in Perthshire, who, as he heard, had absolutely refused to take the oath of supremacy:—"Carry my compliments to him,—but what?—stop!—no—he may, perhaps, not receive my compliments as King of England;—give him the Elector of Hanover's compliments, and tell him, that he respects the steadiness of his principles."

Among the literary men on whom he conferred benefits, were Johnson, Sheridan, Beattie, Blair, and Rousseau, to each of whom he granted a pension. Of the opinions of the latter, however, he is said to have disapproved; but Johnson's talents he appears to have held in considerable estimation. Johnson occasionally visited the library at the queen's house; and one day, while he was there, the king unexpectedly entered; having come for the purpose of seeing Johnson, with whom he immediately entered into conversation. The king inquired about the libraries at Oxford, where Johnson had lately been, and asked the doctor if he was then engaged in any literary work. Johnson replied in the negative, adding, "I have already told the world what I know, and must now read to acquire more knowledge." The king said, "You do not borrow much from any body." Johnson replied, that he thought he had done his part as a writer. "I should have thought so too," rejoined the king, "if you had not written so well!" The king then observed, that Johnson must have read a great deal. "I think more than I read," said Johnson; "in the early part of my life I read a great deal, but having grown ailing, I have not read much, compared with others,—Dr. Warburton, for instance." The king said, he had heard Warburton's knowledge was so vast, that he was equally qualified to speak on all subjects, his learning being like Garrick's acting, universal. His majesty then spoke of the controversy between Warburton and Louth, and asked what Johnson thought of it. "Warburton," replied the doctor, "has most general—most scholastic learning; Louth is the more correct scholar. I do not know which of them calls names best." The king said, "I am of the same opinion. You do not think, then," continued his majesty, "there was much argument in the case?" Johnson replied, he thought not. "Why, truly," said the king, "when once it comes to calling names, argument is pretty well at an end." The king next asked, what Johnson thought of Lyttleton's History, then newly published. Johnson said, he considered the style pretty good, but that Lyttleton had blamed Henry too much. "Why," said the king, "they seldom do those things by halves." "No, sir," replied Johnson, "not to kings." But, fearing to be misunderstood, he added, "That for those who spoke worse of kings than they deserved, he could find no excuse; but that he could more easily conceive how some might speak better of them than they deserved, without any ill intention; for as kings had much in their power to give, those who were favoured by them would

frequently, from gratitude, exaggerate their praises; and as this proceeded from a good motive, it was certainly excusable, as far as error could be excusable." The king inquired what he thought of Dr. Hill. Johnson answered, that he was an ingenious man, but had no veracity; and mentioned an assertion of his, that he had seen objects magnified to a much greater degree, by using three or four microscopes at a time, than by using one. "Now," added Johnson, "every one acquainted with microscopes knows, that the more of them he looks through, the less the object will appear." "Why," said the king, "this is not only telling an untruth, but telling it clumsily; for if that be the case, every one who can look through a microscope will be able to detect him." That he might not leave an unfavourable impression against an absent man, Johnson added, "Dr. Hill is, however, a very curious observer, and if he would have been contented to tell the world no more than he knew, he might have been a very considerable man, and needed not to have recourse to such mean expedients to raise his reputation." Some conversation followed on the literary journals of the day, in the course of which Johnson observed, that the Royal Society had now a better method of arranging their materials than formerly. "Ay," said the king, "they are obliged to Dr. Johnson for that." He then expressed a wish to have the literary biography of the country well executed, and proposed such a work to Johnson, with which desire the doctor readily complied, and to this circumstance we probably owe his Lives of the Poets. After the interview, Johnson said to the librarian, "Sir, they may talk of the king as they will, but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen!" He subsequently declared, that the king's manners were those of as fine a gentleman as one might suppose Louis the Fourteenth or Charles the Second to have been." Not long after this interview, the king said, alluding to the sceptical writers of the day, "I wish Johnson would mount his dray-horse, and ride over them."

Dr. Beattie has left the following circumstantial account of the first interview which he had with the king and queen:—"Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1773;—set out for Dr. Majendie's, at Kew green. He informed me that the king would see me at twelve. At that hour we went to the king's house. We had been only a few minutes in the hall, when the king and queen came in from an airing; as they passed, the king called me by name, and asked how long it was since I came from town. "I shall see you," says he, "in a little while." We waited for some time, the king being busy, and then we were called into the library, where the king was walking about, and the queen sitting in a chair. I had the honour of a conversation with them for upwards of an hour, on various topics, in which both their majesties joined, with a degree of cheerfulness, affability, and ease, that was to me surprising, and soon relieved my embarrassment. They both complimented me on my Essay, which, they said, they always kept by them; and the king said, he had one copy of it at Kew, and another in town. 'I never stole a book but one,' said his majesty, 'and that was yours; I stole it from the queen, to give it to Lord Hertford to read.' He had heard that the sale of Hume's Essays had fallen since the publication of my work. He asked me when the second part would be ready for the press; and I told him, if my health was good, I might finish it in two or three years. He asked how long I had been in composing my Essay; praised its cautious tone, and said he did not wonder it had taken five or six years. He asked about my poems, and I said, there was only one poem of mine which I valued (meaning the Minstrel). We talked much on moral subjects, from which their majesties let it appear, that they were warm friends to christianity, and disinclined to believe that any thinking man could be an atheist, unless he imagined he had made himself;—a thought which pleased the king exceedingly, and he repeated it several times to the queen. They greatly commended the moderation and mild behaviour of the Quakers. I was asked many questions about the Scots universities. The king inquired what I thought of Lord Dartmouth. I said, his air and manner were not only agreeable, but enchanting, and that he seemed to me one of the best of

men. 'They say that Lord Dartmouth is an enthusiast,' said the king, 'but, surely he says nothing on the subject of religion but what every christian may and ought to say!' He asked whether I did not think the English language on the decline. I answered 'yes' and the king agreed, naming the Spectator as one of the best standards of the language. When I told him, that the Scots' clergy sometimes prayed a quarter, or even half an hour at a time, he asked, whether that did not lead them into repetitions. I said it often did. 'That,' said he, 'I don't like in prayers; and excellent as our liturgy is, I think it somewhat faulty in that respect.' 'Your majesty knows,' said I, 'that three services are joined in one.' 'True,' he replied, 'and that circumstance also makes the service too long.' From this he took occasion to commend the composition of the liturgy: 'Observe,' said he, 'how flat those occasional prayers are, that are now composed, in comparison with the old ones.' When I mentioned the smallness of the church livings in Scotland, he said, 'He wondered how men of liberal education would choose to become clergymen there;' and asked, 'whether, in the remote parts of the country, the clergy, in general, were not very ignorant?' I answered, 'No, for that education was cheap in Scotland, and that the clergy, in general, were men of good sense and competent learning.' We discoursed on many other topics. The queen bore a large part in the conversation, and both their majesties shewed a great deal of good sense, acuteness, and knowledge, as well as of good nature and affability. At last, the king took out his watch, which Dr. Majendie and I understood as a signal to withdraw; we accordingly bowed to their majesties, and I said, 'I hope, Sir, your majesty will pardon me, if I take this opportunity to return you my humble and most grateful acknowledgements for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon me.' He answered, 'I think I could do no less for a man who has done so much service to the cause of christianity.' The queen sat all the while, and the king stood, sometimes walking about a little. The queen speaks English with surprising elegance, and little or nothing of a foreign manner, so that if she were only a private lady, one would notice her as one of the most agreeable women in the world. Her face is much more pleasing than any of her pictures; and in the expression of her eyes, and in her smile, there is something peculiarly engaging." Beattie subsequently had another interview with his majesty, at which, however, nothing worthy of repetition occurred.

It is said that the king, at one time, contemplated the creation of a new order of knighthood, for the reward of literary merit: and that ministers were willing to support his views on the subject, until he proposed that the knights should receive salaries with their ribbons; to which objections were raised, on the score of the large expences in which a long and vigorous war had involved the nation; and the project was ultimately abandoned.

He displayed a strong inclination to encourage painting; although he appears to have been rather deficient in pictorial taste. In 1765, he granted a charter to the society of artists, and knighted its first president, Reynolds; to whom, however, he never gave any commission, apparently preferring the works of Coates and Ramsay, two inferior cotemporary painters, to those of the highly-gifted Sir Joshua. He was even averse to any proposition for the advancement of the art which emanated from the president, to whose idea of gratuitously embellishing Saint Paul's by the combined efforts of all the most eminent living painters in the country, his majesty expressed so great a dislike, that it was necessarily abandoned. But Benjamin West, who succeeded to the president's chair on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was a great favourite with the king; for whom, in the course of thirty years, he executed sixty-four pictures, and received during that period £34,187.

It is related by Angelo, that, on being shown a landscape, which Wilson had painted, by command, for the royal collection, the king exclaimed, "Hey! what! Do you call *this* painting? Take it away: I call it daubing!—Hey,—what!—'Tis a mere daub!" He then inquired what Wilson expected for his performance, and being told one hundred guineas, he declared that it was the dearest picture he ever saw:—"Too

much—too much," added his majesty; "tell him I say so." Opie, the self-taught artist, having painted a picture, which attracted the king's notice, his majesty desired that it might be brought to Buckingham-house, where Opie, accordingly, soon afterwards presented himself with his painting; for which, however, the king gave him only ten guineas, observing that he could not afford any more for it.

George the Third was particularly fond of music, and afforded considerable encouragement to its professors. To Handel's oratorios he was scarcely ever weary of listening. Angelo relates that, during one of the royal concerts, a violent thunder-storm came on, whereupon the king exclaimed, "How sublime!—What an accompaniment!—How this would have delighted Handel!" Soon after hostilities had first commenced between this country and America, at an oratorio which he attended, the following lines in Alexander's Feast are said to have had an extraordinary effect upon him:—

The princes applaud with furious joy,
And the king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy.

He rolled up his book of the performance into the form of a truncheon, which he flourished over his head, and, starting on his feet, exclaimed, "Bravo! bravo! Encore! encore!" His enthusiastic call for the repetition of the words was generally, but, perhaps, very erroneously, attributed to the warmth of his feelings against the refractory colonists.

The king, in many instances, displayed a laudable desire for the advancement of science. He patronized Cook, Byron, and Wallis, the navigators; Herschel, the astronomer; and Ramsden, the celebrated mathematical instrument maker; and placed large sums at the disposal of the Royal Society. During the dispute in 1779, as to the best form for conductors to secure buildings from lightning, which Banks and others, in opposition to Franklin, declared would be of greater efficacy if made with blunt instead of sharp ends, "The king," says Wolcot, "being rather partial to blunt conductors, thought to end the matter at once, by avowing his belief in the superiority of nobs. To confirm his opinion, nobs were actually fixed on iron rods at the end of Buckingham-house. Nor was this all: he wished the Royal Society to declare that Franklin was wrong; but the president replied, he could not reverse the order of nature."

Ramsden, who was a very dilatory man, on one occasion positively promised to make the king an instrument, which his majesty had ordered, by a particular day. Months, however, elapsed before it was completed; and then Ramsden refused to take it to the palace, unless the king would promise not to reprove him for his want of punctuality. "Well, well," said the king, "let him come; since he is conscious of his fault, it would be hard to reprimand him for it." Soon after, Ramsden went with his instrument to the king, who observed, with a good-natured smile, "Well done, Ramsden; you have kept your promise, on this occasion, to the very day of the month, and made a trifling mistake only as to the year."

Henry Angelo attributes to the king a considerable knowledge of architecture, and states that his majesty designed the small temple in Kew gardens, engraved in the works of Chambers, and the old gate entrance for St. James's park to Carlton-house gardens. He was fond of the mechanical arts, and is said to have been a good practical turner: at one time, he had a large room in Buckingham-house fitted up with lathes, and employed the ingenious Pinchbeck, either to assist or instruct him in working them.

The king rose early, often at six o'clock; and the two following hours he termed exclusively his own. He was so exceedingly fond of riding, that, whenever the weather permitted, during a considerable portion of his life, he passed much of the interval between the hours of breakfast and dinner on horseback. He frequently went from Kew, on his hack, to attend a levee or council at St. James's, in the midst of a heavy shower; and repeatedly rode for several hours at reviews, (in which he took great delight,) with no covering but his ordinary dress, and often without a hat, during the most boisterous weather. For a number

of years, he hunted regularly during the season, and followed the hounds with as much ardour as any of his yeomen prickers. One day, the stag having taken water at Hampton, a number of sportsmen in the royal hunt rode up to the toll-gate on the bridge, shouting, "The king! the king!" They were permitted to pass without paying, but Feltham, the gate-keeper, stopped a second party, who attempted to obtain a free passage by uttering the same cry. "I tell you what," said he, "I give £400 a year for the bridge, and before I open the gate I'll have your money. I've let King George through, —God bless him!—and I know of no other king in England. If you have brought the King of France with you, he sha'n't pass toll free." His majesty, on being made acquainted with the circumstance, ordered the toll to be paid for all his attendants; and, many years afterwards, having occasion to cross the bridge, he said to the gate-keeper, whose name and person he perfectly remembered, "No fear of the King of France coming to-day, Feltham."

The tenacity of his memory was astonishing: he knew the names, numbers, and uniform, of every regiment in the service; and could at once particularise every sea-worthy vessel in his navy. West, the painter, declared that, during the progress of his paintings at Windsor, he never made an alteration, however minute, in any of them, that was not detected by the king. Garrick asserted that the king was not only perfectly well acquainted with most of the early English dramas, but that he recollected the names of their authors, and the dates of their production respectively. When he was at Weymouth, pending the alterations at Windsor castle, he corresponded regularly with the architect; and, from his vivid remembrance of every part of the building, suggested hints for various improvements, which had escaped the notice of those who were employed on the spot.

It has been asserted that he recognized the persons and remembered the names of individuals many years after they had been introduced to him, although he had never seen or heard of them in the interim. In a conversation with Lord Amherst relative to a list of commissions, which had been presented for signature, the king found that an officer had been nominated to a company over the head of an old lieutenant, who, as Lord Amherst stated, could not purchase. The king was struck with the old lieutenant's name, and on reference to a large folio, entirely in his own hand writing, found some circumstances recorded which were greatly to the honour of the poor subaltern; who, at the express command of the king, was immediately appointed to the vacant company.

When his majesty visited the exhibition at Somerset House, he delighted in discovering, without the aid of the list, for whom the principal portraits were meant to be likenesses. "It was highly interesting," Cosway often remarked, "to observe the king's quick perception of the person intended by a portrait, if he had ever seen the individual."

He is said to have been greatly amused with caricatures, even with those in which his own person or pursuits were held up to ridicule; and to have heartily enjoyed the satirical effusions of Peter Pindar, which were regularly forwarded to his majesty, on the day of publication. The following instance of his own humour has been recorded: two privates of the life-guards having gone through the sword exercise before him, Lord Cathcart inquired if his majesty would permit two of the youngest officers to display their skill in the use of their weapons. The king consented, and when the young gentlemen had concluded their exhibition, he requested that the two oldest officers on the ground, (Lord Cathcart and Major Barton) would also give him a specimen of their dexterity in the exercise, which they accordingly did, to his majesty's infinite amusement.

A few anecdotes of his excursions to Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Cheltenham, have been related, which are not, perhaps, unworthy of repetition. On the morning of his arrival at Worcester, he was recognised while walking alone on the bridge, and a crowd soon collected about him. "This, I suppose," said he, "is Worcester new bridge." "Yes, please your majesty," replied a dozen voices. "Then, my boys," exclaimed

the king, "let's have a huzza!" A tremendous shout ensued, in which the sovereign most heartily joined. The next morning he was in the streets by half-past five o'clock: at the residence of Colonel Digby and Colonel Gwynn, he found a female servant cleaning the door-way, whom he requested to shew him where the "fellows" slept, and personally roused them from their slumbers. When he visited the Guild-hall, the mayor offered him a jelly, which, however, the king unexpectedly declined, saying, "Although I never yet did take wine in the forenoon; yet, on this pleasant occasion, I will venture on a glass." Some rich old mountain was immediately handed to him, and he drank, "Prosperity to the city of Worcester!"

At Cheltenham, he said to the queen, "We must walk about for two or three days to please these good people who wish to see us, and then we may walk about to please ourselves." As he rode into Tewkesbury, observing several persons on the walls of the bridge, he said to them, "My good people, I am afraid that some of you may fall; don't run such hazards for the sake of seeing your king; I will ride as slowly as you please, that you may all see him."

While strolling early one morning, he met a countryman walking at a very brisk rate, and thus accosted him:—"You seem to be very warm, my good fellow—eh?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "I have come a long way: I want to see the king." "Friend," said his majesty, "you see him before you: here is half-a-guinea; refresh yourself after your fatigue." On another occasion, perceiving a woman working alone in a field, during harvest, he asked her what had become of her companions. "They are gone," said she, "to see the king." "Why do you not go?" inquired his majesty. "I would not give a pin to see him," replied the woman; "besides, the fools will lose a day's work, which is more than I can afford, for I have five children to keep." "Well, then," said his majesty, giving her some money, "you may tell your companions, who are gone to see the king, that the king came to see you."

During his frequent rambles about Windsor, when he resided at the castle, George the Third frequently entered into familiar conversation with the persons whom he happened to meet. The following dialogue occurred one day, between his majesty and a young clown:—"Who are you, boy?—who are you—eh, eh?" "I be a pig-boy." "Where did you come from?—who do you work for here?—eh?" "I be from the low country, out of work at present." "Don't they want lads here?—not want lads, eh?" "I doan't know; all about here belongs to Georgy." "Georgy!—who's Georgy?" "He lives at the castle yonder, but he does no good for I." The king immediately gave the lad employment on his farm, and told him, if he were a steady lad, "Georgy" might be a friend to him.

He thus addressed a stable boy whom he met near the castle:—"Well, boy! what do you do?—what do they pay you?" "I help in the stable, but they only give me victuals and clothes," said the lad. "Be content; *I* have no more," was the king's answer.

Visiting his stable, one morning, he found the grooms disputing so loudly that his arrival was unnoticed. "I don't care what you say, Robert," quoth one, "but everybody else agrees, that the man at the Three Tuns makes the best purl in Windsor." "Purl! purl!" exclaimed the king: "Robert, what's purl?" The manner of making the beverage having been explained to him, the king said, "Very good drink, no doubt; but, grooms, too strong for breakfast." Five years afterwards, on entering the stables one morning, he asked a boy, to whom he was unknown, where all the men were. "I don't know, sir," replied the lad; "but they will soon be here, for they expect the king." "Ah, ah!" said his majesty, "then run, boy, to the Three Tuns, and say the king expects *them*;—to the Three Tuns, boy, d'ye hear? They are sure to be there, for the landlord makes the best purl in Windsor!"

In August, 1785, while on his return with the queen from Egham races, a remarkably fine child attracted his notice. "Whose son are you, boy, eh?" inquired his majesty. "My father is the king's beef-eater," replied the little fellow. "Indeed!" exclaimed the monarch; "then down on your knees, sir, and you shall kiss

the queen's hand." The boy boldly answered, "No, but I won't though; because it would dirt my new breeches."

During one of his walks in the severe winter of 1785, two boys, who did not know the king, fell on their knees and besought him to afford them relief; their mother, they said, had been dead three days; and their father was stretched by her on some straw,—sick, helpless, and destitute of money, food, and fuel. The king went with them to their miserable hovel, and found that the boys had not exaggerated the distress of their unhappy surviving parent, to whom his majesty immediately gave some money; and, on his return to the castle, sent an ample supply of food and raiment to the hovel. The man ultimately recovered, and the boys were provided for at his majesty's expense.

The king and the Prince of Wales, one day, when rambling near Windsor, found a man vainly endeavouring to get the wheel of his cart out of a hole in the road, into which it had sunk: they immediately volunteered their assistance, and with some difficulty, the king, the prince, and the carter, by their joint efforts, liberated the wheel. In gratitude for their services, the carter proposed to treat his unknown friends with some ale at the next public-house: they, however, not only declined his offer, but to his great astonishment, presented him with a couple of guineas. On another occasion, a pair of horses having bolted up a by-lane with the carriage, the king, who happened to witness the circumstance, as soon as the coachman had succeeded in stopping the animals, offered to hand out a lady who was riding in the vehicle: she however, thought proper to keep her seat, and requested the king, whom she did not know, to oblige her by assisting her man to back the horses out of the lane. His majesty complied with her request, and in a few minutes, the carriage was again on the main road.

Being overtaken by a sudden and heavy fall of rain, while riding near Stoke, he took shelter in a cottage, where he found a girl roasting a goose. Requesting her to put his horse in an adjacent shed, she agreed to do so, on condition that he would not let the goose burn in her absence. While she was out, her father entered, and found his sovereign very busily basting the bird at the fire. He had good sense enough not to seem to recognise the monarch, who entered familiarly into conversation with him on the disadvantages of roasting with a string; and before his departure, took an opportunity of placing five guineas on the dresser, in a paper on which he had written with a pencil, "To buy a jack."

The king, on some occasions, evinced much impatience, if accidentally or purposely intruded on: strangers, while visiting Windsor castle, were directed on no account to notice his presence, if they met him in any of the public apartments; and he often gave those whom he honoured with private interviews a hint to depart, by significantly looking at his watch. Never, perhaps, was his patience more severely tried than at a private audience which he granted to Lord George Gordon, a man who was neither remarkable for his loyalty nor wisdom. On being admitted to the king's presence, his lordship very unceremoniously locked the door, which the lord in waiting had purposely left open. He then said that he had an excellent pamphlet in his pocket, which he would do himself the honour and his majesty the pleasure of reading. He accordingly began the pamphlet, and the king listened very patiently, until it began to grow dark, when his majesty observed, "I am sorry, my lord, that light fails you; but some other day—" "Please your majesty," replied Lord George, "there is no time like the present; and as for light, a little of that will suffice for me." He then familiarly poked the fire, the blaze of which enabled him to continue the pamphlet, which he read to the last word. The king now expected to be released: but to his amazement, Lord George said, "Please your majesty, I will next read you ten or eleven excellent letters that I have received from your protestant subjects in Ireland, which never were nor ever will be surpassed." He then commenced the letters; and this vexatious interview lasted for two hours longer; at the termination of which, the fire having gone out, or ceased to blaze, Lord George departed.

Among the more remarkable dicta of George the Third, which have not

been incorporated into the preceding portion of this article, are the following: "At a levee, soon after the experiment on gunpowder had been made," says Bishop Watson, "the Duke of Richmond informed the king, that they were indebted to me for a great improvement in its fabrication. On my saying that I ought to be ashamed of myself, inasmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the king answered, 'Let not that afflict your conscience, for the quicker the conflict the less the slaughter.'"

Passing a handsome new house, he asked who was the owner, and on being informed that it had been recently purchased by his card-maker, he said, "Then I presume his cards have all turned up trumps."

Having bought a horse, the seller handed him the animal's pedigree, which the king immediately returned, saying, "Take it back: it will do just as well for the next horse you sell."

Lord Bateman, waiting on him one day, as master of the stag hounds, to know when they should be turned out, the king gravely replied, "I cannot exactly tell, but I can inform you that your lordship was turned out about an hour ago!"

"One day," says Smith, in his account of Nollekens, "when Cobb, the upholsterer, (who was remarkable for the absurd pomposity of his behaviour,) was in the library at Buckingham-house, giving orders to a workman, whose ladder was placed before a book which the king wanted, he desired Cobb to hand him the work, which instead of obeying, he called to his man, 'Fellow, give me that book!' Upon which the king arose, and asked Cobb what his man's name was. 'Jenkins,' answered the upholsterer. 'Then,' said the king, 'Jenkins, you shall hand *me* the book!'"

On seeing Reynolds's portrait of Fox, the king said, "Very like—fine specimen of art; but Gillray is the better limner: nobody hits off Fox like him. Gillray is the man for the man of the people—eh!—like as my profile on a tower halfpenny—eh!"

During the progress of some alterations in the grounds near Windsor castle, he told Colonel Price that he meant to have a certain tree cut down, and then rapidly asked the colonel's opinion, in a manner indicating that he expected an absolute approval of his intention. The colonel, however, respectfully intimated that he differed in opinion with his majesty on the subject. "Ay," said the king, "that's your way; you continually contradict me!" "If your majesty," replied the Colonel, "will not condescend to listen to the honest sentiments of your faithful servants, you can never hear the truth." After a short pause, the king said, in a very kind manner, "You are right, Price; and the tree shall stand."

Gainsborough having said to him, that painters ought to design the fashions for female dress, the king replied, "I am of the same opinion, Gainsborough. Why do not you, and Sir Joshua, set about it? But they are bewitching enough as it is,—eh?—Gainsborough! eh?"

Gresse, the artist, one of the teachers to the royal family, was a man of extraordinary bulk. The king often visited his residence at Cookham; and one day, while going up a very narrow, crooked staircase, which led to Gresse's bed-room, his majesty whispered to the lord in waiting, "It is a wonde how Gresse climbs up to his dormitory; but it will be a much greater wonder how he will be brought down, if he should die here, for there's no flexibility in a coffin,—eh!—my lord,—eh!"

To conclude, George the Third appears to have possessed many amiable and some noble qualities. He was entitled, perhaps, to more respect as a man, than admiration as a monarch. In private life his virtues would not have been so inadequately appreciated, nor his defects so glaringly obnoxious, as they were in the exalted station which it was his fortune to fill. The great blemish of his character was an undignified pertinacity in cleaving to opinions after the most disastrous consequences had evinced their absurdity. His great virtue consisted in the admirable subserviency of his conduct to the dictates of his conscience. Few men have equalled,—scarcely any have excelled him, in purity of motive. If his measures were often attended with unhappy results, his intention in originating them was, nevertheless, above impeach-

ment. If, while endeavouring to benefit Great Britain, he frequently plunged the nation into calamity, a want of wisdom is to be attributed to him, rather than a want of patriotism. But it is impossible to excuse, or account for his singular obstinacy in not retracing, or at least, arresting his steps, when the path he had erroneously chosen was evidently beset with dangers; unless it may be presumed, he still thought that, although difficult and perilous, it would eventually lead to the accomplishment of an object, which, in his honest opinion, it was desirable, or perhaps indispensable, to achieve. His daring perseverance under the most unpromising circumstances, was, it must be admitted, occasionally rewarded with triumphant advantages; and the recollection of his success in these cases, it is probable, strengthened him in his predominant error. During his long reign, opinions frequently fluctuated with regard to his character when his unflinching adherence to own opinions proved fortunate at last, he was lauded for his firmness; when a contrary result occurred, he was abused for having been unpardonably pertinacious. He was a slave, upon conviction, to consistency; than which, no bugbear but gross superstition has so materially checked the improvement of individuals and society at large. On the whole, however, it is probable that few of his predecessors, if placed in similar extraordinary circumstances, would have done more good and less evil in their day, than George the Third.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF YORK.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 14th of March, 1739. In his second or third year his medical attendants suspected that he laboured under some deeply-seated internal complaint; and by the time he was twelve years old, it became evident that he had an imposthume in his side. He was compelled to undergo an operation, which, although successfully performed, is said to have not altogether re-established his health.

In 1752, he was created a knight of the garter; and in1756, the king granted him an allowance of £5,000 per annum. In 1758, he embarked as a volunteer with the expedition against Cherbourg; at the taking of which he was present, and manifested great intrepidity. Having afterwards distinguished himself on several other occasions, he received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box; and a handsome compliment from the Recorder for his early entrance into the naval service of his country. He had previously been created Duke of York, and appointed one of the members of his brother's privy council; but he never took any part in public affairs.

It is related of this prince, that going one day to St. James's, evidently in a state of great dejection, the king, his brother, asked him why he was low-spirited. "How can I be otherwise," said the duke, "eternally pestered as I am, by my creditors, without having a penny to pay them?" The king immediately presented him with a thousand pound note; every word of which the duke gravely read aloud, and then marched out of the room, singing, loudly and cheerfully, "God save great George our king," &c.

When Bubb Doddington showed the duke a room, on the first floor of his (Doddington's) house, absurdly paved with marble, observing, at the same time, that it ought, perhaps, to have been on the ground; the duke replied, "Be easy, sir, it soon will be there."

He took great delight in travelling, and was beloved wherever he went, on account of his liberality and agreeable manners. He died at Monaco, in Italy, of a malignant fever, after an illness of fourteen days only, on the 17th of September, 1767. His remains having been embalmed, were brought over to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD, D. OF YORK

WILLIAM, D. OF GLOUCESTER

HENRY, D. OF CUMBERLAND

PRINCESS LOUISA

CAROLINE, Q. OF DENMARK

CAROLINE, Q. OF GEO. IV.

FREDERICK, D. O. YORK

WILLIAM, D. OF CLARENCE

EDWARD, D. OF KENT

ERNEST, D. OF CUMBERLAND

AUGUSTUS, D. OF SUSSEX

ADOLPHUS, D. OF CAMBRIDGE

WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

WILLIAM HENRY, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 25th of November, 1743. In the course of his education, he supplied the want of brilliant talent by great diligence, and succeeded in becoming a man of considerable acquirements. From his boyhood he evinced a great predilection for the army; and while yet very young, served with much credit to himself in several continental expeditions. He became colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards and gradually attained the rank of senior field marshal in the British service. He was, however, never intrusted with any important command.

Shortly after attaining his majority, on which occasion he had been created Duke of Gloucester, he became enamoured of Maria, the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, to whom he was privately married on the 6th of September, 1766. George the Third, his brother, was highly incensed at this match; he refused to receive the bride at court; and, consequently, the duke and duchess proceeded to Italy, where they resided for a considerable time. Their union was not generally known until 1772, when, in consequence of a bill having been brought into parliament, relative to royal marriages, the duke thought proper publicly to acknowledge the duchess as his wife. In 1776, he returned to England; his children by the duchess were shortly afterwards acknowledged as his legal heirs; and a reconciliation took place between his royal highness and the king.

During the duke's residence in Italy he was presented with several paintings, and exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture, by the pope; from whom he received various flattering marks of civility and respect. It is related, that while the duke was at Rome, his carriage, one exceedingly muddy day, happened to enter at one end of a street precisely as that of his holiness appeared at the other. The pope and the duke, when within a short distance of each other, ordered their respective vehicles to stop, and several messages passed between the parties as to who should move forward first, the pope feeling reluctant to take precedence in this respect of the duke, and the duke of the pope. Meantime, a great number of the populace were silently waiting in the mud to receive the papal benediction. At length, this extraordinary dispute of mutual humility was terminated by the duke's carriage being driven slowly past that of the pope, in consequence of his holiness having stated, by one of his messengers, that he should be obliged to return home if his royal highness would not condescend to pass on.

The duke bore the character of a humane, well-meaning man; and, especially during the latter part of his life, enjoyed considerable popularity. He died on the 26th of August, 1805, and his remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

HENRY FREDERICK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

HENRY FREDERICK, son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 7th of November, 1744. His perverse intractability of temper, in boyhood, rendered him exceedingly troublesome to his tutors. For fine clothes and costly ornaments, he displayed, at an early period, a weak predilection; but evinced no anxiety to support the dignity of his birth by moral excellence or mental acquirements.

He was created Duke of Cumberland, October 18, 1766, and, at the same time, received a liberal provision from parliament. Still no favourable change took place in his disposition: a mere

lounger in society, he dissipated his time in the most frivolous amusements, or the practice of low and contemptible vices. By degrees, he rendered himself ridiculously notorious; and, at length, the absurdity of his conduct, when enamoured of the Countess Grosvenor, made him the laughing-stock of the whole country. This lady, whose maiden name was Harriet Vernon, appears to have been respectably connected, but had no fortune. One day, about the year 1764, being caught in a shower of rain, while she was walking in Kensington gardens, Lord Grosvenor, struck with her beauty, offered her, and a young lady who was with her, seats in his carriage. The proposal was accepted, and his lordship accompanied them home. An intimacy between the earl and Miss Vernon ensued; and, in a short time, he led her to the altar. In 1770, as it is stated, the Duke of Cumberland "began to idolize her." On one occasion, his royal highness followed her to Eaton-hall, near Chester; and meetings between them took place in the adjacent fields so frequently as to attract the notice of the neighbourhood. The duke lodged at an obscure public-house in Hanford; and though his real rank was unsuspected, yet the fineness of his linen, the ornaments of his watch, and the splendour of his rings, which, with consummate weakness, he delighted to display, induced the landlord, who probably feared that he was employed in some illegal practices, to hint that his departure would be agreeable. The duke immediately quitted the house, and passed many of the following nights in barns and hovels, near the usual place of his rendezvous with her ladyship. Lord Grosvenor brought an action of crim. con. against him, and obtained a verdict for £10,000 damages. At the trial of the cause, the plaintiff's counsel put in several of the duke's letters to the countess; the perusal of which is said to have been attended with great laughter. One of them contained the following passage:—"I *got* to supper about nine o'clock, but I could not eat, and so *got* to bed about ten."

Scarcely had these degrading proceedings ceased to be the subject of public conversation, when, much to the annoyance of the royal family, the newspapers announced, that the Duke of Cumberland had, on the 2nd of October, 1771, married Lady Ann Luttrell, (a woman much older than himself,) eldest daughter of the Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Christopher Horton, of Derbyshire. This new act of folly and supposed insult to the sovereign, on the part of his weak-minded brother, not only produced an order, forbidding the duke and his consort from appearing at court, but a message to parliament recommending a legislative provision for preventing any of the royal family from marrying without the consent of the king. Accordingly, a bill was passed though not without violent opposition, enacting that none of the royal family being under the age of twenty-five years, should contract marriage without the sovereign's sanction: but that, on attaining the above age, they might be at liberty, should such sanction be withheld, to solemnize the proposed union, if, after having announced to the privy-council the name of the person they wished to espouse, an entire year should elapse without either house of parliament addressing the king against it.

Deprived of the society of his relations, and generally excluded from the fashionable world by his imprudence, the duke lived very uncomfortably with his wife, who died in his lifetime without issue. A person named Olivia Serres, subsequently to his death, stated herself to be a daughter of the duke by a second marriage: but her claim to the rank of a princess was not recognized by government.

It would be a difficult task to ascertain in which the duke was most defective,—in judgment or in morals. He sinned as often against decency as sense. Perhaps the best excuse for his transgressions will be found in his natural weakness of intellect: he appears to have had neither discrimination to avoid error, nor strength of mind to abandon it when discovered. He died on the 18th of September, 1790, in the forty-fifth year of his age, of an inveterate scrofulous malady, with which he had long been afflicted.

PRINCESS LOUISA ANNE.

THIS princess, the daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was so extremely small and delicate, at her birth, which took place on the 8th of March, 1749, that it was deemed advisable to have her immediately baptized: but she passed through the perils of infancy, and seemed, for some time, gradually to gain strength. Her disposition was remarkably gentle; and her intense desire for the acquisition of knowledge, delighted, while it alarmed her family, lest her health might be injured by too much application. As she advanced towards womanhood, that latent malady, the existence of which had, for some years, been indicated by the peculiarly bright vermillion hue of her cheek, became more developed; and after suffering much from a hectic cough, which at length put on the appearance of a rapid consumption, and rendered all medical skill unavailing, she expired on the 13th of May, 1768.

CAROLINE MATILDA, QUEEN OF DENMARK.

CAROLINE MATILDA, the posthumous child of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 11th of July, 1751. The dawn of her life was sorrowful, its meridian stormy, and its close melancholy. She is described as having been a tall, fair, graceful girl, of elegant manners, liberal acquirements, and amiable disposition. The terms of her marriage with Prince Christian, of Denmark, were settled in January, 1765; but on account of the extreme youth of the parties, the ill-fated alliance did not take effect until two years afterwards. During the interval, Princess Caroline lost much of that endearing vivacity, for which she had previously been remarkable; well-founded apprehensions as to her future happiness agitated her mind; and she became pensive, reserved, and evidently unhappy.

In the mean time, Prince Christian ascended the throne of Denmark, and the marriage was at length celebrated by proxy, on the 1st of October, 1766. The young bride, then only in her sixteenth year, embarked for the continent, with deep regret, almost immediately after the ceremony had been performed. From the first moment of her arrival in Denmark she became an object of commiseration. Her husband was a haughty, irritable, jealous, semi-barbarian; repulsive even in his few moments of fondness; and, at other times, gloomy, remorseless, vindictive, and tyrannical, yet, in some respects, contemptibly weak and pusillanimous.

Soon after his marriage, actuated by a restless desire of change, he abandoned his throne and young bride, to visit foreign countries. In 1768, he arrived in England, where he was treated with formal magnificence but real coldness, on account of the illiberal treatment which the young queen had already experienced at the Danish court, not only from the king himself, but, through his culpable neglect, from her imperious stepmother. His conduct at the British capital appears to have been by no means dignified. "I wish," said his queen, in a letter to one of her sisters, "that the king's travels had the same laudable objects as those of Cyrus: but I find that the chief visitors of his majesty are musicians, fiddlers, and persons designed for employments still more inglorious."

Horace Walpole has thus described this prince:—"He is as diminutive as if he came out of a kernel in the fairy tales. He is not ill made, nor weakly made, though so small; and though his face is pale and delicate, it is not at all ugly, yet has a strong cast of the late king, and enough of the late Prince of Wales, to put one upon one's guard not

to be prejudiced in his favour. Still he has more royalty than folly in his air; and, considering he is not twenty, is as well as one expects any king in a puppet-show to be. He arrived on Thursday, supped, and lay at St. James's. Yesterday evening, he was at the queen's and Carlton-house, and, at night, at Lady Hertford's assembly. He only takes the title of *Altesse*, (an absurd *mezzo-termine*,) but acts the king exceedingly; struts in the circle like a cock-sparrow, and does the honours of himself very civilly."

After quitting England, he passed into France and Germany, and returned to his dominions in the course of the following year. On re-assuming the reins of government, he clearly demonstrated that he had gained no valuable accession of knowledge during his absence. A physician, and political adventurer, named John Frederick Struensee, the son of a clergyman at Halle, in Saxony, by whom he had been attended during his travels, acquired so absolute an ascendancy over him, as to obtain the supreme direction of affairs. With the rash presumption incident to sudden and unmerited prosperity, this man attempted various innovations in the state, which rendered him exceedingly odious. The very high favour in which he evidently stood with the queen, who, it is said, had made use of his influence, to bring about a reconciliation between herself and the king, gave rise to imputations against her majesty's character. She was accused of having frequently been alone with him, and of having, on many occasions, treated him with indecorous familiarity.

At length, an extraordinary court revolution, conducted by the queen dowager, Prince Frederick, (her son,) and Count Rantzau, overthrew the favourite. On the night of the 16th of January, 1772, they roused the king from his sleep, and, by their assurances that his life was in danger, procured his signature to a warrant for the immediate arrest of Struensee and her majesty. The former was soon after convicted of high treason, and sentenced to lose his right hand, to be beheaded, and then quartered. In his last moments, he was attended by Dr. Munter, who wrote an elaborate account of his conversion from scepticism. The queen was consigned, with much indignity, to the castle of Cronenburg, and, for some time, her life was in danger; a capital process being meditated against her, with a view to bastardize her issue, in order that Prince Frederick, the king's brother, might become presumptive successor to the throne. Through the strenuous remonstrances of the court of St. James's, backed by the appearance of a British fleet in the Baltic, she was, however, at length, allowed to retire from the Danish dominions, under the conduct of Sir Robert Keith, who conveyed her to the city of Zell, in the electorate of Hanover; where she died, on the 10th of March, 1775, in neglect and obscurity.

As it is impossible to ascertain the truth of the allegations made against Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, any attempt to give a correct estimate of her character must needs be fruitless. There appears to be little doubt of her having betrayed some symptoms of levity; these, however, are asserted, by some of her advocates, to have been the mere innocent sallies of a lively young woman, with her husband's confidential physician; while others boldly, but unsuccessfully, endeavour to justify them by the negligent and unfeeling conduct of the king. If she were only imprudent, the unhappy queen has a strong claim on our commiseration; but if she really dishonoured the king's bed, an offence of which she was accused, but not satisfactorily proved to have been guilty, she was, notwithstanding his improper behaviour, exceedingly culpable; not only for breaking her marital vow, from which his brutality had not absolved her, but for deeply wronging herself, and exposing her issue, and the country, to the horrors of a disputed succession.

GEORGE THE FOURTH, AND HIS CONSORT CAROLINE.

THE birth of George Augustus Frederick, eldest son of George the Third and Queen Charlotte, took place at St. James's palace, on the 12th of August, 1762. As heir-apparent, he was born Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, as well as hereditary High Steward of Scotland; and, a few days after his birth, he received, by patent, the title of Prince of Wales. Having acquired the rudiments of learning under the superintendence of his mother, his further education was entrusted, in 1770, to the Earl of Holdernesse, as governor; Dr. Markham, as preceptor; and Cyril Jackson, as sub-preceptor.

The young prince was now secluded from society, and coerced to severe application. Dr. Markham, on entering upon his important duties as chief instructor to the heir-apparent and his next brother, had asked George the Third how he wished to have the young princes treated. "Like the sons of any private gentleman," was the reply; "if they deserve it, let them be flogged: do as you did at Westminster." Markham, it is said, did not fail, when it appeared necessary, to act up to these instructions; and his pupils, by dint of constant study, rapidly acquired such a proficiency in the classics, as was supposed to be highly creditable to themselves and honourable to their teachers. Notwithstanding the clamours that have been raised against the restraint practised at this period of his education, it does not appear, subsequently, to have met with the disapprobation of the prince; who, on the contrary, long after he had reached maturity, expressed his gratitude for the benefits he had derived, as well from the zeal and services of Markham, as those of the sub-preceptor, to whom, so late as 1809, he offered a bishopric; which, however, Jackson, on account of his advanced age, thought proper to refuse. Nor does the severity of his tutors seem to have had the effect of breaking his naturally high spirit. In 1772, his father, having given him, as he conceived, some unmerited offence, he revenged himself by shouting, at the door of the king's room, "Wilkes and Number Forty-five for ever!"—an expression, than which scarcely anything, at that time, as the prince knew, was more obnoxious to his majesty's ears.

On reaching his twelfth year, a piece of ground was set apart for the heir-apparent, and his brother, the Duke of York, in Kew gardens. They cropped it with wheat, which they reaped, thrashed, winnowed, and ground; they then made the flour into dough, and divided it into loaves; these they baked, and afterwards distributed them among the royal family. In 1776, for some cause, as to the nature of which, conjecture, though busy, was apparently unsuccessful, Lord Holdernesse and the two preceptors resigned. The latter were succeeded by Bishop Hurd and the Rev. Mr. Arnald, and Lord Bruce became the new governor; but, in a few days after his appointment, he either retired or received his dismissal, in consequence, it was reported, of his having committed a blunder in Greek, which his elder pupil had somewhat pertly corrected.

The chief direction of the young princes' future education was now confided to the Duke of Montague, to whom the junior members of the royal family had previously been indebted for the restriction of their morning repast to plain oatmeal-porridge. The discipline established by Markham and Jackson, appears to have suffered no relaxation during the preceptorship of their successors. Arnald, who had doubtless heard of George the Third's avowed sentiments as to the correction of his sons, personally inflicted the birch on one of the royal pupils, (it does not appear which,) when the latter was fifteen or sixteen years of age. Indignant at his conduct, the two princes, when, on a subsequent occasion, Arnald was about to repeat what they deemed his gross offence,

attacked him together, tore the rod from his grasp, and chastised him with it in such a manner that he never thought proper to raise his hand against either of them again.

Up to his eighteenth year, the prince had been absurdly restricted to the society of his relatives and tutors; and, although at that age he had attained his majority as heir-apparent, and was honoured with a small separate establishment at Kew, the restraint and seclusion in which he had been brought up, was even then but slightly relaxed. He contrived, however, at this period, so far to elude the vigilance of those under whose care he was placed, as to indulge in an amour with the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Robinson. This lady, although not above a year older than the prince, had for some time been married: she was an actress, and had first attracted his notice when performing Perdita, in the Winter's Tale. A correspondence between them forthwith commenced; they frequently had stolen interviews, by moonlight, on the bank of the Thames, near Kew; and their attachment, for some time, appeared to be mutually fervent. Having, by his desire, resigned her theatrical engagements, his royal highness gave her, as a compensation for the sacrifice, a bond for £20,000, payable on his attaining the age of twenty-one; and, as that period approached, arrangements were in progress for attaching her to his establishment, which was then about to be formed. At the moment, however, when the prospects of Mrs. Robinson were, in her own opinion, brightest, the prince, having, as she suspected, formed a new connexion, sent her "a cold and unkind letter, briefly informing her that they must meet no more." Two years after their separation, he was prevailed upon, with much difficulty, to relieve her, in some degree, from the pecuniary embarrassments into which the connexion had plunged her, and, at the same time, to redeem his bond for £20,000, by granting her an allowance of £500 a year.

In June, 1783, a parliamentary provision was made for his establishment; £100,000 being voted to him as an outfit for his household, and half that amount per annum by way of income. In the following November, he took his seat among the peers, and, for some short time, supported government; but, like the preceding heirs-apparent of his family, he soon joined the opposition, and obtained popularity at the expense of his father's displeasure. As it was anticipated, from the seclusion in which he had previously been kept, and his evident appetite for pleasure, he indulged freely, on coming of age, in all kinds of dissipation. The political opinions and private characters of his gay and talented associates, were equally offensive to the king; who saw him, with deep regret, becoming daily more and more entangled in the trammels of a party opposed to the administration, and sharing in all the sensual excesses and fashionable follies to which some of its leaders were notoriously addicted. At length, during the great contest between the coalition and Pitt, some offence being taken at his sitting under the gallery of the house of commons during the debates, where his presence, it was said, might tend to influence the votes, he suddenly avowed his disgust for politics, and abandoned himself wholly to pleasure.

Soon after his breach with Mrs. Robinson, he had formed an attachment with the famous Mrs. Crouch, on whom he lavished presents with reckless profusion. Nearly at the same period commenced his connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Roman catholic lady of good family, nearly seven years older than himself, and who had already been twice married. Her person and manners had so fascinating an effect on her royal lover, that, according to rumour, a marriage between them was privately celebrated, for the purpose of satisfying her conscientious scruples. In 1787, Rolle, the member for Devonshire, alluded to the presumed circumstance in the house of commons. Fox, however, with (as he stated) the express authority of the prince, denied the truth of the report in such positive terms, that Mrs. Fitzherbert never would speak to "the man of the people" again. Fox, it is said, subsequently became convinced that she was something more than the prince's mistress, and felt highly indignant at having been betrayed by his royal highness's instructions into the utterance of a falsehood.

This affair was brought before parliament during a debate (in 1787,) relative to the pecuniary difficulties by which the prince had already become embarrassed. On the settlement of his income in 1783, his friends were desirous of procuring for him the same yearly allowance as had been granted to his father under similar circumstances. The king, however, would not consent to his receiving more than half the desired amount. The prince's advocates strenuously protested against the inefficiency of the sum, but the monarch was firm; and the prince's yearly income was settled at only £50,000.

Although his royal highness was entitled to an additional revenue of £13,000 a year, out of the duchy of Cornwall, it was, with confidence, foretold that he would inevitably get into debt; and the prediction was soon verified. His expences greatly exceeded his means, and he adopted a variety of expedients to raise sufficient funds for the satisfaction of his creditors; all of which having apparently proved fruitless, he, at length, solicited pecuniary assistance from his father. The king, however, was so irritated by his extravagance, that he not only declined to interfere in his affairs, but even refused to grant him an interview, when his royal highness hurried from Brighton to Windsor, for the purpose of congratulating the monarch on his recent escape from Margaret Nicholson's attempt to assassinate him, of which, the prince had heard entirely by accident; no formal communication having been made to him on the subject.

He now broke up his splendid establishment at Carlton house, dismissed his servants, and intimated his resolution of living in a state of retirement, so that he might be enabled to save such a portion of his income, as would, in a few years, liquidate his debts, which by this time amounted to upwards of £160,000. His seclusion was, however, but brief: Carlton house soon displayed its usual gaieties again, and the prince was persuaded to suffer his affairs to be brought under the notice of parliament.

Alderman Newnham, accordingly, during a debate on the budget, inquired of the minister, if government intended to propose any measure for the heir-apparent's relief from his embarrassments. Pitt replied in the negative; but, after several violent debates on the subject, a royal message was brought down to the house, by which the king announced his intention of adding £10,000 per annum, out of the civil list, to the prince's income, and solicited the assistance of parliament to extricate him from his difficulties; having, as he stated, a well-grounded expectation, that his royal highness would avoid contracting any debts for the future. Accordingly, on the following day, the house voted £161,000 to satisfy the prince's creditors, and £20,000 for the completion of Carlton house.

George the Third having become insane, at the latter end of the year 1788, the minister, Pitt, on the 10th of December, proposed the appointment of a regency. Fox, on this occasion, imprudently insisted on the prince's absolute right to the full prerogatives of the throne, during the king's illness; Pitt, on the contrary, contended that it was at once constitutional and expedient, to repose in his royal highness the executive power, subject to certain restrictions. He proposed that the care of the king's person, and the management of the royal household, should be entrusted solely to the queen; that the prince, while regent, should confer no title of peerage except on such of his majesty's children as had attained the age of twenty-one; and that he should neither grant any pension, save during the king's pleasure, any offices in reversion, or any places whatsoever, except such as were by law conferred for life, or during good behaviour. The prince and his friends highly disapproved of this scheme; and on the 1st of January, 1789, a very able and elaborate disquisition on the proposed measure, written by Burke, was delivered in the name, and as containing the sentiments, of his royal highness, to the lord chancellor, Thurlow. "The plea of public utility," it was stated in this document, "must be strong and urgent, which calls for the suspension of rights essential to the supreme power, or which can justify the prince in consenting, that in his person an experiment should be made, to ascertain with how small a portion of kingly power

the executive government may be carried on."

Pitt, however, soon brought forward his propositions, which were, at length, adopted, although vigorously opposed by Fox and his party, in the house of commons, and notwithstanding the solemn remonstrance of the Dukes of York and Cumberland, and fifty-five other peers, against the intended restrictions. On the 30th of January, a deputation from both houses waited on the prince, and formally announced his appointment to the office of regent. He accepted the trust, and the bill had already been read in the commons (on the 12th of February), when the king suddenly recovered.

In the meantime, an unprovisional regency had been voted to the prince, in the Irish parliament, whose resolutions on the subject the lord-lieutenant having refused to transmit, were brought over by the Duke of Leinster, and other delegates, who presented them to his royal highness about a week after the monarch had resumed the exercise of his kingly functions. The prince now solicited the favour of an interview with his father, probably for the purpose of vindicating his conduct during the recent debates, which, however, was sternly refused; and his royal highness (whose partisans, thwarted, by the king's restoration to health, in their ardent hopes of attaining political supremacy, were now somewhat crest-fallen) again abandoned politics for more agreeable pursuits.

About this time he is said to have been enamoured of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, who was then separated from her husband; but his advances do not appear to have met with a favourable return. He also formed an attachment for the Countess of Jersey: still his affection towards Mrs. Fitzherbert had suffered but little abatement. A sumptuous residence was prepared for her at Brighton, which he had previously raised from obscurity into fashionable eminence, by making it his usual place of abode during the summer months; her furniture and equipages were magnificent; and, in diamonds, she is said to have been almost as rich as Queen Charlotte.

For some time previously to 1790 he had patronized horse-racing and pugilism; but, in that year, having attended a prize-fight in which one of the boxers was killed, he ceased to support the ring, declaring that he would never be present at such a scene of murder again; and, in 1791, he disposed of his stud, on account of some apparently groundless suspicion being attached to his conduct, with regard to a race, in the event of which he had little or no real interest.

In the midst of his dissipation, foppery, and extravagance, he was not altogether destitute of laudable ambition. It is supposed that he attempted, but without success, to obtain the vicegerency of Ireland; and also vainly solicited the favour of being permitted to join the British forces under the Duke of York, in Holland. An apparent reconciliation at length took place between the prince and his father; who, on the failure of issue by the marriage of his second son, appears to have evinced considerable anxiety to remove the heir-apparent's scruples against a royal union; to avoid which the prince is stated, on more than one occasion, to have emphatically said, that he would willingly forfeit his right to the crown.

His increasing embarrassments, which had been materially augmented by the erection of a fantastic pavilion at Brighton, eventually, however, induced him to consent to a match with his cousin, the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, (born on the 17th of May, 1768,) daughter of George the Third's favourite sister and the Duke of Brunswick, on condition that his debts, which amounted to nearly £70,000, should be forthwith discharged.

The bride elect was in her twenty-seventh year, high-spirited, accomplished, of a prepossessing appearance, and, according to the journals of the day, "of great taste in dress, and much goodness of heart." She spoke English with great fluency; and on her arrival in this country, which took place on the 5th of April, 1795, she appears to have used her best endeavours to win the affection of her royal relatives. By the prince, she was received with flattering politeness and respect; by the king, with great cordiality; but by his consort, with decided coolness. She had been attended,

during her journey from Greenwich to London, by Lady Jersey, who had artfully extracted from her the secret of her having an attachment for a young German, which was, of course, immediately communicated to the prince; whose deportment towards her, on the day after her arrival, was consequently rather reserved.

On the 8th, their marriage was celebrated at the chapel royal, St. James's, and on the following day they proceeded to Windsor, whither they were accompanied by Lady Jersey, for whose establishment in his household, the prince had peremptorily provided. The princess soon discovered his close intimacy with her ladyship, whose dismissal, on appealing to the king, she eventually procured: her royal highness, also, no doubt, became acquainted with the fact, that Mrs. Fitzherbert had procured from him a superb mansion in Park lane, a magnificent outfit, a pension of £10,000 per annum, and an assurance, that, notwithstanding his marriage, the attention which he had previously shewn her should still be continued. The mortification of the princess was speedily increased, by learning that the heir-apparent had reluctantly consented to an union with her, merely to obtain relief from an enormous load of debt; previously to the settlement of which, an investigation of his affairs took place, and many disclosures ensued, with regard to his conduct and character, that severely wounded her pride, and aggravated her resentment.

Feeling highly indignant at the neglect with which she was treated by the prince, she remonstrated with him on the subject in such terms, that his disinclination towards her evidently increased. She returned the queen's continued coldness with disdain; and, rather imprudently, made use of some very sarcastic terms with regard to her majesty, and other members of the royal family, in a packet of letters for her friends at Brunswick; which she entrusted, for delivery, to a clergyman named Randolph, who was about to depart for Germany; but, finding occasion to defer his journey, he forwarded them to the residence of her royal highness, at Brighton, under an envelope addressed to Lady Jersey, whose dismissal from the pavilion had not yet taken place. They never reached the hands of the princess: and her royal highness expressed a most firm belief, that they had been malignantly distributed among the members of the royal family, for the purpose of adding to the difficulties of her painful situation. The king continued her stedfast friend; but, notwithstanding her pregnancy, she was treated with increasing coolness by the prince; who, shortly after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, in January, 1796, sent her proposals for a separation, to which she promptly acceded; at the same time insisting, that their intercourse, even in the event of her daughter's decease, should never be renewed.

In the meantime, a statement of his debts had been laid before the house of commons; by which it appeared, that his extravagance had been boundless. His farrier's bill alone amounted to £40,000. Several animated debates took place on the subject; and the prince's conduct was animadverted on with great severity. After a protracted discussion, parliament eventually determined that a jointure of £50,000 per annum should be settled on the princess; that £28,000 should be granted to purchase jewels and plate for the royal couple; and a further sum of £26,000 for finishing Carltonhouse: that the prince's future income, exclusive of his ducal revenues, should be raised to £125,000; out of which, such an annual deduction was to be made, as would pay off his debts in the course of nine years. In answer to a proposal, that the accumulation of receipts from the duchy of Cornwall, during the minority of the prince, and which amounted to upwards of £230,000, should be appropriated to the satisfaction of some of his creditors, it was insisted, on behalf of the king, that if the prince were entitled to the ducal arrears, his majesty had a claim, equally valid, for the whole cost of his royal highness's education and first establishment!

Commissioners were now appointed to examine the prince's alleged debts; many of which were rejected as groundless, and among others, an annuity of £1,400 to Mrs. Crouch was disallowed, because it had been granted

" without any valuable consideration." For the admitted claims, debentures, payable with interest, were given; and the prince retired into comparative seclusion, in order to save a sufficient sum out of the residue of his income, for the discharge of what Earl Moira, in the house of lords, termed certain demands on his royal highness's honour; which are supposed to have been loans obtained by him from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Orleans, and some other foreigners of distinction.

By degrees his debts were liquidated, and he emerged from his temporary retirement; but, he seems to have felt no inclination to attract the notice of the public, until the threatened invasion of this country by the French, on the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1803. The prince had, for some time before, been colonel of a dragoon regiment, which, it is said, he kept in a state of the most admirable discipline, and manœuvered with uncommon skill. He had ardently studied the principal authorities on the science of war, and, in theory at least, was supposed to be an excellent tactician. His predilection towards a military life appears to have been so powerful as to have led his associates to believe that he would almost have waived his right to the succession for the command of an army. With such feelings, it is by no means surprising that he solicited promotion, and active employment on the coast, with considerable earnestness. Government, however, refused to comply with his request. He then addressed a spirited letter to Mr. Addington on the subject, in which he stated, that, as no event in his future life could compensate him for the misfortune of not participating in the honours and dangers that awaited the brave men destined to oppose an invading enemy, he could not forego the earnest renewal of his application. "All I solicit," continued the prince, "is a more ostensible situation; for, situated as I am, a mere colonel of a regiment, the major-general commanding the brigade, of which such regiment must form a part, would justly expect and receive the full credit of pre-arrangement and successful enterprise."

No reply having been given to this letter, he repeated the application; but his services were coolly declined. He now made a direct and eloquent appeal to the king himself, from whom he implored permission "to display the best energies of his character, to shed the last drop of his blood in support of his majesty's person, crown, and dignity. In this contest," continued he, "the humblest of your subjects have been called upon; it would, therefore, little become me, who am the first, and who stand at the very footstool of the throne, to remain a tame, an idle, and a lifeless spectator of the mischiefs which threaten us, unconscious of the danger which surround us, and indifferent to the consequences which may follow. Hanover is lost—England is menaced with invasion—Ireland is in rebellion—Europe is at the foot of France;—at such a moment the Prince of Wales, yielding to none of your servants in zeal and devotion, to none of your children in tenderness and affection, presumes to approach you, and again to repeat those offers which he has made to your majesty's ministers." "Ought I not," he also asked, "to share in the glory of the victory, when I have every thing to lose by defeat? The highest places in your majesty's service are filled by my brothers; to me alone no place is assigned. I am not thought worthy to be the junior major-general of your army. If I could submit in silence to such indignities, I should, indeed, deserve such treatment, and prove, to the satisfaction of your enemies and mine, that I am entirely incapable of those exertions which my birth and the circumstances of the times peculiarly call for."

The king, in answer, briefly stated, that if the enemy should land, his royal highness would have an opportunity of shewing his zeal at the head of his regiment. The prince then entered into some correspondence on the subject with the Duke of York, to whom he had unjustly attributed the failure of his applications; and towards the close of the year, warmly remonstrated against the omission of his name in a list of promotions: the affection, however, of the royal brothers suffered no abatement.

At length, intelligence having been

received by the minister, of a projected invasion on the south-eastern coast, he requested that his royal highness, who was about to quit London for Brighton, would postpone his journey until further information as to the point threatened by the enemy could be obtained. The prince warmly replied, "If there be any reason to imagine that invasion will take place directly, I am bound by the king's precise order, and by that honest zeal which is not allowed any fitter sphere for its action, to hasten instantly to my regiment. If I learn that my construction of the word 'intelligence' is right, I shall deem it necessary to repair instantly to Brighton." Shortly afterwards, Fox having failed to obtain any explanation, in parliament, as to the motives of government in refusing the prince a command, his royal highness published the whole of the correspondence that had taken place on the subject, which procured him some return of the popularity he had previously forfeited by his dissolute habits and gross extravagance.

In 1804, his royal highness claimed the privilege of educating the young princess, with a view to separate his daughter from her mother. The king insisted that his niece had a natural right to the guardianship of her child, at least, for the present; but, to prevent disputes between the parents, he resolved, on the principle that his granddaughter belonged to the state, to take her under his own protection. The prince remonstrated, but the king, as usual, was firm to his purpose. All his arrangements, with regard to the education of the royal child, were, however, made with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Princess of Wales, and the object of his interference, on this occasion, avowedly was, "to support the authority of his beloved niece as a mother."

For some time after the separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales, her royal highness had remained at Carlton house, but, eventually, she took up her residence at Charlton, a village in the neighbourhood of Blackheath. The king still interested himself warmly in her behalf, but by the queen and the princesses she was rarely even visited. On parting from the prince, she had been offered an income of £20,000, which, however, she refused; preferring to submit her accounts, from time to time, to his royal highness, for examination and settlement. At length, she contracted various debts to the amount of £30,000; but these were cheerfully paid out of the droits of the admiralty. Although, at this period, her habits were retired, she was remarkably popular; the public regarding her as an innocent and unoffending victim to the prince's unpardonable recklessness, and the successful intrigues of at least one of his mistresses.

Hitherto, the character of the princess appears to have been irreproachable; but towards the close of the year (1804) some extraordinary rumours, with regard to her conduct, were publicly circulated; and early in 1805, the Duke of Sussex informed the king, that Sir John Douglas, who resided near the residence of the princess, had put him in possession of circumstances, which might eventually affect the succession. A commission of inquiry was soon after issued; and depositions were taken, by which it appeared, that her royal highness had, at the least, been guilty of great imprudence. Lady Douglas deposed that the princess, in 1802, had admitted herself to be in a state of pregnancy; which, although her ladyship ascribed it to Sir Sidney Smith, the princess intimated her intention of attributing to her royal husband, as she had, during the year, slept two nights at Carlton house. Sir John Douglas swore that her royal highness, in 1802, appeared, in his opinion, to be pregnant; but her personal attendants, although one of them had witnessed some familiarities between her royal highness and Captain Manby, proved, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, that the principal charge against her was totally destitute of foundation. An adopted child, which Sir John and Lady Douglas had supposed to have been her own, was, in fact, according to the evidence, the son of a woman named Austin, whose husband worked in the dockyard at Deptford; and her alleged familiarities with Sir Sidney Smith and Captain Manby, were alone disproved. With respect to the former gentleman, she observed, in a letter addressed to the king, after the commissioners, by their report, had acquitted

her of guilt, but accused her of indiscretion, that, "if his visiting frequently at Montague house, both with Sir John and Lady Douglas, and without them; at luncheon, dinner, and supper; and staying with the rest of the company till twelve or one o'clock, or even later; if these were some of the facts which must give occasion to unfavourable interpretations, they were facts which she could never contradict, for they were perfectly true."

She admitted, also, that Sir Sidney had often visited her at early hours in the morning, and that she had been alone with him on several occasions. "But," she added, "if suffering a man to be so alone is evidence of guilt, from whence the commissioners can draw any unfavorable inference, I must leave them to draw it; for I cannot deny that it has happened frequently, not only with Sir Sydney Smith, but with many others;—gentlemen who have visited me;—tradesmen who have come for orders;—masters whom I have had to instruct me in painting, music, and English; that I have received them without any one being by. I never had any idea that it was wrong thus to see men of a morning. There can be nothing immoral in the thing itself: and I have understood it was quite usual for ladies of rank and character to receive the visits of gentlemen in the morning, though they might be themselves alone at the time. But if this is thought improper in England, I hope every candid mind will make allowance for the different notions which my foreign education and habits may have given me."

To this letter, which had evidently been drawn up as a vindication of the princess, by her legal advisers, Perceval and Scott, no answer was returned; but, on a subsequent application by her royal highness to the king on the subject, his majesty replied that he felt assured of her innocence, and although, from her own admission, she had been guilty of imprudence, he was advised that a necessity no longer existed for him to decline receiving her into his royal presence.

Her reception at court was, however, for some time delayed, on account of the prince having insisted on his right to obtain the opinions of his own legal advisers on the examinations; and the irritated princess speedily resolved to vindicate her character by publishing the whole particulars of the inquiry. The evidence was accordingly arranged, and sent to press under the superintendence of Perceval, who proposed to lay it before the public, under the title of "The Book;" but having soon afterwards taken office with his friends, he earnestly recommended the king to receive the princess "in a manner suitable to her rank and station." Her royal highness consequently appeared at court, and the intended publication was suppressed.

In 1805, the prince encouraged the coalition of Grenville and Fox against Pitt; on whose decease, in the following year, his royal highness contributed, by his exertions and influence, to procure the return of his friend, Fox, to political power. By the death of that celebrated statesman, soon after his acceptance of office, in 1806, the chief connecting link between the Whigs and his royal highness, was decidedly broken: he still, however, for some time, continued to act with, and, in some degree, to be governed as to political affairs, by their advice.

In May, 1807, the Princess of Wales attended a drawing-room held by Queen Charlotte, at which she was received by the nobility present with the most unequivocal testimony of respect and affection. She visited the court on the king's birth-day in the following month: on this occasion, she met and entered into conversation with the prince; but nothing beyond a polite and formal interchange of compliments took place between them; and, from the absence of all cordiality in the deportment of his royal highness, it was confidently predicted, that a renewal of their more intimate intercourse would never take place. This was, in fact, their last meeting, either in public or private.

In October, 1810, George the Third became permanently deranged: and a restricted regency was again proposed to the prince, by Perceval, then at the head of the cabinet. The friends of his royal highness re-asserted his claims to the royal prerogative without limitation; but, after much discussion on the subject, an act was passed, similar in its provisions to the bill which had

been brought forward by Pitt, during the king's mental alienation, in 1788; the restrictions were, however, to cease at the expiration of twelve months.

The state of public affairs, at this time, was truly critical. With the exception of Spain and Portugal, the whole continent of Europe was under the absolute power, or immediate influence, of Buonaparte, who appeared to be determined on the annihilation of Great Britain's wealth and dominion. The war in the peninsula had been prosecuted with varying success since 1808; but the occasional victories of the British troops seemed only to increase the number of their enemies, and to render the accomplishment of a happy termination to the contest not merely more difficult, but, apparently, hopeless. At home, the prospect was not less gloomy. The expenditure of the nation exceeded its income, and the burthens imposed on the people produced much discontent, and general distress.

On assuming the reins of government, the prince acted with great firmness and discretion. As soon as the regency bill had passed, he entrusted the preparation of his answer to the parliamentary addresses on the occasion to Lords Grey, Grenville, and Moira. The proposed assistance of the latter was, however, declined by the two former; who, in consequence of their varying in opinion, as to the tenour of the proposed address, not only with each other, but also with the regent, adopted language which was at once unsatisfactory to his royal highness and to themselves. The prince then solicited Sheridan to assist him in drawing up an answer more consonant to his views: Lords Grey and Grenville, however, although they, at length, and after much discussion, agreed to the draft prepared by Sheridan, warmly remonstrated on his interference. The disunion that appeared to prevail among the leaders of that party with which he had long been connected, so disgusted the regent, that contrary to the expectations of the nation, and as much to the surprise of the minister as to the disappointment of the Whigs, he declared his intention of continuing the premier, Spencer Perceval, in office.

On the 19th of June, 1811, he gave a gorgeous fête at Carlton house, in celebration of the king's birth-day; and with a view to benefit those branches of trade which had suffered severely by the late discontinuance of court splendour, he intimated his wish that the whole of his guests should appear in articles of British manufacture. By these and other equally judicious measures, he acquired so much popularity, that, on his attending a representation of Cato, at Covent garden theatre, when John Kemble, as the hero of the tragedy, delivered the two following lines, the spectators indulged in an enthusiastic tumult of applause, which continued for several minutes:

> Thy virtues, prince, if I foresee aright,
> Will one day make thee great.

In the course of the same year, (1811,) the regent, in consideration of the excessive weight of taxes, under which the people already laboured, refused the offer of a large income from parliament. This unexpected self-denial procured him an increase of public esteem: the general discontent which had lately prevailed, began at the same time to abate; and the prospect abroad became considerably more cheering; the French being now completely driven out of Portugal by the British troops, who, in the following year, added much to their reputation for valour and tactics, by achieving a splendid victory over the enemy at Salamanca.

The restrictions on the regency ceased in 1812; and expectations were again entertained that the Whigs would speedily take office. It was even insinuated, that the continuance of the Perceval administration had been entirely owing to the opinions entertained by the royal physicians, that the king's recovery was by no means hopeless. All speculation on the subject was, however, soon set at rest. The regent, in a letter addressed to the Duke of York, expressed a wish, that "some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his hands, and constitute a part of his government." The duke immediately made known the sentiments of his brother to Lord Grey; but the Whig leaders peremptorily refused to form a coalition with Perceval.

On the assassination of that minister, in May, 1812, the Marquess of Wellesley was authorized to form an administration; but Lords Grey and Grenville were so uncompromising, that when the prince expressed a wish to retain his household, they haughtily intimated that nothing could be done on their part, until all its members had resigned. They even talked of "riding rough-shod through Carlton house." The negotiation consequently failed; and on the 8th of June, 1812, the Earl of Liverpool (a thorough Tory) was chosen first lord of the treasury.

A splendid succession of victories in the peninsula, which led to its final abandonment by the French, and the failure of an invasion of Russia by Napoleon, induced the latter, in the second year of the regency, to make proposals for a peace with this country, which were, however, rejected. Insubordination, produced by great distress, in the manufacturing districts, during the summer, led to severe legislative enactments, and the introduction of an armed force among the disturbed districts. In the course of the same year, some workmen, who were employed to repair a portion of St. George's chapel, at Windsor, discovered the coffin of Charles the First, which was opened in the presence of the regent, who, much to his honour, would not permit the most minute relic of the unfortunate monarch to be abstracted.

In January, 1813, after some years of comparative retirement, the Princess of Wales sent a letter, for the regent, to Lord Liverpool, who returned it unopened, with an intimation that the prince was not disposed to renew a correspondence which had long before, as he thought, entirely ceased. It was, subsequently, again forwarded to the earl, but with as little success; and the princess then thought proper to lay it before the public, for whose eye it had been evidently designed, through the medium of the daily press. Her royal highness, by the letter in question, insisted that the impediments which had long existed to her free and constant communion with the Princess Charlotte should be at once removed. Much angry discussion ensued; and it was at length determined, by a commission, constituted by the regent, of church dignitaries and law officers of the crown, that, under existing circumstances, it was decidedly proper to restrict the intercourse of her royal highness with the young princess. All the proceedings of 1806 were then made public; a re-examination of Sir John and Lady Douglas before a competent tribunal was solicited; the corporation of London, with infinite folly, solemnly congratulated her royal highness "on her happy escape from the conspiracy aimed against her house and her life;" and the princess apparently derived consolation for her disappointment, in the vulgar applause of a mob.

The war on the continent was prosecuted with the utmost vigour: Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, and other foreign powers, coalesced against France; its territories were invaded; and his enemies evinced a resolute determination to crush the power of Napoleon for ever. England was still at war with America: but notwithstanding the great distress of the people in general, the destruction of machinery by the Luddites, and the violence displayed in the manufacturing districts, a spirit of loyalty and patriotism appeared to prevail. Public rejoicings and illuminations for the successes of the allied powers over the French, almost put a stop to the ordinary routine of business; parliament granted immense loans and subsidies, in order to carry on the war with vigour; and a succession of splendid and expensive fêtes, given by the regent, would, decidedly, have tended to procure him unqualified popularity, but for the debateable point of his conduct towards the princess; who, escorted by the Duke of Gloucester, thought proper, tacitly, to excite the sympathy of the people, by making her appearance, altogether unexpectedly, at a grand entertainment, in Vauxhall gardens, over which the Duke of York had condescended to preside.

The year 1814 is rendered memorable for the fall of Napoleon, his exile to Elba, and the restoration of the Bourbons. On the 20th of April, Louis the Eighteenth, emerging from his seclusion at Hartwell, publicly entered London, amid the applauses of the people, and escorted by the regent; on whom, the French monarch, in the

enthusiasm of his gratitude for the favours he had received in this country, conferred the order of St. Esprit, by investing the prince with his own ribbon and star. His royal highness accompanied the restored monarch to Dover, whence the latter sailed for his hereditary dominions, on the 24th of April, 1814. Early in June, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Blucher, Platoff, and other distinguished foreigners, paid a visit to this country; and, in honour of their presence, Queen Charlotte announced her intention of holding two drawing rooms, at which, it was intimated to the Princess of Wales, that her royal highness could not be received, the regent having determined never to meet her in public or private again. The illustrious visitors were enthusiastically received by the people, and welcomed with princely magnificence at court. A few days after their arrival, they were accompanied by the regent to the opera-house, which they had scarcely entered when the princess appeared in a box immediately opposite them. The prince was evidently surprised; but he retained his self-possession, and bowed towards her thrice; his illustrious companions followed his example, amid the acclamations of an immense audience. His royal highness subsequently attended them to Oxford, and dined with them at two sumptuous entertainments in the city of London,—the one given by the merchants, and the other by the lord mayor and corporation. During his progress through the streets, on these occasions, he was incessantly hissed, and many of the mob vociferated, at intervals, "Your wife! where's your wife?" He was so incensed at his reception, that he made a resolution, which he never broke, under no circumstances whatever to dine in the city again. Notwithstanding his resentment, he conferred the dignity of a baronet on the lord mayor (Domville), because, as he said, it had always been customary for the sovereign, on visiting his faithful city of London, to confer a mark of favour on its chief magistrate.

The royal visitors returned to the continent on the 27th of June. Peace had previously been proclaimed, to the great delight of the people, who testified their joy at the welcome event by illuminations, as well in various parts of the country as in the metropolis.

Early in July, the alleged insufficiency of the income allowed to the Princess of Wales was submitted to the consideration of parliament by some of her friends. Ministers, on this occasion, intimated that the prince had not the slightest wish to interfere with her domestic comforts, nor was he inclined to permit any pecuniary question to exist between them. A few days afterwards, Lord Castlereagh, a leading member of the cabinet, proposed that her royal highness should be allowed £50,000 per annum; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Whitbread, on behalf of the princess, who, as he stated, felt a full sense of the burthens of the nation, the proffered income was decreased by £15,000 a year.

On the 7th of the same month, the regent returned public thanks, in great state, at St. Paul's cathedral, for the restoration of the blessings of peace. A fortnight afterwards he gave a superb entertainment to the Duke of Wellington, to whose conduct and skill as a commander, the successful termination of the war was chiefly attributed. A number of splendid fêtes succeeded, which were concluded by a public festival of extraordinary magnificence, on the 1st of August, the centenary of the house of Brunswick's accession to the throne of Great Britain. On the 9th, the Princess of Wales, feeling herself but ill at ease in this country, departed, with the regent's consent, but rather against the opinions of her friends, for Brunswick. She was accompanied by a few persons of rank, six domestics, and the boy Austin.

A pacification with America was effected at the close of the year; but the universal peace which had been thus attained, was soon disturbed by the return of Napoleon to France. He was received with enthusiasm by his former subjects, and, to adopt the language which he himself used on the occasion, his eagle flew from spire to spire until it alighted on the steeple of Notre Dame. Louis the Eighteenth fled, and war against France was immediately declared by the allies. The celebrated battle of Waterloo followed:

the combined forces again entered Paris; Louis was re-established; and the fallen emperor, who had placed himself in the hands of the English, was sent to St. Helena, where he expired on the 5th of May, 1821.

The peace which ensued on the final overthrow of Napoleon was not accompanied by its proverbial attendant, plenty. On the contrary, distress, to an alarming extent, prevailed throughout the country; violent clamours arose against the corn bill, tumults of a most serious nature took place, and several rioters were executed.

In 1816, a fleet, under the command of Lord Exmouth, bombarded Algiers, which had recently attacked Bona; where a number of poor Italians, who traded under the protection of the British flag, were savagely massacred by the pirates. After enduring a most destructive fire of six hours' duration, the dey thought proper to make a most humble apology for the insult his subjects had offered to England, to deliver up all the christian captives in his dominions, and to pledge himself that the piracies of the Algerines should be entirely abolished.

The death of Sheridan, in the course of this year, (1816,) occurred under circumstances which reflect indelible disgrace on many of his quondam associates, who, though sufficiently opulent to relieve his necessities without injuring themselves, suffered him to linger through the last days of his life in such deep distress, that he was in constant fear of having the bed on which he lay taken in execution. The regent made him a niggardly offer, which the expiring orator indignantly rejected, first of £50, and finally of £200, with a proviso that the money should not be applied "to satisfy troublesome people."

In 1817, the prince, who continued to be unpopular, was fired at on his return from opening the session of parliament in person. The bullets passed through the windows of his carriage, without doing any other mischief. This attempt on his life led to the extension of the act, passed in 1795, for the security of the king's life, to that of the regent; and the tumults that occurred, the inflammatory publications that appeared, and the general disaffection attendant on distress which prevailed, induced ministers, who appear by their descriptions to have magnified the evils actually existing, to procure a suspension of the habeas corpus act, and to pass some other highly unpopular laws against meetings of the people and the liberty of the press. The death of the Princess Charlotte, which occurred at the latter end of this year, threw her father into such a paroxysm of grief as to bring on a violent inflammatory attack. The loss of his mother, who died in the following year, is also said to have affected him severely. He appears to have invariably felt a warm attachment for the queen, by whom, in return, he was, under every circumstance, and at all times, most tenderly beloved.

In 1819, the distresses of the people were not yet alleviated, nor their discontent appeased. On the 18th of January, a meeting, to which the magistrates had refused to give their sanction, took place at Manchester, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the obnoxious corn laws: various other places followed the example; and the spirit which had, by this time, obtained among a large mass of the population, was truly fearful. At Stockport, the propriety of destroying the bank was seriously discussed. Female reform societies were organized, by which mothers and sisters were urged to engraft on the minds of those children with whom they were connected, "a deep-rooted hatred of their tyrannical rulers." Pikes were manufactured, and military discipline was secretly practised by the discontented in various parts of the disturbed districts. In defiance of a proclamation which had been issued against political meetings, nearly eighty thousand persons, chiefly of the lower orders, assembled on the 16th of August, 1819, near St. Peter's church, at Manchester, for the purpose of discussing some public questions. The business of the day had scarcely been commenced, when a body of yeomanry cavalry, brandishing their swords, dashed through the crowd, and claimed Mr. Henry Hunt, the chairman of the meeting, as their prisoner. He quietly surrendered himself; but the assembled multitude continuing the shouts of defiance and execration with which they had received

the yeomanry, a tumult ensued, and the volunteer dragoons, with more zeal than discretion, galloped about the field, trampling the defenceless people beneath the feet of their horses, and indiscriminately cutting at men, women, and children, with their swords. Those of them who were tried for their conduct on this occasion, notwithstanding several of the people had been mortally wounded, received their acquittal, and the corps to which they belonged obtained the thanks of the magistrates and the approbation of the regent.

An increase, rather than a diminution of turbulence, followed these proceedings: early in 1820, serious disturbances occurred in several manufacturing districts, and many of the chief offenders were taken and executed. Ministers, at this period, had spies in their employ, who, it is said, on several occasions, actually instigated to sedition those unhappy beings whom they afterwards denounced. In the metropolis, a few desperate men, subsequently known as the Cato-street conspirators, formed a plot to assassinate the prince, as well as the leading members of the administration: government was, however, made acquainted with the whole of their proceedings; and shortly before the period arrived when they had determined on attempting to carry their murderous design into execution, several of them were seized, and afterwards executed for high treason.

The demise of George the Third took place on Saturday, the 29th of January in this year; and, on the following Monday, the new monarch was proclaimed. For some days after his accession, he laboured under an inflammation on the chest, which had nearly proved fatal; but, on the 10th of February, he was declared convalescent. A new parliament assembled in April, and the king opened its first session in person. His levees and drawing-rooms at this period were much crowded; and, generally speaking, he appeared to be popular. Preparations were soon commenced for his coronation; but, on the 12th of July, that ceremony was indefinitely postponed, in consequence of the unexpected return to this country of Queen Caroline, at whose conduct, since 1814, it now becomes necessary to give a retrospective glance.

On quitting England in that year, she had assumed the title of Countess of Wolfenbuttel, and visited various parts of Italy and Germany. At Milan, she took into her service an Italian, named Bartolomeo Bergami, in the capacity of courier; but he was soon elevated from that menial station to the office of chamberlain, and all the members of his family, with the exception of his wife, obtained employment in the princess's household. His sister, the Countess Oldi, was subsequently appointed one of her ladies of honour. At Naples, in January, 1815, she gave a grand masked ball, which she attended; and, in the garb of the genius of history, placed a laurel crown on the bust of King Joachim Murat. By this time, nearly all her English attendants had quitted her; and Bergami was soon afterwards permitted to take a seat at her table. Having purchased an elegant villa on the banks of the lake of Como, she resided there until November, when she visited Palermo, and went to court, accompanied by Bergami as her chamberlain.

In January, 1816, she embarked for Syracuse, in the Clorinde, commanded by Captain Pechel, who having seen Bergami, shortly before, as a menial, refused to dine with him; and the princess, consequently, declined that gentleman's company and table. In Sicily, she obtained for Bergami the title of Knight of Malta, and afterwards that of Baron della Francina. Here, too, she presented him with her portrait. In the course of the succeeding six months, she visited Tunis, Utica, Malta, and Athens. She afterwards proceeded to Constantinople, Ephesus, and Jerusalem, where she took upon herself to found a new order of knighthood, entitled The Order of St. Caroline, of which she constituted Bergami grand master. At Jaffa, she reimbarked on board her polacre, and, the weather being sultry, caused a tent to be fitted up for herself and Bergami, on the deck, under which, for several weeks, they reposed at night without the presence of any other person. Returning to her villa at Como, she purchased a splendid seat for her favourite, which was subsequently called the villa Bergami. She then revisited Germany; whence she

proceeded to Rome; and continued to travel, almost without intermission, up to the period of George the Third's demise.

During her various journies, she displayed considerable liberality. In Sicily, she daily distributed money among the indigent; at Tunis, she ransomed several slaves; at Athens, she presented a large sum to the new academy, liberated all the debtors from the prisons, and left a purse with the government for the relief of necessitous objects. To the conventual fathers of Jerusalem, she exhibited extraordinary munificence; and at Rome, she gave a large sum to the poor. While absent from England, death had deprived her of her friends, George the Third and the Duke of Kent; of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte; and of her brother, the Duke of Brunswick, who was slain at Waterloo.

During the latter portion of her residence on the continent, rumours of her indiscretion reached this country: she was consequently treated with marked disrespect, by the British ambassadors at foreign courts, and commissioners were secretly sent out to Milan, to make inquiries as to her conduct. Their report was so decidedly unfavourable to the princess, that the regent, it is said, would have taken immediate measures to obtain a divorce, but for the dissuasions of his confidential advisers, who were of opinion, that the princess would neither return to this country, nor even claim the title of queen-consort, in the event of her husband's ascending the throne, if her parliamentary allowance were continued; one of her agents having made a proposal to that effect, in June, 1819. Accordingly, soon after the demise of George the Third, Lord Liverpool addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. Brougham, one of the queen's advisers, in which his lordship adverted to the proposition, as an overture that had come directly from the princess; who, however, so far from admitting that such was the fact, assumed a tone of defiance, which equally astonished her enemies and friends, and intimated her intention of returning immediately to England. She was met on her journey (at St. Omer) by Mr. Brougham and Lord Hutchinson, the latter of whom was instructed, by government, to offer her £50,000 per annum, on condition that she would continue to reside abroad, and renounce the title and dignity of queen-consort; and, in case of her refusal, he was charged to threaten her with criminal proceedings, and severe penalties. She rejected the proposal with indignation; hurried to Calais, where she embarked in a common packet-boat, (the admiralty having refused her a royal yacht,) and reached Dover on the 5th of June, 1820.

On her arrival in London, accompanied by Lady Anne Hamilton and Alderman Wood, she proceeded to the residence of the latter, amid the acclamations and blessings of an immense multitude. On the evening of the same day, the king sent a message to parliament, recommending that an inquiry, as to her conduct abroad, should be immediately instituted; and a committee for that purpose was accordingly appointed. Before, however, any further steps, hostile to the queen, were taken by government, an attempt at negotiation was made, and the Commons, in an address, prayed that she would forbear to press the adoption of those disputed points, on which any material difference of opinion rested. But the queen gave a decided negative to their application, and all hope of an adjustment was evidently at an end.

On the 5th of July, Lord Liverpool brought in a bill of pains and penalties, founded on the report of the committee of inquiry, against the queen, by which she was impeached of adultery with Bergami. On the 21st of August, witnesses (chiefly her former servants) were called to substantiate the charges; and the case in support of the bill closed on September the 7th. The queen's defence, conducted by Messrs. Brougham and Denman, occupied forty-nine days, and ended on November the 6th. The second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of twenty-eight; and the third, through a manœuvre of the queen's friends, by a majority of nine only. Ministers then thought proper to abandon the measure; a course, against which several peers entered their protest. It seems that some of the bishops had opposed the bill on account of the divorce clause which it contained; that a few noble lords had voted against it,

because they did not approve of the precise mode of proceeding which had been adopted; that several had done so, because they deemed the proposed penalties insufficient; and that others, again, had refused to give the measure their support, because the king was known to have been guilty of the offence with which he had charged his wife.

During the proceedings, which occupied more than five months, the queen frequently attended the house of lords. Her popularity was almost unprecedented: scarcely a day elapsed in which the road to her residence was not thronged with processions of her partisans; she received numberless addresses, as well from different parts of the country as the metropolis; when she appeared in public, her carriage was constantly followed by an applauding mob; the abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties was celebrated as though it had been a national triumph; and, finally, the queen went to St. Paul's, attended by a vast concourse of people, to return public thanks for her deliverance from "a conspiracy against her honour and life."

The king, on the 23rd of January, 1821, opened parliament in person, and recommended, in his speech from the throne, that a separate provision should be made for the queen; who, on her part, distinctly stated that she should decline any pecuniary grant until her name was restored to the liturgy, from which, by the king's express command, it had been excluded. Ultimately, however, she thought proper to accept an income of £50,000 per annum, which parliament had voted to her.

A day was at length fixed for the coronation; and no sooner had it transpired, than the queen insisted on her right to be crowned; but her claim was disallowed, and her attendance at the ceremony expressly prohibited. She strongly protested against this command; and, during the splendid ceremony, which took place on the 19th of July, 1821, she made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Westminster abbey. She is said to have been exceedingly mortified at her exclusion, which, it is even asserted, had a serious and visible effect on her spirits and health.

The coronation was conducted with such unexampled splendour, that, according to Sir Walter Scott, it threw into the shade all scenes of similar magnificence, from the field of the cloth of gold down to modern times. The monarch had actually superintended some of the preparations for the ceremony, with an anxiety which was by no means consistent with the dignity of his station. He gloried in tailors; and, on this occasion, full scope was afforded for the indulgence of his predominant weakness. The dresses of such official personages as had to appear in the procession, were arranged under his immediate direction. His deliberations, as to all the parts of his own costume, were frequent and anxious; and when his gorgeous attire was at length completed, he caused one of his attendants, a tall, fine-looking fellow, to put it on, and walk to and fro in his presence, so that he might judge of its effect. He appeared to take great delight in the whole of the splendid pageant, during which he conducted himself with his accustomed personal dignity and grace. "When presiding at the banquet," says Sir Walter Scott, "amid the long line of his nobles, he looked every inch a king!"

During the session of parliament, in this year, a bill was brought in for the removal of the civil disabilities of the catholics, which, after having passed the commons, was rejected by the lords: its limited success, and ultimate failure, however, met with but little attention, on account of the all-engrossing topics of the queen's trial and her husband's coronation.

Her majesty's life was now rapidly drawing to a close. On the 31st of July, while attending Drury lane theatre, she complained of illness: inflammation of the bowels followed, and she soon felt convinced that her chequered career was about to be terminated. On the morning of the 7th of August, some favourable symptoms occurred, but, in the course of the day, it became evident that her dissolution was at hand. She spoke calmly and with resignation of her approaching death; thanked her friends for their kindness towards her; and humbly, but confidently, commended her soul

to God. She then fell into a slumber, which continued for about three hours: on awaking, she grasped Lady Anne Hamilton by the arm, exclaiming, "God Almighty bless you!" and expired without a struggle.

With the exception of a few trifling legacies, the whole of her property was bequeathed to William Austin. She had expressed a wish, that her remains should not be buried in this country; accordingly, on the 15th of August, they were removed from her residence, Brandenburgh-house, in order to be conveyed to Brunswick. In opposition to the directions issued by government, as to the route of the funeral procession, it was forcibly conducted, after a violent conflict between the life-guards and the populace, through the city of London. Her remains were embarked at Harwich, in the Glasgow frigate, and, on the 24th of August, they were deposited, at Brunswick, with but little ceremony, between those of her father and brother.

Queen Caroline was of the middle stature, and, when young, she is said to have been handsome in face, and elegant in person; towards the latter period of her life, she became corpulent, and did not display even the remains of those charms which she is described as having possessed when in her prime. Her manners are reported to have been eminently pleasing. The acute and discerning Canning said, on one occasion, in the house of commons, that she had been the grace, the life, and ornament of that society in which she moved. She evidently possessed a strong mind, a kind heart, and a masculine spirit. Of her youth but little is known; of the early part of her womanhood, enough has been ascertained to entitle her to a strong claim on our pity. No woman was ever more decidedly a victim to expediency: the prince, when enthralled by other attachments, and with a decided aversion to matrimony, married her, merely to obtain relief from pecuniary embarrassments. His conduct, in placing a woman about her person, on her arrival in this country, whose interest and inclination it was to render the unfortunate princess disgusting, is totally indefensible: by so doing he injured her and seriously disgraced himself. But his attachments to others of her sex, however notorious and culpable, afforded her no just pretext for being indiscreet; and that she was so, previously to quitting this country, in 1814, is evident even from her own statement. Up to that period, she appears to have avoided positive guilt; but an attempt to vindicate her conduct while abroad, would, at this time, be ridiculous. The popularity she acquired, on her return to England, is no proof of her innocence: it is to be attributed rather to the general disloyalty which then happened to exist; to the obnoxious men who were in power; to the violent spirit of partisanship; to the absence of any other public excitement, and the inclination invariably exhibited by the people, to have some popular idol—"the Cynthia of a minute;" to the comparative refutation of those charges which had previously been made against her; to the ignorance which, for some time, prevailed as to her character on the continent; to the treachery, and system of secret espionage, which had been adopted in order to ascertain and prove her guilt; to the spirit-stirring cry of "injured innocence" set up in her behalf; to her being a woman who had decidedly been wronged,—a queen who courted the people's applause; and finally, and, perhaps, chiefly, to the strong commisseration and influence of her sex. Her boldness in returning to England, for the purpose of meeting the charges with which she was menaced, has been set up by some of her advocates as a proof of her conscious purity. It certainly was the precise course which, under such circumstances, any virtuous woman, with a spirit as daring as that of Queen Caroline, would have pursued; but the guilty and the innocent often act precisely alike, when placed in the same situation. Had the queen accepted the offer of government to live abroad, on the proposed income of £50,000 per annum, but divested of her title and dignity, she would have tacitly admitted, that the alternative charges with which she was threatened were founded on facts. Besides, it is quite clear, that she had no idea of the extensive information which government possessed relative to her conduct;

nor was she at all aware, that the case against her would be supported by the testimony of those witnesses who were afterwards examined, in the house of lords, on the part of the crown.

Immediately after his coronation the king paid a visit to Ireland. He landed at Howth, on the 13th of August, and expressed a wish to remain in privacy until after the burial of the queen, with whose death he had been made acquainted on the preceding day, at Holyhead. But his desire to be decent, on this occasion, it was, according to some writers, impossible to gratify, on account of the resistless enthusiasm of his Irish subjects, vast crowds of whom accompanied him to the vice-regal lodge, in Phœnix park, where he addressed them with extraordinary good humour, and shook hands, indiscriminately, with all those who were happy enough, in their own estimation, to come within his reach. He made his public entry into Dublin on the 17th; and after having received numerous proofs of loyalty and attachment, from all classes of people in and about the Irish capital, he reimbarked for England on the 5th of September; but, the weather being tempestuous and the wind contrary during his passage to Milford haven, he did not arrive at Carlton house until ten days afterwards. His conduct, while in Ireland, was eminently judicious and conciliating: catholics and protestants were equally welcome at his levees; he conferred the order of St. Patrick on the Earl of Fingal, a Roman catholic peer; and not only evinced a most anxious desire, during his visit, to crush that spirit of party by which the Irish had long been made wretched, but, on his departure, most earnestly recommended them, in a farewell epistle, communicated through Lord Sidmouth, no longer to allow their religious distinctions to be the cause of public animosity, or personal bitterness.

Shortly after his return to England, he set out for Hanover, where he arrived on the 8th of October. In the course of his progress thither, he attended a grand review of troops, who, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, attempted a mimic representation of the battle of Waterloo, on the spot where the actual contest had taken place. During his absence abroad, which continued until November the 11th, the sovereign authority was executed by a regency of lords justices.

Early in 1822, Mr. Peel succeeded Lord Sidmouth as secretary of state for the home department. Ireland, at this period, was much agitated by tumults, for the suppression of which it became necessary to have recourse to some severe penal enactments. A rapid improvement in the condition of the rest of the united kingdom was at the same time evident, and the king's popularity considerably increased. In the autumn of this year, he would, it is said, but for the dissuasion of his cabinet, have again proceeded to the continent, for the purpose of attending a congress of sovereigns and ministers, which had been appointed to be held at Verona. About the middle of August, he paid a visit to Scotland, where he received such flattering attention, that he emphatically called its inhabitants, "a nation of gentlemen." On the 1st of September, he returned to Carlton house, and immediately afterwards, Canning was appointed to the post of secretary of state for foreign affairs, recently held by the Marquess of Londonderry, who had committed suicide during his majesty's absence. Lord Liverpool still continued premier, but the new secretary infused so much of his liberal spirit into the administration, that, in the course of the following year, England seceded from that unjust and unpopular league of the principal European powers, generally termed The Holy Alliance, to which she had long been a party.

The year 1824 was rendered memorable by the formation of a great number of joint stock companies, which, for a considerable period, engrossed public attention, and eventually produced the most disastrous consequences. A wild spirit of adventure pervaded all ranks of the community. The most absurd schemes were eagerly received and enthusiastically supported. Almost every avocation, every necessary of life, and every article of commerce, formed the subject of a proposed association, a few shares in which, it was believed, would raise the fortunate holder to comparative influence. The most successful companies, as bubbles, were those, whose avowed objects were most ridiculous

and impracticable. Generally speaking, the parties by whom they were started, had no intention of attempting to carry them into effect; their views being limited to a traffic in the shares, which, by a variety of iniquitous tricks, were raised, by those who jobbed in them, to an artificial price, which even deluded intelligent men of business, many of whom became victims, on this occasion, to their folly and cupidity. Some members of parliament, and several commercial and professional persons, of previous respectability, took a culpable part in these transactions; but the consequences, in some cases ruinous, and in others disgraceful to themselves, were but of little moment compared with such as befel the country at large. The eyes of the speculators were soon opened to the frauds and the follies of those whom they had blindly followed, and a violent re-action took place. Despondency, fear, and distrust, succeeded to pecuniary faith, rashness, and unlimited credit. A run upon the bankers, equally ridiculous in its origin and fatal in its effects, was the consequence, and the nation was involved in lamentable distress. The bubble, which had attracted the universal admiration of "children of a larger growth," in 1824, burst in 1825; and its results were most severely felt, not only during the remainder of that, but nearly throughout the following year.

In the course of 1825, the victories achieved by the British troops over the Burmese, had materially augmented the extent of our empire in India. During the same year, a bill for the relief of the catholics passed through its various stages in the commons, but was lost in the upper house, principally, perhaps, on account of the Duke of York having solemnly opposed it, in a speech, which, it was suspected, embodied the opinions of his majesty on the subject.

Spain having committed some unwarrantable aggressions on Portugal, in 1826, the princess regent of the latter country appealed to England on the subject, and a body of British forces was despatched, with laudable promptitude, to Lisbon, for the protection and support of "our ancient ally."

To the king, Brighton had now ceased to be delectable; buildings were erected between his residence and the sea; a blacksmith refused either to sell or remove his obnoxious forge from the immediate vicinity of the pavilion; into which visitors had been too copiously admitted; and, to complete the sovereign's disgust with his once favorite marine retreat, some discontented or humorous person had written, with a diamond, on a pier glass, in the principal apartment, "Who pays for all this?" To his former appetite for personal display and popular admiration had now succeeded a singular love of seclusion; and, henceforth, he retired, during the summer months, to the royal cottage at Windsor, which has, with some propriety, been termed the most splendid and luxurious hermitage in the world.

In 1827, the king was much affected by the loss of his favourite brother, the Duke of York; soon after whose decease the Earl of Liverpool became totally incapacitated for public life, by a severe paralytic affection, and Mr. Canning was appointed premier. Several of the ministers consequently resigned, and a new cabinet was formed, which, however, had existed only three or four months, when its popular and talented leader expired. Lord Goderich was then placed at the head of the administration; but he retained office only until the following year, when most of the leading Tories, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, returned to power. The Duke of Clarence, who had been appointed lord high admiral during the premiership of Canning, soon disagreed with the new ministry, and resigned.

The test and corporation acts were now repealed; and, in the following year, (1829,) the catholic question was brought forward as a ministerial measure, which, after much clamour and a most determined opposition, was triumphantly carried through both houses of parliament, and received the royal assent. This was the last important occurrence of the reign.

The young queen of Portugal had previously arrived in this country, in consequence of intelligence having reached her, while on her passage from Brazil to Portugal, that her uncle, Don

Miguel, the regent, to whom she was betrothed, had assumed the sovereign authority. The usurper had, some time before, paid a visit to England, and the king had received him with more kindness than even at that time he justly deserved. The young queen, during her abode in this country, was treated with great cordiality. The king behaved with much tenderness towards her; partly, it is said, on account of the striking resemblance which she bore to his daughter, when about the same age. She was not, however, recognized as Queen of Portugal by the British government; and, eventually, she returned to Rio Janeiro, under the care of her mother-in-law, the new Empress of the Brazils.

The latter part of the king's life was embittered by frequent attacks of the gout; and, in some measure, on this account, but principally, it is said, owing to his abhorrence of being exposed to the gaze of the vulgar, he seldom appeared in public. At length, he held his courts entirely at Windsor, and passed nearly the whole of his time, in comparative seclusion, at the royal cottage; where the Marchioness of Conyngham and her family formed the chief portion of his domestic circle. With Mrs. Fitzherbert he had long ceased to hold any particular intercourse. When the weather permitted, he drove about Windsor park, in his poney phaeton, and occasionally amused himself by angling in Virginia Water. On Ascot course, he usually appeared in public during the races; and here only could he be seen without great difficulty by his subjects; the most extraordinary vigilance being used, on other occasions, to save him the pain even of a passing glance from a casual observer. He was partial to the light literature of the day; and as his life drew towards a close, but before he was attacked with his last illness, it is stated, that Miss Chester frequently attended at the royal cottage for the purpose of gratifying his majesty's inclination for good dramatic readings. His predilection for building, which had long been notorious, continued in full force almost up to the day of his death. He personally superintended the improvements at Windsor castle; in which he took such extraordinary interest, that, when unable to walk, he frequently caused himself to be taken in a wheel-chair through the rooms which were under alteration.

In January, 1830, he was attacked by a catarrh, which, assuming an inflammatory form, it was necessary to subdue by repeated depletion. The loss of blood produced considerable debility; and, towards the end of March, the existence of an organic disease of the heart became evident. His extremities were soon after dropsical, and an effusion of water on the chest at length took place. Early in April, his symptoms had somewhat abated; and on the 12th, he took a drive in Windsor park. Immediately afterwards he grew worse; and, on the 15th, a bulletin was issued, stating, that he laboured under a bilious attack, accompanied by an embarrassment in his breathing. The public, at this period, and for some time afterwards, on account of the ambiguity of the bulletins, were not aware of the true nature or extent of the king's disease; nor does it appear that, until about a month before his death, he himself became acquainted with his dangerous situation.

The improvements at Windsor castle were still continued, and he evinced particular anxiety that a new dining-room should be completely ready for the reception of visitors, before his birth-day, in August. Towards the end of May, his disorder was so far alleviated, that he transacted some public business; but a relapse speedily ensued, and he became incapable of writing his name: an act of parliament was consequently passed, to legalize the sign-manual to public documents by means of a stamp. His medical advisers at length informed him that his case was hopeless; and he is said to have received the awful announcement with firmness and resignation. His breathing daily became more difficult, and the close of his earthly career was evidently fast approaching. On the 26th of June, about three o'clock in the morning, a blood-vessel burst in his stomach, while his attendants were removing him from his bed to a chair: aware that his dissolution was at hand, he exclaimed, "Oh, God! this is death!" and almost immediately afterwards expired.

Endowed by nature with remarkably handsome features, and a form so finely proportioned, that at one period of his life, it was deemed almost the best model of manly beauty in existence, George the Fourth, during the early part of his manhood, eclipsed the whole of his gay associates in fashion and gallantry, as much by personal attractions, as pre-eminence in birth. Byron describes him as having possessed "fascination in his very bow;" and it is said, that a young peeress, on hearing of the prince's attentions to one of her fair friends, exclaimed, "I sincerely hope that it may not be my turn next, for to repel him is impossible." Towards the middle period of his life, he became so enormously fat, that four life-guardsmen could not, without difficulty, lift him on horseback; but, as he advanced in years, although still corpulent, his inconvenient obesity gradually diminished.

The expression of his features was haughty, and strikingly indicative of voluptuousness; in deportment, he was graceful but not dignified; in manners, artificially urbane and supremely genteel; in disposition, selfish; and in temperament, indolently luxurious. From his premature manhood to the last year of his life, he appears to have been a refined sensualist. Afflicted by a love of externals, he was a slave to the pitiful ambition of being the most finished gentleman in Europe; and it must be admitted, that his labours to achieve this object were decidedly successful. If he did not wear the crown with supreme dignity, he certainly took off his hat with more grace than the most renowned or accomplished of his predecessors. As a royal fop, he has scarcely had an equal in any age or country. His tailors were as frequently with him as his ministers of state: to him a well-cut coat appeared to be almost the master-piece of human skill, and a crease in his pantaloons nearly tantamount to petty treason. While regent, and during a great portion of his reign, he seemed to delight in shewing his subjects with how much grace he bore the honours of regality. Satiated, at length, with public admiration, he became an eccentric beau; tenderly solicitous as to the unimpeachable fashion of his attire, and, at the same time, fastidiously averse to personal publicity.

Exclusiveness eventually became his hobby, and the curiosity of the people his chief annoyance. The manufacturers of some splendid silk hangings, intended to have been used in the decoration of the new palace, erecting for him on the site of Buckingham house, were rigidly enjoined neither to expose any part of their work during its progress, nor to withhold an inch of the patterns. His cottage at Windsor was so surrounded by trees, that its chimnies alone were visible from the top of the long walk: admission to the grotesque fishing villa at Virginia Water was forbidden under pain of his severe displeasure; and he had avenues laid out, to the extent of nearly thirty miles, in the surrounding parks, which were sacred to the use of himself and his immediate attendants. At certain points of these avenues outriders were stationed, while his majesty drove out in his poney-phaeton, to prevent strangers from offending him by their approach. If he had occasion to cross the Frogmore road, in order to enter the opposite park, some of his suite were despatched towards the gate through which he intended to drive; and if they returned with intelligence, that any person was loitering in the public thoroughfare, his majesty's course was immediately altered. Even the unsatisfactory language of the bulletins, issued during his last illness, it has been confidently asserted, arose from the royal patient's morbid aversion to any particulars of his malady, or any details of its progress, being submitted to the public.

Although culpably extravagant at his outset in life, he is said to have become parsimonious of the privy purse as he advanced in years. From his meanness to Mrs. Robinson, his subsequent prodigality to her successors in his affections could scarcely have been anticipated. He was, perhaps, quite as much to blame for the one as the other. To the first object of his attachment he appears to have been, for some time after their separation, not merely ungenerous, but unjust; to the mistresses of his more mature years, at once profuse and slavishly devoted; to his wife, the mother of his legitimate child,

harsh, negligent, insulting, and even cruel. The royal abode, during his reign, lost the purity it had acquired under the auspices of Queen Charlotte, and retrograded to the state in which it had been left by his libidinous great-grandfather. He never aspired to emulate the personal virtues of George the Third; the example of his private life, on the contrary, being decidedly pernicious. At the commencement of his career he was a libertine;—at its close he was the same. Of his religious opinions we know nothing: but it is essential to state, that he was by no means utterly destitute of amiable qualities; and that his positive errors were entirely those of selfishness, indolence, and voluptuousness.

He was tenderly attached to his mother: his love for the Princess Charlotte was boundless: and his affection for his brother, Frederick Augustus, the companion of his boyhood and youth, appeared to be most fervent, and unalterable either by time or circumstances. Soon after the duel between the Duke of York and Colonel Lennox, the latter appeared at a court ball given in honour of the king's birth day. "The prince, who danced with the princess royal," according to the newspapers of the day, "was so far down the set, that the colonel and his partner were the next couple. The prince paused, looked at the colonel, and led her royal highness to the bottom of the dance. Observing this, the queen approached the heir-apparent, and said, 'You are heated, sir, and tired; I had better put an end to the dance.' 'I *am* heated,' replied his royal highness, 'and tired, not with dancing, but with a portion of the company.' He then emphatically added, 'I certainly never will countenance an insult offered to my family, however it may be regarded by others.'"

He has been accused of having deserted early political connexions, on acquiring his hereditary pre-eminence: the disappointment of the Whigs in not being called to office, on his elevation, was, however, to be attributed principally to their disunion. His private conduct towards his friend and associate, the unfortunate Sheridan, has been severely, and with much justice, reprehended: but it is fair in his behalf to state, that although he made a contemptible and totally inadequate offer to relieve the wants of the dying orator, yet, on a previous occasion, (in 1804,) he had, in some measure, evinced, to use his own language, that sincere regard which he had professed and felt for Sheridan during a long series of years, by appointing him to the receivership of the duchy of Cornwall. His friendship for Fox was constant to the last. When that distinguished statesman lay on his death bed, the prince called on him daily, and displayed, according to Trotter, the most indubitable proofs of sincere grief at the prospect of Fox's approaching dissolution.

He scarcely ever forgot an injury, an affront, or a marked opposition to his personal wishes. The cordiality which had previously subsisted between his majesty and Prince Leopold, entirely ceased, when the latter volunteered a visit to Queen Caroline on her return to this country, in 1820: Brougham and Denman, for the zeal with which they had advocated the cause of their royal client, were, during a long period, deemed unworthy of those legal honours to which their high talents and long standing at the bar, justly entitled them; and Sir Robert Wilson was arbitrarily dismissed from the service, for his interference at her majesty's funeral. On account of his unpopular reception, by the mob, when he accompanied the allied sovereigns to Guildhall, in 1814, he never afterwards honoured the city with his presence; and when Rossini rudely declined the repetition of a piece of music, in which the king had taken a conspicuous part, at a court concert, his majesty turned his back on the composer, to whose works, from that moment, he displayed the most unequivocal dislike. But, on the other hand, some cases have been recorded, in which his conduct was unquestionably tolerant and forgiving. He allowed Canning, an avowed supporter of the queen, to retain office, without taking any part in the ministerial proceedings against her majesty; and at the last stage of his earthly career, sent the Duke of Sussex, with whom he had long been at variance, his own ribbon of the order of St. Patrick, with an assurance of his most sincere affection. Erskine, while attorney-general to the prince, had so

offended his royal highness, by accepting a retainer from Paine, on a prosecution being instituted against the latter for publishing the Rights of Man, that his immediate resignation was required. But, some time afterwards, Erskine was desired to attend at Carlton house, where the prince received him with great cordiality, and, after avowing his conviction that, "in the instance that had separated them, his learned and eloquent friend had acted from the purest motives, he wished to give publicity to his present opinion on the subject, by appointing Mr. Erskine his chancellor." On one occasion, at the opening of a session of parliament by George the Third in person, his royal highness, who was then very much in debt, having gone down to the house of lords in a superb military uniform with diamond epaulettes, Major Doyle subsequently remarked to him, that his equipage had been much noticed by the mob. "One fellow," added the major, "prodigiously admired, what he termed 'the fine things which the prince had upon his shoulders.' 'Mighty fine, indeed,' replied another; 'but, mind me, they'll soon be *upon our shoulders*, for all that.'" "Ah, you rogue!" exclaimed the prince, laughing, "that's a hit of your own, I am convinced:—but, come, take some wine."

Much of his laxity of conduct is, doubtless, to be attributed to the absurdity of his education, and to the peculiar situation in which he was placed, when he commenced his public career. On acquiring manumission from paternal control, during the continuance of which he had been coerced rather than reasoned into propriety of deportment, he was, according to his advocates, immediately surrounded by temptations which young men of better education and stronger minds would have been unable to resist; and whatever fine qualities he might naturally have possessed, were either nipped in their bud, or blighted in their blossom, by a combination of disastrous circumstances. Colonel M'Mahon is said, on his death-bed, to have given him the character of being one of the kindest men alive. It is certain that, to his servants, he was, in many cases, exceedingly considerate and indulgent; that several acts of benevolence towards distressed individuals, have, on good authority, been attributed to him; and that at the council-board, whenever a report from the recorder was presented, he invariably evinced a strong inclination to temper justice most liberally with mercy.

It is related of him, that he restored a fatherless boy, who had been discharged for purloining oats, to his employment, on the lad's expressing contrition and promising to amend. "Avoid evil company," said the prince, on this occasion; "be diligent, be honest, recover your character, and you shall never be taunted, by any person in my service, for the offence which I have forgiven."

A few years after he had become of age, the prince solicited the loan of £800 from a gentleman, in a manner so remarkably urgent, that the lender resolved, if possible, on ascertaining to what purpose the money was to be applied. With some difficulty he discovered that, having accidentally heard of the distressed situation of an officer, who, although he had a wife and six children, was on the point of being compelled, by a clamorous creditor, to sell his commission, the prince had determined on saving him from utter ruin, by presenting him with the sum in question; which, in order to prevent any mistake, his royal highness had himself carried to the officer's lodgings, in some obscure court in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.

At St. Germaine, he caused a splendid monument to be erected for the reception of James the Second's recently discovered remains; and the Stuart papers were afterwards arranged and published by his express command. Literature, science, and the fine arts, during his reign, were far from being destitute of royal encouragement. To music he was particularly attached: he performed well on the violoncello, and at the Sunday concerts, given by persons of quality, towards the close of the last century, he frequently played the principal bass with Crosdill, his teacher. He also sang with considerable taste, and often displayed his vocal powers in glees, &c. at his own parties, both before and after his accession. Attwood, who was the son of one of the persons

in his household, is said to have been indebted to the prince for his musical education at Vienna, under Mozart. To Michael Kelly, he allowed £100 per annum, and, in addition, procured him a free benefit at the opera house yearly. Lindley, and J. B. Cramer, were honoured with his especial regard. At the latter part of his life, he had a private band of unequalled excellence. Cramer, the leader, it is said, notwithstanding the strong antipathy entertained by the king towards men of colour, employed, as kettle-drummer, a person, who although a native of England, was "of so dark a hue, that, at a short distance, he might be mistaken for a recent importation from the coast of Guinea." On the new performer's first appearance in the royal music room, the king was evidently displeased; but on approaching towards the band, and perceiving that the offensive individual was, in fact, many shades lighter than ebony, he said to Cramer, "I perceive, sir, that you wish to accustom me to a black drummer by degrees."

He patronised the drama, and during the early and middle portion of his career, was rather partial to the society of actors; with Johnstone, the Irish comedian, he condescended to be on remarkably kind and familiar terms. When Lewis's son was about to depart for India, Johnstone solicited from the prince the favour of a letter of introduction for the young man, "which," said the actor, "would be the making of him." The prince paused for some moments, and Johnstone expressed a fear that he had taken too great a liberty. "No," replied the prince, "but I am considering whether a few lines from my brother Frederick, would not be more beneficial." In a day or two afterwards, his royal highness sent Johnstone a letter for young Lewis from himself, and another from the Duke of York.

He had some inclination for scientific pursuits, and highly respected those who were eminent for mechanical inventions. He contributed largely towards the erection of a monument to the memory of Watt. Of his medical information, slight as it undoubtedly was, he is said to have been particularly proud. Carpue had demonstrated to him the general anatomy of the human body, in his younger days; and for a number of years, the ingenious Weiss submitted to his inspection all the new surgical instruments, in one of which the king suggested some valuable improvements.

His taste in architecture was almost beneath censure; he squandered enormous sums on grotesque edifices that blemished the spots which they were intended to adorn. It seems probable, however, that to his zealous encouragement of building many splendid improvements in the metropolis may, in some measure, be attributed. In furniture, he appears to have admired the costly and magnificent, rather than the chaste. Previously to the last dinner which he gave to his ministers, he had a sumptuous sideboard prepared for the display of his most gorgeous service of plate on that occasion: it was inlaid with gold, lined with looking-glass, and altogether so obnoxiously glaring, as even to overpower the surrounding decorations. The king, however, would not consent to its removal; but, at the same time, allowed a magnificently decorated arch which its lower part supported, to be cut away, directing that the remainder of the gewgaw should be left untouched, for the use to which it had originally been destined.

His talents were, undoubtedly, above the level of mediocrity: they have, however, been greatly overrated, on the supposition that several powerfully written documents, put forth under his name, but composed by some of his more highly-gifted friends, were his own productions. His style was, in fact, much beneath his station: it was inelegant, destitute of force, and even occasionally incorrect. He read his speeches well, but not excellently: he possessed no eloquence, although, as a convivial orator, he is said to have been rather successful.

At one time, while an associate of Sheridan, Erskine, Fox, &c., he affected, in conversation, to be brilliant, and so far succeeded, as to colloquial liveliness, that during their festive intercourse, according to the witty barrister's own admission, "he fairly kept up at saddle-skirts" even with Curran. Notwithstanding this compliment, his pretensions to wit appear to

have been but slender: the best sayings attributed to him being a set of middling puns, of which the following is a favourable selection:—When Langdale's distillery was plundered, during the riots of 1780, he asked why the proprietor had not defended his property. "He did not possess the means to do so," was the reply. "Not the means of defence!" exclaimed the prince, "and he a brewer—a man who has been all his life at *cart* and *tierce!*"—Sheridan having told him that Fox had *cooed* in vain to Miss Pulteney, the prince replied, "that his friend's attempt on the lady's heart was a *coup manqué*."—He once quoted from Suetonius, the words, "*Jure* cæsus videtur," to prove, jestingly, that trial by jury was as old as the time of the first Cæsar.—A newspaper panegyric on Fox, apparently from the pen of Dr. Parr, having been presented to his royal highness, he said that it reminded him of Machiavel's epitaph, "Tanto nomini nullum *Par* eulogium."—A cavalry officer, at a court ball, hammered the floor with his heels so loudly, that the prince observed, "If the war between the mother country and her colonies had not terminated, he might have been sent to America as a republication of the *stamp* act."—While his regiment was in daily expectation of receiving orders for Ireland, some one told him, that country quarters in the sister kingdom were so filthy, that the rich uniforms of his corps would soon be lamentably soiled: "Let the men act as dragoons, then," said his royal highness, "and *scour the country*."—When Horne Tooke, on being committed to prison for treason, proposed, while in jail, to give a series of dinners to his friends, the prince remarked, that "as an inmate of Newgate, he would act more consistently by establishing a *Ketch*-club."—Michael Kelly having turned wine-merchant, the prince rather facetiously said, "that Mick *imported* his music, and *composed* his wine!"

George the Fourth's public character merits some eulogium. He appears to have been much less faulty as a monarch than as a man. His regency and reign were, on the whole, brilliant. Great Britain, while under his sway, was brought safely and honourably out of a perilous and expensive war, for the successful termination of which, it is but fair to afford him, as "the supreme head of the government," some portion of credit. Although naturally indolent, his spirit was lofty, and on some public occasions, he roused himself into positive energy. From the time of his elevation to the regency, he never descended to be the tool of a party; he suffered no set of men to hold him in political thraldom. However secluded and apparently inactive he may have been, in his latter years, the assertion is untrue that he dwindled into "a royal puppet." In the first choice, and subsequent changes of his ministers, he appears to have acted, conscientiously and fearlessly, with a view to the welfare of the country. He was firm to his purpose, without meriting the charge of obstinacy. No political Drawcansir could intimidate, although a parasite might, perhaps, in some degree, influence him. He was not absurdly blind to the signs and tokens of the times; but, conforming himself to the temper of his people, and the liberal opinions which gradually obtained during his sovereignty, he prudently adopted a change of measures under a change of circumstances. Perceiving the inexpediency of that narrow, bigotted, and arbitrary tone of policy, which, at one time, prevailed in the cabinet, he admitted less prejudiced and more enlightened statesmen to his counsels. Great Britain, consequently, resumed her loftiness of character; she withdrew from the detestable alliance of the great continental powers against the rights and liberties of man; her conduct to those states which had struggled, with success, for their freedom, was eminently liberal; while, at home, that boon of toleration was, at length, conferred on a large and important class of the people, which may, perhaps, be deemed a more glorious monument to the memory of George the Fourth, than any other act of his reign.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS AND FREDERICA CHARLOTTE, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

THE second son and child of George the Third and Queen Charlotte, Frederick Augustus, was born on the 16th of August, 1763, and educated, with his elder brother, on a system of extraordinary strictness and seclusion; first under the preceptorship of Dr. Markham and Cyril Jackson, and subsequently under that of Bishop Hurd and Mr. Arnald. When an infant, he was appointed to the episcopal throne of Osnaburg, by his father; and during his boyhood, became a knight of the Bath, and a companion of the order of the Garter. At an early period of his youth, he is said to have been attached to a country girl, in the neighbourhood of Kew, at whose humble abode he was, on one occasion, discovered in the act of shelling pease; and before he had reached his eighteenth year, he attended the stolen interviews of the Prince of Wales and Mary Robinson. "Nothing," says that lady, "could be more delightful, or *more rational*, than our midnight perambulations. I always wore a dark-coloured habit; the rest of the party generally wrapped themselves up in great coats to disguise them, except the Duke of York, who almost universally alarmed us by the display of a *buff* coat, the most conspicuous colour he could have selected for an adventure of this nature."

Having finished his education with tolerable credit, and received the appointment of brevet-colonel, he proceeded to the continent, principally with a view of acquiring a knowledge of the King of Prussia's military tactics. He attended several reviews of that monarch's troops; and while at Berlin, became acquainted with his future wife, the Princess Frederica. In November, 1784, he was created Duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland; and before his return to England, in 1787, was appointed colonel of the Coldstream guards, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

At the latter end of 1788, he delivered his maiden speech in the house of peers, during a debate on the regency question; and, in the following year, fought a duel with Lieutenant-colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond. This meeting appears to have taken place under the following circumstances:—His royal highness having stated, that Colonel Lennox had heard words spoken to him at Daubigny's club, to which no gentleman ought to have submitted, the colonel, on parade, asked the duke what the words he alluded to were, and by whom they were spoken: to which the duke replied only by ordering him to his post. After the parade, his royal highness told Lennox, that "if he had given him any offence, he abandoned the protection of his rank, either as a prince or a commanding officer, and was willing, as a private gentleman, who when not on duty wore a brown coat, to give him satisfaction." The colonel then wrote to all the members of the club, requesting that they would, by a certain day, state, if to their knowledge, any remarks had been made, in his hearing, derogatory to his honour as a soldier and a gentleman. Having, however, received no reply, he called for a retraction of what the duke had asserted; which his royal highness declined making, and a hostile meeting was the consequence.

The particulars of the duel, which took place on the 26th of May, 1789, have been thus detailed by the seconds:—"In consequence of a previous dispute, the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Colonel Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Colonel Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his royal highness's curl. The Duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered, and said,

'That he thought enough had been done.' Colonel Lennox observed, 'That the duke had not fired.' Lord Rawdon said, 'It was not the duke's intention to fire: his royal highness had come out upon the colonel's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him.' Colonel Lennox pressed that the duke should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed a hope, 'That his royal highness could have no objection to say, that he considered Colonel Lennox as a man of honour and courage.' His royal highness replied, 'That he should say nothing: he had come out to give the colonel satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him: if Colonel Lennox was not satisfied, he might fire again.' Colonel Lennox said, 'He could not possibly fire again at the duke, as his royal highness did not mean to fire at him.' On this, both parties quitted the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the utmost coolness and intrepidity.—RAWDON, WINCHELSEA."

On the 26th of January, 1791, a treaty was concluded for the marriage of his royal highness with Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, eldest daughter of Frederick William, King of Prussia, by a princess of the house of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. The bride elect was born at Berlin, on the 7th of May, 1767; and is said to have been equally eminent for her virtues, as her accomplishments. The union was solemnized, first in Prussia, on the 29th of September, and again in England, on the 23rd of November, 1791. Parliament, on this occasion, voted the duke £18,000 per annum; which, with his income from other sources, placed him in the enjoyment of £35,000 a year. With so ample a provision, and with an accomplished, youthful, and amiable wife, who is said to have been tenderly attached to him, it appeared probable that his domestic career would have been peculiarly felicitous. But the reverse was the case. By his profligacy and extravagance he soon lost the affections of his wife, and became involved in pecuniary difficulties, from the thraldom of which he could never afterwards emancipate himself. Within six years from their union, the duke and duchess parted; her royal highness, much to her honour, on this melancholy occasion, sought comfort in a seclusion, which appears to have been embittered by no reproaches of her conscience, rather than in reckless gaiety and fashionable dissipation.

In 1793, the Duke of York, assisted by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and Sir William Erskine, was placed at the head of a body of British forces, destined to aid the grand army, commanded by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, in Holland. During the campaign that ensued, and in which, at first, the allies were decidedly successful, his royal highness evinced much intrepidity; particularly at the siege of Valenciennes, which surrendered to the troops under his command, on the 26th of July, 1793. In the following month, he besieged Dunkirk; from the investment of which he was, however, compelled to retire with the loss of his artillery; and as soon as the allied forces had withdrawn into winter quarters, the duke returned to England.

Early in 1794, he again embarked for the continent, and, on the 26th of April, defeated a French corps of 35,000 men, under General Chapuy. After having obtained some minor successes, he was attacked, on the 18th of May, by the celebrated Pichegru, and routed at all points. The duke displayed his usual spirit in this battle; and even narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands; but unhappily for the brave men whom he commanded, his skill was lamentably unequal to his courage. On the 8th of July he received a reinforcement of 10,000 men under Earl Moira. He was, however, still unable to make head against Pichegru, who forced him to cross the Meuse, and on the 19th of September, after a sanguinary contest, to retreat beyond the Waal. Success continued to attend the French forces, and at length, on the 14th of April, 1795, the skeleton of the British army embarked in the Weser for England. During the same year the duke was appointed commander-in-chief.

In 1799, his royal highness was again sent out, at the head of a body of troops, to act against the French in Holland. He commenced the campaign with an

army of 35,000 men, including Russians, which, however, was fatally reduced in numbers, on the 19th of September, by the loss of some thousands of his auxiliaries, who were surprised by the enemy while cooking their dinners. The duke, subsequently, achieved some victories over the enemy; but at the loss of such a number of men, that on the 17th of October, he found it expedient to enter into a convention with the French general, by which it was stipulated, that in consideration of the surviving portion of the duke's army being permitted to evacuate Holland, several thousand seamen, then prisoners of war in England, should be given up to the French government.

On account of his disasters abroad, the duke's reception at home was cool and even upbraiding. He was bitterly reproached for want of judgment; and, during a considerable period, laboured under severe public displeasure. Various circumstances contributed to the continuance of his unpopularity, which reached its zenith, in 1809, on account of the charges, then brought forward, in the house of commons, against his royal highness, as commander-in-chief. He was accused of having allowed a female, named Mary Anne Clarke, who had long been his kept mistress, to influence him in awarding military preferments. It was proved that some individuals, after having bribed this woman to exert her interest with the duke in their behalf, had obtain promotion; but, as no satisfactory evidence was adduced, that his royal highness had guiltily participated in her schemes, a motion for general inquiry into his conduct was negatived by a majority of eighty-two. A strong opinion, however, prevailed, that Mrs. Clarke had, either through the duke's weakness, or want of vigilance, duped him out of commissions, to the great prejudice and disgrace of the service; and his royal highness, consequently, after having sent a letter to the speaker of the house of commons, declaratory of his innocence, thought proper to resign. The charges were originated, it is said, by a person named M'Cullum, who, conceiving himself to have been, in some manner, injured by the duke, determined, if possible, on effecting his ruin. With this view, and after much labour, he procured evidence of Mrs. Clarke's corrupt disposal of her influence over the duke, which he forthwith communicated to those who brought forward the charges against his royal highness in the house of commons. Although lodging in a garret, and frequently passing twenty-four hours without food, M'Cullum, as it is stated, laboured night and day to achieve his object, and perished of want shortly after the duke's resignation.

Mrs. Clarke, having differed with his royal highness, threatened further exposures, unless he granted her a pension; which being refused, she wrote, and caused to be printed, a voluminous account of her intimacy with the duke, illustrated with a great number of his letters. The work was advertised, and on the eve of publication, when the duke thought proper to purchase her silence by complying, it is said, with her previous demand. This woman evidently possessed extraordinary acuteness. Many years after her separation from his royal highness, she appeared as a witness in the court of king's bench, while Lord Ellenborough was chief justice. On her cross examination, counsel asked her this question: "Under whose protection are you at present, madam?" "Under Lord Ellenborough's," was the ingenious and evasive reply.

One of the first acts of his elder brother, on becoming regent, in 1812, was the re-appointment of the duke to the exalted post of commander-in-chief. His official conduct, during the remainder of his life, was not only above reproach, but worthy of the most unqualified approbation. On the death of Queen Charlotte, in 1818, he was appointed custos of the king's person, with an allowance of £10,000 a-year for his trouble. His acceptance of so extravagant a remuneration, for paying a few additional visits to his afflicted father, was much censured; but pressing pecuniary embarrassments, arising from love of high play, losses on the turf, and the heavy arrears of debt, produced by past imprudence, rendered this accession to his income exceedingly desirable; and he consented, without the least scruple, to receive it, although the country was then in a state of extraordinary distress.

The death of the Duchess of York took place on the 6th of August, 1820. In person she was rather below the middle size: she had blue eyes, fair hair, and a light complexion. During her long seclusion at Oatlands, although somewhat eccentric, she was certainly amiable, patient, inoffensive, and beneficent. She founded and endowed schools for the destitute children in her neighbourhood; instituted and encouraged benefit societies, and allowed pensions to a number of aged individuals. In these, and various other charitable acts, she dispensed a considerable portion of her income; but it must be confessed that some part of the residue was much less laudably employed in the gratification of her expensive and absurd attachment to the brute creation. Every fine morning, her motley pack of poodles, pugs, and lap-dogs, was formally taken out for an airing in the park. Their progeny were not unfrequently boarded out, under careful superintendence; and, as a climax to the absurdity of the duchess, with regard to her canine favourites, a patch of ground, near her residence, was set apart for their burial-place, where the name, character, and services of each were recorded on a tomb-stone placed at the head of its grave. The ridiculous excess to which she carried her benevolence to animals, is strikingly at variance with the good sense and sound feeling which she displayed on other subjects. It is related, to her credit, that when her foreign servants declined being present at the delivery of a charity sermon by an itinerant methodist, in a barn, at Weybridge, on the plea that they did not understand English, she replied warmly, "You had no objection, some time ago, at my request, to attend the performance of a play, in the same place, when you knew less of the language than you do at present; you shall, therefore, all go with me to hear the sermon." The remains of her royal highness were deposited in a small vault, which had been prepared, by her own orders, under Weybridge church.

On the 25th of April, 1826, the duke delivered a speech, more remarkable for energy than eloquence, in the house of lords, against catholic emancipation, which rendered him exceedingly popular with that class of persons whose ideas on the question coincided with his own. It was as follows: "My Lords, I present a petition to your lordships, praying that further concessions may not be made to the Roman catholics. I so seldom address the house, that I shall probably take no part in the debate upon the relief bill. Allow me now, therefore, to declare my sentiments upon this most important matter. My lords, twenty-five years have now passed since measures of this nature were first contemplated, but professedly with ample securities for the established church; securities admitted and avowed to be necessary. What the effect of the proposal of such measures was, at that day, your lordships know. The fear that the sovereign might be called upon to differ from his parliament, in the discharge of his duty, to adhere to his coronation oath—the contract which he had made at the altar of God—led to affliction, and to the temporary dismissal of the best, the honestest, and the wisest minister the crown ever had. That minister always held out that there must be sufficient securities for the protestant establishment—for the maintenance of those principles which placed the sovereign upon the throne,—and that, with such securities what ought to be satisfactory to the Roman catholics, might safely be granted. What is the case now, my lords? You are to grant all that can be asked, and without any satisfactory securities. I am a friend to complete toleration; but political power and toleration are perfectly different. I have opposed the concession of political power from the first moment in which it was proposed. I have so acted throughout, under a conviction, whenever I have been called upon to act, that I was bound so to act; I shall continue to oppose such concession to the utmost of my power. The church of England, my lords, is in connexion with the crown. The Roman catholics will not allow the crown or the parliament to interfere with their church: are they, nevertheless, to legislate for the protestant church of England? My lords, allow me to call your attention to what must be the state of the king upon the throne (here he read the

coronation oath:) the dread of being called upon—of having it proposed to him, to act contrary to his understanding of that oath, led, or naturally contributed to his late majesty's sufferings, in the last ten years of his life. My lords, if you have taken oaths, and differ about their meaning, those who think the proposed measures contrary to their oaths, are overcome by a majority. They do their duty,—they act according to their oaths,—the measure is carried, without their violating their contract with God. But recollect that it is not so with the king. He has a right, if he is convinced that it is his duty, to refuse his assent when the measure is proposed to him. His refusal is a constitutional bar to the measure. His consent, if given contrary to his understanding of his oath, is that for which he must ever be responsible. My lords, I know my duty, in this place, too well to state, what any other person may or may not feel, with respect to these measures;—what any other person may or may not propose to do, or to forbear doing. I speak for myself only—for myself only I declare an opinion and determination. But I apprehend I may, in this place, be allowed to call for your attention to what may be the state of the sovereign, to whom measures may be proposed, who is not to consider what oath might have been administered to him, and taken by him, but who has taken an oath, according to which, and by which, and to what may be his conviction as to the obligation which that oath has created, he must conceive himself bound to act, in consenting or withholding consent. My own opinions, are well known: they have been carefully formed, and I cannot change them. I shall continue to act conformably to them, in whatever circumstances and in whatever station I may be placed, so help me God!"

Up to this period, the duke had been remarkably healthy; but his constitution now began to break up with alarming rapidity. For some time, he appears to have indulged a hope that his life might yet be considerably prolonged; but, in the course of the summer, he became aware of his danger, and, on visiting his intended palace for the last time, he was heard to ejaculate, "I shall never live to see it completed." At the duke's request, Sir Herbert Taylor had solemnly promised, as soon as his case should be considered desperate, to acquaint his royal highness with the fact. Accordingly, on the 19th of August, Sir Herbert informed him that, in the opinion of his medical attendants, the symptoms of his disease, which was dropsy, had become decidedly serious. The duke received this intimation with great calmness, and slept unusually well during the following night. Shortly afterwards he sent for the Bishop of London, from whom he received the sacrament. On the 3rd of September he suffered the operation of tapping; from which, however, he derived only temporary relief. Recourse was, subsequently, had to other powerful expedients, with a view to check the progress of his malady; and they so far succeeded, that his royal highness lived through the year; but, after having endured great agonies, which he bore with admirable resignation, he expired on the 5th of January, 1827.

In person, the Duke of York more nearly resembled George the Third, perhaps, than any of that monarch's other children; and, to adopt the language of Sir Walter Scott, he spoke rather with some of the indistinctness of utterance peculiar to his royal father. His features were manly and handsome, his form was large and robust, and his deportment particularly urbane.

In politics, with which, however, he seldom meddled, the duke was a thorough Tory. His intellectual powers did not merit admiration, nor his moral qualities respect. He appears to have been an easy dupe to the rapacity of his associates, as well as an unresisting slave to his own passions. His bravery bordered on rashness, and his generosity on profusion. By reason of his extravagance, those acts of kindness, which materially added to his popularity, were performed at the expense of his creditors. Few men have been at once so much beloved and so recklessly dissipated. His whole career was profligate, yet not absolutely depraved: there were many fine redeeming points in his character, which so dazzled the public, that, towards

the latter part of his life, the darker shades became almost imperceptible. The immediate influence of his errors was circumscribed; his indiscretions severely afflicted a few, but they were neither felt nor much censured by the many. His frank and familiar manners, and the known kindness of his disposition, obliterated, from the memory of the multitude, his attachment to the gaming-table, his devotion to the turf, his expensive gallantry, his neglect of an inoffensive wife, his enormous debts, his defeats in Flanders, and his once unpopular conduct as commander-in-chief. Neither of his faults were, in the opinion of the people, without some extenuation or counterpoise. The whole of his indiscretions were attributed, in the gross, to the generous warmth of his temperament, to the restraint of his early years, and to the strong temptations with which he had been assailed on his entrance into life. If a spendthrift, he was evidently benevolent; notwithstanding his rank, his condescension was boundless; although separated from his wife, he had always treated her with respect; and his imprudence as a general, and the disasters of his campaigns abroad, were deemed unworthy of remembrance, when contrasted with his zeal, and successful exertions, as commander-in-chief, to ameliorate the state of the army, not only in discipline and efficiency, but in satisfaction and comfort; for which, on two occasions, in 1814 and 1815, he had deservedly been honoured with the approbation of parliament.

During the latter part of his life, he was incapable of holding tangible property, as, though his person was sacred, any effects that he might possess were liable to be taken in execution, at the suit of his creditors. It is said that his carriage, on one occasion, having been seized in the street, his royal highness was compelled to alight, and went to a levee, whither he was proceeding in a hackney coach. For a long period, being without any settled residence of his own, he was constantly the guest of one or other of his friends; even during his last illness, he was without a home, and ended his days under the hospitable roof of the Duke of Rutland.

Although carelessly profuse in his expenditure, the duke sometimes evinced a laudable feeling of consideration for his creditors, and a singular economy in trifles. One day, he said to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, of Ludgate hill, to whom he was deeply indebted, "Your profits are so large, that I presume you are making a handsome fortune." "We should, perhaps, be rich, your royal highness," was the reply, "if people would pay us." The duke immediately laid down a gold snuff-box, which he had been about taking on credit, and, the next morning, forwarded Rundell and Bridge a checque for £300, in diminution of his account. Having ordered a new blue ribbon, it was sent to him as usual, with a gold buckle attached; for which, however, he directed that a gilt one should be substituted. Not long afterwards, although labouring under an enormous and constantly increasing load of debt, he began to erect a palace, the ultimate cost of which would not have been less than £200,000!

No doubt exists of his kindness of heart, or that, had not his purse been completely drained by his extravagance, he would have been eminently bountiful to the deserving. Before his separation from the duchess, he severely reprimanded a servant, whom he detected in the act of churlishly driving a female mendicant from his door. "She's only a soldier's wife," said the servant. "*Only* a soldier's wife!" exclaimed the duke; "and pray, sir, what is your mistress but a soldier's wife? Fetch the woman back, and let her necessities be forthwith relieved."

Andrewes, once the oldest soldier in the army, was accosted by the duke, during a review on Lexden heath, in the following terms: "Well, Andrewes, what age are you, pray; and how long have you been in the service?" "I am now ninety," replied the veteran, "and I entered the army at twenty." "You have worn that suit of regimentals," observed the duke, "for a number of years, I should think." "About forty, I believe," replied Andrewes. "Ah!" said the duke, feeling the skirt of the old man's coat, "they don't make such cloth now-a-days." "No, egad!" rejoined the veteran, "nor such men either!" Within a few days his royal

highness caused the old soldier, who had long retired from active service, to be placed on full pay, without employment, for the remainder of his life.

Although strongly opposed to emancipation, in private he evinced as much kindness to catholics as to protestants. M'Dermott, a respectable priest, who had once been in the army, having written to the duke, while commander-in-chief, stating, that he had two sons, who were well educated, and felt a strong inclination for the service, but that he was so impoverished that he could not, for either of them, purchase a commission, his royal highness immediately inquired into the truth of the statement, and finding it correct, conferred on each of the young men a military appointment. The greater part of a regiment who were Roman catholics, having represented to the duke that their colonel would only permit them to attend chapel in the afternoon, so that they lost the ceremony of high mass, which was performed in the morning, his royal highness gave positive orders that the grievance of which they complained should be forthwith redressed.

Many other anecdotes have been recorded, in proof of his liberality and benevolence, but they are of too little interest to merit repetition. One laudable trait in his character, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, it would, however, be unjust to omit. Two officers were contending at his table, on the subject of implicit obedience to a military superior. One of the disputants declared that he would not scruple, in compliance with orders from the commander-in-chief, to commit an act which he knew to be unlawful, on the ground that in so doing, he should be, morally, as well as legally, a passive and irresponsible agent. The other, on the contrary, stated, that for his part, he should always avoid any violation of the laws or liberties of his country, even at the hazard of shot for disobedience. "Spoken like yourself!" exclaimed the duke; "and I trust that every British officer would be as unwilling to execute, as the head of the army to issue, any thing like an illegal command."

WILLIAM HENRY AND ADELAIDE, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

WILLIAM HENRY, third son of George the Third, was born on the 21st of August, 1765. He is described, in his childhood, by Mrs. Chapone, niece to Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, as being little of his age, but so sensible and engaging, that he won the bishop's heart. "His conversation," continues Mrs. Chapone, "was surprisingly manly and clever for his age; yet, with the young Bullers, he was quite the boy, and said to John Buller, by way of encouraging him to talk, 'Come, we are both boys, you know.'" So early as 1778, he was entered as midshipman, on board the Prince George, a ninety-eight gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby. His father had previously declared, that he should win his way to promotion in the same manner as the most friendless lad in the fleet; and the young prince was accordingly placed on a level, in every particular of duty and discipline, with his fellow midshipmen. He served in the engagement between Rodney and the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara; who, on being brought as a prisoner on board the Prince George, observed, with great animation, of young William Henry, whom he saw doing duty as a midshipman, "Well may England be mistress of the ocean, when the son of her king is thus employed in her service!" Rodney, in his despatches announcing the victory he had gained, stated that he had called a captured man-of-war the Prince William, "in consequence of her having had the honour to be taken in the presence of his royal highness."

The young prince was in action at the subsequent capture of a French man-of-war, and three other vessels; and

served, during a great portion of the residue of his time as a midshipman, in the West Indies, and off Nova Scotia and Canada. The following anecdotes of this part of his naval career are strikingly illustrative of his character:—During his first trip to sea, having had some altercation with one of his brother midshipmen, of the name of Sturt, the latter said to him pettishly, "I would teach you better manners, sir, if you were not the king's son." The prince, in reply, stated, that he was above being mean enough to derive any advantage over his associates from the superiority of his birth, and offered, at once, to fight his opponent, after the manner of seamen, across a chest. Sturt, however, declined the proposed contest; which, he said, would be unfair, on account of the superiority that he possessed over his royal highness in years and strength. This generous objection so charmed the prince, that he immediately offered his hand to Sturt; a reconciliation took place, and they soon became much attached to each other.

While the prince was at Port-Royal, in 1783, a midshipman, named Lee, was condemned to be shot, for disrespect to a superior officer. "The whole body of midshipmen," says a young gentleman in the service, who was then on the same station, "were deeply affected at this sentence, but they knew not how to obtain a mitigation of it, as Mr. Lee was ordered for execution, while they had not time for an appeal to the admiralty, and considered a petition to Admiral Rowley useless. However, Prince William generously came forward,—drew up a petition,—to which he was the first to set his name, and solicited the rest of the midshipmen in port to follow his example. He then carried the petition to the admiral himself, and, in the most urgent manner, begged the life of an unhappy comrade; and Mr. Lee is reprieved. We are all grateful to our humane, brave, worthy prince, who has so nobly exerted himself in saving the life of a brother sailor." During the same year, Prince William successfully interceded with the governor of Louisiana for the lives of some Englishmen, who had been sentenced to death for a violation of fidelity to the Spanish government: their pardon, as he observed in a letter of thanks to the governor on the occasion, was the most agreeable present that his excellency could have offered him.

Having served his full time as a midshipman, he was promoted in the ordinary manner; and, for several years, commanded the Pegasus frigate. On the 20th of May, 1789, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. He shortly afterwards took his seat in the house of lords, and frequently spoke in defence of the war with revolutionized France. In 1790, he became rear admiral of the blue; but, notwithstanding his gallantry, his intimate acquaintance with naval tactics, and his notoriety as a strict disciplinarian, he was not permitted to gratify his ardent inclination to engage again in active service.

On the 11th of July, 1818, he was united, at Kew palace, to Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Meinengen, (born on the 13th of August, 1792) who, on account of the excellence of her disposition, and the unimpeachable purity of her morals, had been strongly recommended to the notice of his royal highness, by Queen Charlotte, his mother. Parliament having granted an addition of £6000 per annum only, to the duke's income, on this occasion, the royal couple, fearing that their allowance was too limited for them to live with proper dignity in this country, after having passed a few days in retirement at St. James's palace, proceeded to Hanover. Long before his marriage, the duke had formed a connexion with the fascinating Mrs. Jordan, the fruits of which were several children, who have all received the strongest proofs of paternal affection on the part of their royal parent, the cause of whose sudden and final separation from their mother still remains a mystery. Mrs. Jordan died in France, about two years before the duke's union with the Princess Adelaide.

At the latter end of the year 1819, the duke and duchess set out on their return to England; and just before the close of 1820, she became the mother of a seven months' child, (the Princess Elizabeth) who died in her infancy. On three other occasions,

CHARLOTTE, Q. OF WIRTEMBERG

WM. FRED. D. OF GLOUCESTER

MARY, D. OF GLOUCESTER

ELIZABETH, OF HESSE HOMBERG

PRINCESS AMELIA

FREDERICA, D. OF YORK

ADELAIDE, D. OF CLARENCE

VICTORIA, D. OF KENT

FREDERICA, D. OF CUMBERLAND

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

PRINCESS VICTORIA

P. GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND

twice in 1819, and again in 1821, the duchess had the misfortune to be prematurely confined.

On the death of his brother, Frederick Augustus, in 1827, the duke being rendered by that circumstance heir-presumptive to the crown, obtained an additional parliamentary grant, which raised his income to nearly £40,000, per annum. In the course of the same year, he was appointed lord high admiral. While in this important station, his meritorious conduct procured him the warm attachment of the navy, and the most hearty approbation of the public. When the Duke of Wellington became premier, some objections were made to the expense of his progresses, in consequence of which his royal highness thought proper to resign. The frankness and affability of his manners, his sterling good sense, the liberality of his opinions, and the zeal with which, in 1829, he advocated the cause of the catholics, insured him a continuance of that high popularity which he had attained while in office, up to the period of his elder brother's demise: to record his subsequent career does not fall within the plan of this work; we follow the illustrious subject of our present notice only to the foot of the throne,—the period of his accession being the allotted bourne of our labours.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA, QUEEN OF WIRTEMBERG.

THE eldest daughter of George the Third, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, was born on the 29th of September, 1766. She received a careful education, and her talents being naturally good, she became a very well-informed and accomplished woman. On the 18th of May, 1797, she was married, at St. James's palace, to Frederick Charles William, hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, whom she accompanied to Germany, early in the following month. Her marriage portion was £100,000, one half of which was invested for her separate use in the government securities of this country. By the treaty of Luneville, in 1803, her husband, who had found it expedient to form an alliance with the French, was raised to the dignity of elector; at the convention of Presburg, his then aggrandized dominions were converted into a monarchy; and he was proclaimed king of Wirtemberg on the 1st of January, 1806. His conduct as one of the members of the Rhenish confederacy, afforded especial gratification to Napoleon Buonaparte; who, on more than one occasion, visited the queen at her court, and, according to the Moniteur, bestowed on her a variety of splendid presents. The king died, without issue by her, on the 30th of October, 1816, and she soon afterwards retired to the castle of Louisburg, where she displayed such active benevolence, as speedily to acquire the gratifying appellation of "The good Queen Dowager."

When George the Fourth went to the continent, shortly after his coronation, she met him on his progress, and sportively welcomed him at the entrance of a house, in front of which she had caused to be erected the sign of the Hanover Arms. In the spring of 1827, she visited this country; and, during her residence here, she found it necessary to undergo the operation of tapping; from which, however, she derived no permanent relief. While on her return to the continent, a violent storm for some time threatened destruction to the vessel in which she had embarked. Her conduct, on this occasion, was admirably serene: "I am here," said she to her attendants, "in the hands of God, as much as if I were at home in my own bed." Soon after she had reached Wirtemberg, she was found to labour under symptoms of water on the chest; but no apprehensions of immediate danger were entertained, and she continued to receive the visits of her friends, with whom she conversed in her usual vivacious manner, until two days before her demise, which took place on the 6th of October, 1828.

Her character appears to have been decidedly admirable. By the people of Wirtemberg she was regarded with the utmost affection and respect; and the children of her husband, by his first wife, loved and honoured her as though she had been their own mother.

EDWARD AND VICTORIA, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT.

EDWARD, the fourth son of George the Third, was born on the 2nd of November, 1767. His education was commenced in this country, and completed at Hanover. He entered the army at an early age, and soon became an enthusiastic admirer of military discipline. Having attained the rank of colonel, he served during the years 1790 and 1791, under General O'Hara, at Gibraltar, where he rendered himself so unpopular by his strictness, that his regiment repeatedly mutinied, and his life is stated to have been, on more than one occasion, in considerable peril.

On quitting Gibraltar, he was sent out as commander of the forces in Canada. In 1794, he received orders to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India islands; and, during the campaign that ensued, his impetuous bravery procured him the general admiration of his companions in arms. He headed the flank division at the storming of several strong and important forts in Martinique and Guadaloupe; and so brilliant were its exploits, that, "The Flank Corps" became a standing toast, as well at the admiral's table, as at that of the commander-in-chief. The prince was subsequently appointed governor of Gibraltar, where the rigorous measures which he adopted for the purpose of repressing various abuses in the garrison, produced such excitement and insubordination, that it was deemed prudent to recal him. In 1799, he was created Duke of Kent, and obtained a parliamentary grant of £12,000 per annum. A large portion of this allowance he set apart for the liquidation of his debts; and, in the year 1816, he went abroad in order to abridge his expences. On the 29th of May, 1818, he was united to Victoria Maria Louisa, widow of the late Prince of Leinengen, (by whom she had had two children), and sister to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who was then in the thirtieth year of her age, having been born in 1788. The duke and his amiable bride, whose character has been most highly and deservedly eulogized, shortly afterwards arrived in this country, and were re-married according to the rites of the church of England. In 1819, the duchess gave birth to a daughter, (the Princess Victoria); and, in the latter part of the year, with a view to the re-establishment of her health, which had been materially affected by her confinement, she proceeded to Sidmouth, in Devonshire, where the duke, who had accompanied her royal highness, was attacked by an inflammation of the lungs, and died, after a brief illness, on the 23rd of January, 1820.

His person was tall and athletic; his appearance dignified; his understanding strong; his deportment affable, and his bravery chivalrous. The course which he pursued in politics, appears to have been almost invariably tolerant, liberal, and conciliatory. Towards the latter part of his life, he had become exceedingly popular, and his death was deeply regretted by the nation.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS AND FREDERICA, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, fifth son of George the Third, was born on the 5th of June, 1771. He received his education at the university of Gottingen, where he was entered, July 6, 1786, with his two younger brothers; each being

accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman. They were lodged in one house, and had their table fixed at six hundred crowns a week, including two grand institution dinners, to which the professors and some students were invited. They were taught German by Professor Meyer; Latin by Heyne; religion by Less, ecclesiastical counsellor; and morality by counsellor Feder; for which duties, each received an appointment of one thousand crowns per annum.

On the 23rd of April, 1798, his royal highness was created Duke of Cumberland and Tiviotdale, and obtained a parliamentary income of £12,000, which was increased in 1819, to £18,000 per annum. In 1815, he married Frederica Sophia Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, widow of the Prince of Salms, (born on the 20th of May, 1778,) with whom the duke remained on the continent for a very considerable period. The duchess visited this country, for the first time, in 1829, during which year she appeared at a drawing-room held by George the Fourth.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX.

THIS prince, the sixth son of George the Third, was born on the 27th of January, 1773. He received his education on the continent, where he formed an union, which was solemnized according to the forms of the church of Rome, with Lady Augusta Murray, a daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. "Lady Augusta," ludicrously observes a cotemporary writer, "soon became pregnant, and returned to England; his royal highness *did the same.*" On their arrival in this country, they were again married by banns, in St. George's church, Hanover square, and the duke proposed to resign whatever claims he might possess as a member of the royal family, on condition that his marriage should not be disturbed: it was, however, some time afterwards declared illegal and invalid by the ecclesiastical court, as being contrary to the provisions of the royal marriage act. No sooner was the sentence published than Lady Augusta, who had become the mother of two children, separated from his royal highness, and the remainder of her life was passed in dignified retirement.

The prince was created Earl of Inverness and Duke of Sussex, in 1801, when he obtained a parliamentary grant of £12,000 per annum, to which a yearly addition of £9,000 was subsequently made. His attachment to the Whigs, the frankness with which he avowed his political sentiments, and the course which he adopted with regard to the differences in the family of the king, his brother, rendered him a stranger at court during the reign of George the Fourth; with whom, however, during his majesty's last illness, the duke was cordially reconciled. As a speaker, he possesses considerable facility: his opinions are decidedly liberal, and his manners frank and condescending.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK AND AUGUSTA WILHELMINA, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, the seventh son of George the Third, (by whom he was much beloved,) was born on the 24th of February, 1774. He received a military education, and entered the army at an early age. In 1793, he served with the British forces before Dunkirk, and on the 13th of September, in that year, he is stated to have returned to England, wearing a coat that exhibited several sabre marks, and a helmet, through which he had

closer correspondence with her mother than had previously been permitted, excited the anger of the prince regent, who intimated, in rather harsh terms, his intention of removing her, without delay, to his own residence. The young princess, however, contrived to quit Warwick house unperceived, stepped into a hackney coach, and drove off to her mother's house at Blackheath. After some negotiation, and on receiving an assurance that she should not be immured, nor treated with severity, she was eventually prevailed upon to trust herself to the regent's protection.

The Princess of Wales soon afterwards went to Italy, and all restraint upon her royal daughter was then removed. In the following summer, during an excursion to the coast, the young princess accepted an invitation to go on board the Leviathan man-of-war; on reaching which, she said to the lieutenant who escorted her party, "I resign the accommodation-chair, provided to hoist us on deck, to the bishop and the ladies: do you, sir, take care of my clothes, and I will go up the ladder."

The young Prince of Orange was long considered her accepted lover; but in 1814, Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg began to be honoured with her especial notice; and, on the 2nd of May, 1816, she was united to him at Carlton house. Parliament, on this occasion, voted £60,000 as an outfit to the royal couple; £10,000 per annum as pin money for the bride; and £50,000 a year during their joint and several lives. Previously to her marriage, one of the ministers waited on her, for the purpose of settling some details, relative to her income; but not deeming his propositions sufficiently liberal, she addressed him in the following terms:—"My lord, I am heiress to the throne of Great Britain, and my mind has risen to a level with the exalted station I am to fill: therefore, I must be provided for accordingly. Do not imagine that, in marrying Prince Leopold, I ever can, or will, sink to the rank of *Mistress Cobourg*.—Entertain no such idea, I beg of you."

The princess and her husband, soon after their marriage, retired to Claremont, where they enjoyed much domestic happiness, until the fatal accouchement of her royal highness, in November, 1817. On the 5th of that month, she gave birth to a still-born male child. On the following morning, although she had been supposed, "to be doing extremely well," she was attacked, first with faintness, and soon afterwards with convulsions. Her medical attendants, on being summoned, found her at the point of death. She received the announcement of her approaching dissolution with extraordinary calmness, and continued to express her affection to Prince Leopold by the most eloquent signs, even up to the moment when she expired. The grief exhibited by the people for her loss, was entirely without a parallel: her death being almost as deeply and generally lamented, as though she had been a member of every family in the kingdom.

In person, she was of the middle stature, stout, but of elegant proportions: her eyes were blue, large, and intelligent; her complexion was unusually fair; the expression of her features dignified; and her whole appearance prepossessing. Her spirit was high, her temper irritable, and her inclination somewhat despotic; but, on the other hand, her affections were warm, her mind was cultivated, and her benevolence boundless. She had been brought up in sound moral, religious, and constitutional principles; and, had she lived to ascend the throne, it seems probable that, with many of the frailties, she would have displayed all the better qualities of an Elizabeth.

THE PRETENDERS

AND

THEIR ADHERENTS.

JAMES STUART

PRINCESS SOBIESKI

CHARLES STUART

CARDINAL YORK

KENMURE

ORMOND

WHARTON

LOVAT

BALMERINO

DERWENTWATER

KILMARNOCH

JOHNSTONE

PEOPLE'S PALACE
LIBRARY.

THE

PRETENDERS AND THEIR ADHERENTS.

JAMES FREDERICK EDWARD STUART.

THE parents of this unfortunate prince were James the Second, and Maria D'Este, sister to Francis, Duke of Modena, who were united in 1673. The bride was then only in her fifteenth year, by no means beautiful, and so poor, that the king of France paid her marriage portion. She possessed, however, in the opinion of her consort, an inestimable charm, in being strongly attached to the Roman catholic faith. For the first fourteen years of her marriage she had no children; but at length it was announced, in the London Gazette, that her majesty had become pregnant; and, on the 10th of June, 1688, she was delivered of a son. The birth of a Prince of Wales excited an extraordinary ferment in the nation: the catholics gloried in the event; but the majority of the protestants broadly insinuated, that the pretended heir-apparent was not the queen's child. One party asserted that she had never been pregnant; a second insisted that she had miscarried; and a third allowed that she had borne a son, but contended that the royal infant had died soon after its birth. These imputations of fraud appear, however, to have been utterly destitute of foundation.

On the 15th of October, the young prince was christened James Frederick Edward. On account of the gloomy aspect of affairs in this country, the queen withdrew with him to France early in the following month; and before the year closed, his father had ceased to be a reigning king.

The exiled monarch died at St. Germaine, on the 16th of September, 1701. Just before his dissolution took place, he conjured the young prince, in the most earnest manner, "never to barter his salvation for a crown, or to let any worldly views wean him from his attachment to the holy catholic faith." In pursuance of a pledge which Louis the Fourteenth had given the expiring monarch, James Frederick was, immediately after his father's demise, acknowledged (but without ceremony) as King of England by the French court. The pope, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy, did him the same empty honour; but no steps were taken to procure his restoration. In England, acts of attainder were passed against him, and also against his mother; who, however, succeeded in obtaining £50,000, as a composition for the unpaid balance of her dowry, by means of a suit in chancery.

The acts of attainder were followed by the introduction of a bill abjuring the Pretender, and declaring William the Third to be rightful king of these realms; against the passing of which, however, several members, in both houses, solemnly and vehemently protested. During the reign of Queen Anne, the Jacobite party in this country increased, as well in political influence as numbers. The queen herself, who was a daughter of James the Second by his first wife, although she had ascended the throne to the exclusion of James Frederick, still regarded him as a brother. On one occasion, when a proposal was made in her presence, at the council board, to set a price upon his head, she burst into tears, and abruptly left the room. So strong was her aversion to the Elector of Hanover, that she did all in her power to prevent any of his family visiting England; and no doubt exists, but that, had she

possessed the power of peremptorily nominating her successor, James Frederick would have ascended the throne on her demise.

In 1706, he sent over an agent, named Hooke, to confer with his adherents in England and Scotland; and they, in return, despatched a Captain Stratton as their representative, to his little court at St. Germaine. At this time, although his friends, the Tories, "were for keeping quiet during the queen's life," the Scotch Jacobites, who appear to have been enthusiastically attached to the descendant of their native kings, evinced so strong an inclination to rise in his behalf, that an insurrection would probably have taken place, had not Stratton failed in obtaining any assurance of help from Louis the Fourteenth, whose powers were then fully employed by the forces under the Duke of Marlborough.

In 1707, Jacobitism was openly professed in all the chief cities in Scotland; and the rejoicings in Edinburgh on James Frederick's birth-day were as open and general, as though he had been seated on the throne. In 1708, the French king secretly fitted out an expedition against Scotland, at Dunkirk, which it was determined the Pretender should accompany; and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of its success; the Scotch being, at that time, exasperated against government by the act of union, which had recently been passed. The day before James Frederick, who now assumed the title of the Chevalier de St. George, departed from St. Germaine, Louis the Fourteenth presented him with a diamond-hilted sword, and wished him success in the approaching contest. The Chevalier stated in answer, "That if it should be his good fortune to get possession of the throne of his ancestors, he would not content himself with returning his thanks by letters and ambassadors, but would shew his gratitude by deeds; nay, he would come in person to acknowledge the royal protection and assistance which he had experienced." "The best I can wish you, sir," replied the French king, "is, that I may never see you again!"

After some delays, the Chevalier embarked with the French armament; which, however, was compelled to return to France without having landed a single soldier in Scotland. Shortly afterwards, the Chevalier joined the French army in Flanders, and appeared in arms against those whose allegiance he claimed, at the battle of Oudenarde; where, according to the French writers, he displayed prodigies of valour, while the Dutch accounts, on the contrary, state, that he calmly witnessed the contest from the summit of a steeple.

Humbled by defeat, Louis the Fourteenth at length offered to acknowledge Queen Anne as rightful sovereign of these kingdoms, and no longer to afford the Chevalier an asylum in France. No pacification, however, was effected, and James Frederick still continued to reside at St. Germaine. In Scotland, he had lost none of his adherents: and they continued to display their sentiments in his favour, with an audacity which appears, at that time, to have been by no means remarkable. In 1711, the Duchess of Gordon sent a medallion portrait of him to the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh; and, on a discussion taking place as to the propriety of receiving it, the meeting decided, by a large majority, (sixty-three against twelve,) that the duchess should be thanked, in the warmest terms, "for having presented them with a medal of their sovereign lord the king."

Soon after the peace of Utrecht, the French minister at the Hague declared, that his sovereign would no longer countenance the Chevalier, or any of his adherents: and when, on the death of Queen Anne, James Frederick posted to Versailles, Louis the Fourteenth not only refused to see him, but requested that he would immediately quit the French territories. "I am surprised," added he, "at the Chevalier's return to my dominions; knowing, as he does, my engagements with the house of Hanover, and that I have aleady acknowledged George the First."

The Chevalier appears to have indulged in a hope that he should have succeeded Queen Anne: but notwithstanding several meetings were held, for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the act of settlement, and of conferring on her majesty the right of appointing a successor, and although he possessed a number of powerful friends

in this country, nothing decisive was effected on his behalf; and his cause was ruined, as much by the weak and vacillating conduct of the Tories, as by the skilful and energetic measures of the Elector of Hanover's Whig supporters.

On the day before the arrival of George the First at Greenwich, a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of £100,000 for the apprehension of the Pretender, on the event of his landing in this country; and soon afterwards, James Frederick sent copies of a spirited declaration of his rights, to most of the English nobility. These documents being dated at Plombières, in the territories of the Duke of Lorraine, the latter received a remonstrance from England, for harbouring the personal enemy of the king. The duke replied with civility, but still permitted the Chevalier to reside in Lorraine.

The zeal of the Scotch Jacobites, on behalf of James Frederick was materially increased by their antipathy to the reigning monarch; and at length, early in September, 1715, he was proclaimed king, at Castletown, and his standard set up by the Earl of Mar. A large body of his adherents speedily assembled; many parts of England, as well as a large portion of Scotland, were decidedly in his favour; he was openly proclaimed in Cornwall; and at Oxford he was so popular, that a collegian there thus addressed one of his friends in London:—"We fear nothing, but drink King James's health daily." Had he appeared among his friends at this auspicious period, there would have been some probability of their exertions being crowned with success; but omitting to take the tide of his affairs at its flood, he loitered abroad, until his adherents had become so disheartened by defeat, and diminished in numbers, as to be totally incapable of making any important attempt on his behalf; and amused himself by issuing a long declaration from Commercy, when he ought to have been at the head of his troops, fighting a battle on the borders. "The Scots," says Bolingbroke, who at that time was the Chevalier's secretary of state, "had long pressed him to come amongst them, and had sent frequent messages to quicken his departure, some of which were delivered in terms much more zealous than respectful."

At length, on the 22nd of December, 1715, he arrived at Peterhead, in the north of Scotland, "when," says Bolingbroke, "there remained no hope of a commotion in his favour among the English, and many of the Scotch began to grow cool in his cause. No prospect of success could engage him in this expedition, but it was become necessary for his reputation. The Scotch reproached him for his delay, and the French were extremely eager to have him gone."

From Peterhead he proceeded, apparently at his leisure, with a few adherents, who, as well as himself, were disguised as naval officers, through Newburg and Aberdeen, to Fetterosse, where he was met by about thirty noblemen, including the Earl of Mar, and a small party of horse. He now appeared in public, and went through the absurd mummery of forming a court, appointing his officers of state, conferring the honour of knighthood on some of his adherents, and granting peerages to others. He was proclaimed with a solemnity which his circumstances rendered truly ridiculous, in front of his lodgings; and received various congratulatory addresses on his accession.

Having re-issued the Commercy declaration, he sent copies of it all over Scotland, and many of the constituted authorities thought proper to publish it, in obedience to his orders. On the 2nd of January he quitted Fetterosse, and early on the morning of the 5th made his public entry into Dundee, where he remained a full hour on horseback, in the market-place, permitting the people, indiscriminately, to kiss his hand. On the 7th he arrived at the palace of Scone, where the coronation of the Scottish kings had formerly been celebrated. Two days afterwards he visited Perth, but returned to Scone in the evening, after having reviewed a small body of troops, in the highland costume, which, it is said, he had never before seen. He then issued several proclamations, by one of which he appointed his coronation to take place on the 23d of January, and called a grand council of the rebel chiefs, to whom he delivered the following speech:—

"I am now, on your repeated invitation, come amongst you. No other argument need be used of the great confidence I place in your loyalty and fidelity to me, which I entirely rely on. I believe you are convinced of my intentions to restore the ancient laws and liberties of this kingdom:—if not, I am still ready to confirm to you the assurance of doing all you can require therein. The great discouragements which presented were not sufficient to deter me from placing myself at the head of my faithful subjects, who were in arms for me; and whatever may ensue, I shall leave them no reason for complaint, that I have not done the utmost they could expect from me. Let those who forget their duty, and are negligent of their own good, be answerable for the worst that may happen. For me, it will be no new thing if I am unfortunate. My whole life, even from my cradle, has shewn a constant series of misfortunes; and I am prepared (if so it please God) to suffer the threats of my enemies and yours. The preparations against us will, I hope, quicken your resolutions, and convince others, from whom I have promises, that it is now no time to dispute what they have to do. But if they are unmindful of their own safety, it will be my greatest comfort, that I have done all that could be expected from me. I recommend to you what is necessary to be done in the present conjuncture, and, next to God, rely on your counsel and resolution."

This address produced a flash of enthusiasm in the council; which, however, reflection speedily extinguished; and before the meeting broke up, it was determined that the enterprise should be abandoned, as being utterly hopeless. But it was necessary, for the Chevalier's safety, that the people should not become acquainted with the result of their leaders' deliberations, until the Chevalier had effected a retreat. Preparations for the defence of Perth, against the approaching royal army, were therefore made; some villages in the outskirts were even burnt, on the ostensible motive, that a besieging force might occupy them, to the imminent danger of the town; and expresses were sent out to hurry in all the expected reinforcements.

It appears, that although without money, food, or arms, the Chevalier wished to maintain Perth, or even to hazard a battle. "The enemy," says the Earl of Mar, "was more than eight thousand strong, and we had but two thousand five hundred that could be relied on; we were in the midst of a severe winter; were without fuel; and the town was utterly indefensible. We therefore retired to Montrose, where there is a good harbour. It was now represented to the Chevalier, that as he had no immediate hope of success, he owed it to his people to provide for his safety, by retiring beyond sea. It was hard to bring him to think of this, though the enemy was in full march towards us, and our only chance was to retreat among the mountains: besides, that while he was with us, the danger to all parties was increased, owing to their eagerness to seize his person. At length he consented, though with great unwillingness, and I dare say no consent he ever gave was so uneasy to him."

After having forwarded to the Duke of Argyle, the king's general, a considerable sum, for the relief of those whose property had been destroyed in the burnt villages near Perth, he directed that nearly all the remainder of his money should be distributed among his adherents, reserving little or nothing for himself. Fearing some obstruction to his departure, he ordered his horses and guard to be drawn up in front of the house where he lodged, as though he intended to proceed on the march with his forces. He then slipped out at the back door, and having reached the water-side undiscovered, embarked with those whom he had selected as the companions of his flight, on board a small vessel, which had been destined to carry a gentleman on an embassy to some foreign court. After a voyage of five days, although nine men-of-war were cruizing off the coast to prevent his escape, he arrived, on the 8th of February, in safety, at Gravelines.

"The Chevalier," says Bolingbroke, "was not above six weeks in his expedition. On his return to St. Germaine, the French government wished him to repair to his old asylum with the Duke of Lorraine before he had time to refuse it. But nothing was

meaned by this but to get him out of France immediately. I found him in no disposition to make such haste, for he had a mind to stay in the neighbourhood of Paris, and wished to have a private meeting with the regent. This was refused; and the Chevalier, at length, declared that he would instantly set out for Lorraine. His trunks were packed, his chaise was ordered to be ready at five that afternoon, and I sent word to Paris that he was gone. At our interview he affected much cordiality towards me; and no Italian ever embraced the man he was going to stab with a greater show of affection and confidence. Instead of taking post for Lorraine, he went to the little house in the Bois de Boulogne, where his female ministers resided; and there he continued lurking for several days, pleasing himself with the air of mystery and business, whilst the only real business which he should have had at that time lay neglected. The Thursday following, the Duke of Ormond brought me a scrap of paper in the Chevalier's handwriting, and dated on the Tuesday, to make me believe it was written on the road, and sent back to his grace. The kingly laconic style of the paper was, that he had no further occasion for my services, accompanied by an order to deliver up all the papers in my office to Ormond, all which might have been contained in a moderate-sized letter-case. Had I literally complied with the order, the duke would have seen, from his private letters, how meanly the Chevalier thought of his capacity; but I returned those papers privately."

Notwithstanding the failure of his recent attempt in Scotland, the Chevalier still possessed a great number of well-wishers on both sides of the Tweed. Oxford was still eminently disloyal: white roses, the avowed symbol of Jacobitism, being openly worn there on James Frederick's birth-day.

Having been compelled, at the instance of George the First, to retire from Avignon, which he had for some time made his place of residence, the Chevalier crossed the Alps, and repaired to Rome, where he was received with great cordiality by the pope. His habits had hitherto been so disgracefully licentious as to render him contemptible even to his own servants; and his best friends, as much in the hope that matrimony would reform him, as for the purpose of continuing his race, earnestly urged him to marry. He, accordingly, made proposals, in 1718, to espouse a daughter of the Emperor of Russia; but, principally through the intrigues of George the First, his offers were rejected. Before this period, the king of Sweden, in order to annoy the English monarch, had professed a warm friendship towards him, without, however, making any effort in his behalf; and the Chevalier began to despair of obtaining assistance from foreign princes, when, in 1718-19, Cardinal Alberoni, prime minister of Spain, sent him a pressing invitation to visit the court of Madrid. The emissaries of the English government watched him so closely, that, in order to effect a secret retreat from Italy, he was compelled to have recourse to stratagem. Exchanging dresses with his courier, whom he sent forward with instructions, to declare, if he were stopped, that the clothes he wore were his own, the Chevalier followed at some distance, and safely reached Neturno, where he embarked for Spain, and arrived in Catalonia without accident. The Spanish court received him in a most gratifying manner, and a powerful armament was prepared at Cadiz for the invasion of England in his behalf; but the expedition was so decidedly unsuccessful, that, on account of bad weather, the greater part of the vessels were disabled, having only approached within many leagues of their destination.

Meanwhile, a treaty for his marriage had been concluded with Clementina Maria, a daughter of Prince Sobieski, eldest son of John, King of Poland. The princess, to the deep dishonour of all the parties concerned in the transaction, was seized while passing through the Tyrol, in her journey towards Rome, on the instigation, it is said, of the British minister at Vienna. After having been kept a close prisoner for some time, at Inspruck, early in May, 1719, she escaped, in the disguise of a page, to Bologna, where she was married to James Frederick by proxy. So eager did she feel to behold her husband, who was still in Spain, that she was

with difficulty prevented from proceeding at once to Madrid. The Chevalier soon afterwards returned, and, in commemoration of her escape, caused a medal to be struck, bearing her portrait, and the legend, "Clementina, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," on one side; and, on the other, a female figure in a triumphal car, drawn by horses at full speed, with the words, "Fortunam causamque sequor;" and underneath, "Deceptis custodibus, 1719."

The Chevalier expected a vast fortune with his wife; but he only received a portion out of the Sobieski estate, which, on account of its previous encumbrances, was of very little value. He had two children by the princess—Charles Edward and Henry Benedict; but as matrimony had not the effect of weaning him from his former illicit courses, it added but little to his happiness.

In 1720, his avowed friend, the King of Sweden, entered into a solemn engagement with George the First, to render the Chevalier no assistance; and, in the following year, died Clement the Eleventh, whose favour and protection he had for a long time enjoyed. The expiring pontiff, in the presence of several cardinals, recommended the exiled prince most strongly to whomsoever should succeed to the papal chair; entreating that he might be permitted to reside, so long as he pleased, in the palace which he had for some time past occupied, that his pension might be continued until he recovered his crown, and that his legitimate views might, on all occasions, be zealously forwarded.

In 1722, the Chevalier sent to this country a declaration of his rights, which was voted a scandalous libel by parliament, and ordered to be publicly burnt at the exchange. For several years afterwards, James Frederick and his personal adherents amused themselves by forming visionary schemes for his restoration; but, at length, he became indolent, and apparently hopeless. He took no part in the romantic expedition of his son, in 1745. "By the aid of God," said the young Pretender to his father, when preparing to depart for Scotland, "I trust I shall soon be able to lay three crowns at your feet."—"Be careful, my dear boy," replied the Chevalier, "for I would not lose you for all the crowns in the world."

The failure of his son's attempt to procure his restoration does not appear to have had any material influence on his health, however it might have affected his spirits. During the remainder of his long life, he resided at Rome, under the protection of the pope, but neither honoured nor beloved. He lived to be pitied by the house of Hanover, and almost forgotten by the children of those of his party who would willingly have died for his benefit. The following is an abridgment of Keysler's notice of James Frederick, published in 1756:—"The figure made by the Pretender is in every way mean and unbecoming. The pope has issued an order that all his subjects should style him King of England; but the Italians make a jest of this, for they term him, 'The local king, or king *here*,' while the real possessor is styled 'The king *there*,' that is, in England. He has an annual income of 12,000 scudi, or crowns, from the pope, and though he may receive as much more from his adherents in England, it is far from enabling him to keep up the state of a sovereign prince. He is very fond of seeing his image struck on medals; and if kingdoms were to be obtained by tears, which he shed plentifully at the miscarriage of his attempts in Scotland, he would have found the medallists work enough. Not to mention the former medals, the one at present in hand, shews that his life is not very thick set with great actions, for it relates to the birth of his eldest son, and represents the busts of the Pretender and his lady, with this legend—'Jacob. III. R. Clementina R.' On the reverse is a lady with a child on her left arm, leaning on a pillar, as the emblem of constancy, and with her right hand pointing to a globe, on which is seen England, Scotland, and Ireland—the legend 'Providentia obstetrix,' and below, 'Carolo Princ. Valliæ, nat. die ultimâ A. 1720.' The Pretender generally appears abroad with three coaches, and his household consists of about forty persons. He lately assumed some authority at the opera, by calling '*Encore!*' when a song that pleased him was performed; but it was not until

after a long pause that his order was obeyed. He never before affected the least power. At his coming into an assembly, no English protestant rises up, and even the Roman catholics pay him the compliment in a very superficial manner. His pusillanimity, and the licentiousness of his amours, have lessened him in every body's esteem.

"His lady is too pale and thin to be thought handsome; her frequent miscarriages have brought her very low, so that she seldom stirs abroad, unless to visit a convent. She allows her servants no gold or silver lace on their liveries, and this proceeds from what is called her piety; but it is partly owing to her ill health, and partly to the jealousy, inconstancy, and other ill qualities of her husband; and one of these provocations affected her so much, that she withdrew into a convent, whilst the Pretender, to be more at liberty to pursue his amours, went to Bologna. But the pope disapproved of their separate households, and to induce him to return to Rome, and be reconciled to his lady, discontinued his pension. Yet the reconciliation was merely formal; he pursues his vices as much as ever, and she can never entertain a cordial affection for him again. Mr. S—, who affects to be an antiquary, narrowly watches the Pretender and his adherents, being retained for that purpose by the British ministry. A few years since, Cardinal Alberoni, to save the Pretender's charges, proposed that the palace Alla Langhara should be assigned for his residence. This house lies in the suburbs, and in a private place, and has a large garden with a passage to the city walls, so that the Pretender's friends might have visited him with more privacy, and he himself be absent without its being known in Rome. This change was objected to, on the part of England, by Mr. S—, and did not take place; but a new wing was built to the Pretender's old mansion, he having represented it as too small for him."

For five years before his death, James Frederick was too infirm to leave his room. He lost his wife on the 18th of January, 1765, and his own death took place on the 12th of the same month, in the following year. His remains were interred with extraordinary magnificence.

Some interesting observations occur with regard to the Chevalier's character, in Bolingbroke's letter (before quoted) to Sir William Windham, from which the following are extracts: "The Chevalier's education renders him infinitely less fit than his uncle, and, at least, as unfit as his father, to be King of England: add to this, that there is no resource in his understanding. He is a slave to the weakest prejudices; the rod hangs like the sword of Damocles over his head, and he trembles before his mother and the priest." "His religion is not founded on the love of virtue and the detestation of vice; the spring of his whole conduct is fear—fear of the horns of the devil, and of the flames of hell. He has all the superstition of a capuchin, but none of the religion of a prince." "When the draught of a declaration, to be circulated in Great Britain, (that dated at Commercy,) was to be settled, his real character was fully developed. He took exception against the passages in which the security of the protestant church was promised. He said, he could not, in conscience, make such a promise; and asked warmly, why the Tories were so anxious to have him, if they expected those things from him which his religion did not allow. I left the draughts with him, that he might amend them; and, though I cannot absolutely prove it, I firmly believe that he sent them to the queen, to be corrected by her confessor. Queen Anne was called, in the original, 'his sister, of blessed and glorious memory;' in that which he published, 'blessed' was left out. When her death was mentioned, the original said, 'when it pleased Almighty God to take her to himself;' this was erased, and the following words inserted:—'when it pleased God to put a period to her life.' He also refused to allow the term of 'blessed martyr' to be applied to Charles."

Horace Walpole thus spoke of James Frederick, in 1752:—"The Chevalier de St. George is tall, meagre, and melancholy in his aspect: enthusiasm and disappointment have stamped a solemnity on his person, which rather creates

pity than respect. He seems the phantom which good-nature, divested of reflection, conjures up, when we think on the misfortunes, without the demerits, of Charles the First. Without the particular features of any Stuart, the Chevalier has the strong lines and fatality of air, peculiar to them all." "He never gave the world very favourable impressions of him: in Scotland, his behaviour was far from heroic. At Rome, where to be a good Roman Catholic, it is by no means necessary to be very religious, they have little esteem for him: but it was his ill treatment of the Princess Sobieski, his wife, that originally disgusted the papal court. She who, to zeal for popery, had united all its policy,—who was lively, insinuating, agreeable, and enterprising,—was fervently supported by that court, when she could no longer endure the mortifications that were offered to her by Hay and his wife, the titular Countess of Inverness, to whom the Chevalier had entirely resigned himself. The Pretender retired to Bologna, but was obliged to sacrifice his favourites, before he could re-establish himself at Rome. The most apparent merit of the Chevalier's court, is the great regularity of his finances, and the economy of his exchequer. His income, before the rebellion, was about £23,000 a year; arising chiefly from pensions from the pope and from Spain, from contributions from England, and some irregular donations from other courts: yet, his payments were not only most exact, but he had saved a large sum of money, which was squandered on the unfortunate attempt in Scotland. Besides the loss of a crown, to which he thought he had a just title; besides a series of disappointments from his birth; besides that mortifying rotation of friends, to which his situation has constantly exposed him, he has, in the latter part of his life, seen his own little court, and his parental affections, torn to pieces, and tortured by the seeds of faction, sown by that master-hand of sedition, the famous Bolingbroke; who insinuated into their councils a project for the Chevalier's resigning his pretensions to his eldest son, as more likely to conciliate the affections of the English to his family. The father, and the ancient Jacobites, never could be induced to relish this scheme: the boy and his adherents embraced it as eagerly as if the father had really had a crown to resign. Slender as their cabinet was, these parties divided it."

In opposition to Bolingbroke, the Earl of Mar, a devoted adherent to the Stuarts, describes the Chevalier as having possessed "all the great and good qualities that are necessary for making a people every way happy;" and Lesley, a non-juring divine, whom the prince entertained in his household, for the purpose of officiating to the protestants in the family, declares that he was magnanimous, tolerant, and devout; courteous, sensible, and diligent.

Bolingbroke, it is probable, exaggerated some of the Chevalier's vices: Lesley and Mar, on the other hand, and particularly the former, have given him virtues which, in reality, he never possessed. There were apparently but few, if any, bright points in his character. His courage is at least questionable; his dilatory conduct, in not joining his adherents until his cause was ruined, although, according to Bolingbroke and Mar, not without excuse, is altogether unexplained; and his assumption of the empty forms of sovereignty at Perth and Fetterosse, while at the head of a defeated remnant of his friends, was vain, silly, and contemptible. The absence of power, only, appears to have prevented him from displaying the more obnoxious qualities of his race. In him, the blood of Mary of Modena had deteriorated, rather than improved, that of the Stuarts. Bigotry descended to him as an heir-loom; but he disgraced the religion he professed, by scrupulously following its forms while his conduct was totally at variance with his principles. Unrestrained by marriage, he became grey before he had ceased to be incontinent. At once weak and licentious, he not only entertained mistresses, but courted their advice and direction in his most important affairs. What can be said in his favour?—This: he was badly educated; and thrown, at an early age, upon the world, a royal wreck, without pilot or helm.

CHARLES EDWARD STUART.

THE subject of our present article, Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, eldest son of James Frederick Edward Stuart, the Pretender, and Maria Clementina, his wife, was born at Rome, on the 30th of November, 1720. His education, it is alleged, was neglected, on account of his governor having been in the pay of the British court. In his youth, he made a tour through the north of Italy, under the title of the Count of Albany; but with this exception, up to 1744, his residence appears to have been invariably at Rome.

At the latter end of 1743 he was summoned to Paris, for the purpose of joining a body of forces, which the French government had destined for the invasion of Britain: accordingly, on the 9th of January, 1744, he departed from Rome, under the avowed intention of going to hunt the boar, and rode post to Genoa; where he embarked in a felucca, and proceeded by Monáco, to Antibes; whence he continued his journey to Paris, with all possible despatch. Notwithstanding the precautions he had taken to conceal his movements, the British government obtained information of his arrival at Antibes, on his way to the French capital, and immediately called upon his most Christian majesty to give orders, in pursuance of treaties then existing, for Charles Edward's removal from the territories of France. A few days after this application had been made, a French fleet, of fifteen sail of the line and five frigates, appeared off Torbay; and it was understood, that a large body of troops was about to be embarked in transports at Dunkirk, for the purpose of making a descent, under convoy of the fleet, on the British coast. The greater part of our naval force was at that time in the Mediterranean; but, by great exertions, twenty-one sail of the line, and several frigates, were soon collected from the different parts of the channel, and despatched, under the command of Sir John Norris, to blockade Dunkirk. On the 23rd of February, one of the frigates made the signal for an enemy's fleet in sight; and the English ships having the tide with them, beat down the channel against the wind, and at four in the afternoon, came up with the French, off Dungeness: but as the tide was spent, both fleets were compelled to come to an anchor.

In the mean time, Marshal Saxe, who had been appointed to the command of the land forces, arrived with the young Pretender, at Dunkirk, and began to embark his troops. During the following night, the French admiral, sensible of his inferiority, gave orders that all his ships should run down the channel; and the whole of the English fleet, with the exception of two sail of the line, parted from their cables, by stress of weather, and drove. In this critical posture of affairs, it was feared that the invading army would be able to reach England unmolested, before Sir John Norris could return to the Downs: but all apprehensions from the French armament had now become groundless; —a large portion of the troops having perished on board some of the transports, which it appears, were wrecked by the gale that had driven the English fleet from its anchorage. A great quantity of warlike stores was also lost; and the expedition was abandoned, as being utterly hopeless.

Charles Edward now retired to Gravelines, where he assumed the name of the Chevalier Douglas. During the summer, he earnestly solicited the French government, by means of his agents, to make another effort in his behalf; and early in the following winter, he proceeded to Paris, for the purpose of personally urging his suit. Failing to procure any positive assurance of immediate aid, he became impatient, and determined, contrary to the advice of his friends, on embarking for Scotland at the first favourable opportunity; and on trying his fortune, unassisted by foreign troops, at the head of his father's adherents. Accordingly, on the 20th of June, 1745, soon after the battle of Fontenoy, in which the

British army had been defeated, Charles Edward left Nantes in a fishing boat, and proceeded to St. Nazaire, where he embarked on board a frigate of sixteen guns, called the Doutelle.

He was shortly afterwards joined by the Elizabeth, an old sixty gun ship, which had been granted by the French government, to two merchants of Irish extraction, who were also proprietors of the frigate. These persons had not only lent Charles Edward their vessels, but had also furnished him with all the arms and money they could procure. To what extent they assisted him in these particulars does not appear; but it is certain, that he set out on his expedition against the existing government of Great Britain, with a few attendants, five or six hundred broadswords, about two thousand muskets, and rather less than four thousand pounds in cash.

Soon after the Doutelle and Elizabeth had set sail from Belleisle, the latter was attacked by the Lyon man-of-war, of sixty guns; an obstinate contest ensued, in which the Elizabeth was so much disabled, as to be obliged to abandon her consort and return to port. Charles Edward pursued his course in the Doutelle, which, after avoiding another man-of-war, was safely brought to an anchor between South Uist and Erisca. The young Pretender immediately landed on the latter island, in the assumed character of a young Irish priest, and despatched a messenger, to inform Boisdale, Clanronald's brother, of his arrival. He passed the night at Erisca, and returned on board the Doutelle, on the following morning. Boisdale soon afterwards arrived, but flatly refused to persuade his brother, or young Clanronald, his nephew, who was then at Moidart, to take up arms in Charles Edward's behalf: nor would he undertake a mission from the prince to Macdonald and Macleod, those chiefs having lately, as he stated, expressed their determination not to join the Jacobite standard, unless Charles Edward should land in Scotland at the head of a body of regular troops. Unmoved by the entreaties of the young adventurer, Boisdale soon after quitted the frigate, with a determination to take no part in so rash an enterprise.

Charles Edward then pursued his course towards the main land; and having brought the Doutelle to an anchor near Moidart, he sent a boat to the shore with a letter for young Clanronald, who, with his cousin, Kinloch Moidart, soon came on board. Almost driven to despair by the refusal of Boisdale to assist him, Charles Edward, with great emotion, besought the two chieftains to stand by their prince in his utmost need. But Clanronald and Moidart, although warmly attached to his family, replied that it would be pulling destruction on their heads to join him in asserting his rights, without concert at home, or assistance from abroad; and in spite of all his arguments and entreaties, they were preparing to depart, when a younger brother of Kinloch Moidart, who stood on the deck, armed at all points, attracted Charles Edward's notice, by the emotion which he betrayed on hearing Moidart and Clanronald refuse to take up arms for one whom he considered to be their lawful prince. "Will *you* not assist me?" said Charles Edward, turning briskly towards him. "I will, I will!" was the spirited reply; "although no other man in the Highlands should draw a sword in your cause, I am ready to die for you!"

This gallant declaration had an immediate effect on Clanronald and Moidart, for they at once agreed to do their utmost in Charles Edward's behalf. The young Pretender then went ashore, with the Marquess of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and three or four more of his adherents, who had come with him from France, and proceeded to Boradale, on the estate of Clanronald. Cameron of Lochiel was next made acquainted with his arrival, and soon appeared at Boradale, for the purpose of dissuading Charles Edward from persisting in his rash attempt. He had called on his brother, John Cameron, of Fassefern, while on his way to Boradale, and stated his determination not to implicate himself in so desperate an undertaking. Fassefern approved of Lochiel's resolution, but advised him to impart it to the prince by letter. "No," said Lochiel, "I ought, at least, to wait on him, and state my reasons, which admit of no reply." "Brother," replied Fassefern, "I know you better than you know yourself. If once the prince sets eyes upon you, he will make you

do whatever he pleases." Lochiel, however, confident of his inflexibility, went on to Boradale, and with all the eloquence he possessed endeavoured to persuade the prince to return to France, and reserve himself and his friends for a better opportunity. But Lochiel's arguments and entreaties had no effect on the young adventurer. "In a few days," said he, "with the handful of friends who are about me, I will erect the royal standard, and proclaim to the people of Britain, that Charles Stuart is come to claim the crown of his ancestors, —to win it, or to perish in the attempt! Lochiel, who, my father has often told me, was our firmest friend, may stay at home, and learn from the newspapers the fate of his prince!" "No," said Lochiel, "I'll share the fate of my prince, and so shall every man over whom nature or fortune has given me any power." It is an admitted fact, that had this interview terminated otherwise than it did, the hopes of Charles Edward must have been destroyed in their bud; for none of the other chiefs would have joined the young Chevalier, if Lochiel had declined to assist him.

On the morning of the 19th of August, Charles Edward, attended by about twenty-five of his adherents, proceeded to Glenfinnin, where he was met by Lochiel, at the head of seven hundred of the Camerons, escorting two companies of the king's troops whom they had surrounded and made prisoners. The Marquess of Tullibardine then unfurled the young prince's standard, and Macdonald of Keppoch soon afterwards arrived with three hundred men.

Sir John Cope, the commander-in-chief for Scotland, now put himself at the head of a body of the king's forces, at Stirling; but notwithstanding he had received positive orders from the lords of the regency, (the king being abroad,) to march into the Highlands, and attack the rebels wherever they might be, he declined giving them battle, on account of the strength of a position which they had taken, on the summit of Corryarak, and marched towards Inverness. Charles Edward immediately proceeded in a different direction, with a view of getting possession of Edinburgh. On the 4th of September he entered Perth, where he remained for several days, and proclaimed his father at various places in Angus and Fife. He was now joined by the titular Duke of Perth, and Lord George Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol, whom he made lieutenant-general of his army, which had been daily increasing in numbers since he had first set up his standard at Glenfinnin. Lord George is described as having been a man of so much military talent, that had Charles Edward, as the Chevalier Johnstone states, given him the sole command, and then gone to sleep, when he awoke he would have found the crown of Great Britain encircling his brows.

On the 16th of September, the rebels marched towards Edinburgh, of which Lochiel and his followers obtained possession, without difficulty, the next morning. About ten o'clock the main body of the Highlanders marched into the king's park, where a vast number of persons had assembled, for the purpose of seeing the prince. His figure and presence, according to Home, who was present on the occasion, were not ill suited to his lofty pretensions. He was tall, handsome, of a fair complexion, and wore the Highland dress, with the star of St. Andrew at his breast. The Jacobites compared him to Robert Bruce, whom he resembled, as they thought, in figure as in fortune; the Whigs, however, said that he looked like a gentleman and man of fashion, but not like a hero; and that even when about to make a triumphant entry into the palace of his ancestors, he appeared melancholy and languid.

Within three days after Charles Edward's arrival at Edinburgh the battle of Preston Pans was fought, in which the royal forces, under Sir John Cope, suffered a complete and most inglorious defeat. Johnstone asserts that the Highlanders, on this occasion, threw their opponents' ranks into irretrievable confusion, by slashing, with their broadswords, at the noses of the horses, which, on being wounded, turned round, and, becoming unmanageable, threw the whole line into disorder. Charles Edward, it is said, would have led his adherents on to the charge at this battle, but for the remonstrances of his chiefs, who declared, that if he persisted in his avowed intention of taking the post of danger, they would at once return home and make the best terms

they could for themselves, as their utter ruin would be inevitable, if any accident occurred to him, even although the contest should terminate in their favour. The prince was consequently obliged to content himself with accompanying the second line of his forces; which had merely to join in the pursuit, the royal troops having been broken and routed by the impetuous charge of the first.

The next morning Charles Edward returned to Edinburgh with his victorious army, and immediately began to exercise, as prince regent, various acts of sovereign authority. He appointed a council, ordered regiments to be levied for his service, and held drawing-rooms, which were, for the most part, brilliantly attended, and generally ended in a public supper and a ball. It is related, in a narrative of James Maxwell, of Kirkconnell, published in the notes to Waverley, that while the young Chevalier was at Edinburgh, it was proposed to send one of his prisoners to London, to demand a cartel for the exchange of prisoners taken on both sides during the war, and to consider the refusal of the court of St. James's tantamount to a declaration, that they meant to give no quarter; in which case the prince would have been justified in retaliating, and might thereby have prevented his adherents from being executed as traitors, when taken by the royalists. But although this measure was justly regarded as very important by the prince's friends, he could not be brought to accede to it; declaring, that it was beneath him to make empty threats, and that he never could take, in cold blood, those lives which he had saved, in the heat of action, at the peril of his own.

Meanwhile, a large body of the royal troops, with six thousand Dutch auxiliaries, had arrived from Flanders, and Charles Edward saw that further inaction would be fatal to his cause. Many deliberations were held by his council, as to what would be the best course to adopt; and it was, at length, determined, to push the enterprise to the utmost, by marching at once into England. Accordingly, on the last day of October, the rebels, whose numbers were now somewhat under six thousand, quitted Edinburgh, and proceeded towards Carlisle, which capitulated to them on the 14th of November. On the 29th they reached Manchester, where they were joined by two or three hundred men. But, except in this instance, scarcely any testimonies of zeal for the cause of the Stuarts was exhibited by the English, and the situation of Charles Edward became daily more dangerous. He, however, boldly pursued his course, by regular marches, through Macclesfield to Derby, where he arrived on the 4th of December. He was now nearer London than the royal army under the command of the Duke of Cumberland; but the rashness and folly of a further advance had become so evident, that the majority of the chiefs determined on a retreat towards the north with all possible expedition. The young prince, it appears, was exceedingly averse to a retrograde movement. In the march forward he had always been up at break of day, and usually accompanied the men on foot; but, during the retreat, he rose late, and when he appeared, mounted a horse, and rode straight on to his quarters, apparently absorbed in gloom and discontent.

The Duke of Cumberland, as soon as he had obtained information of their retreat towards the north, pursued the rebel forces with the whole of his cavalry and some mounted infantry. A portion of his troops came up with them on the 29th of December, at Clifton, near Penrith, and a skirmish ensued, in which the royalists were defeated. On the following day, Charles Edward and his followers entered Carlisle, which they garrisoned with three hundred men, (who surrendered in a few days afterwards,) and proceeded towards Glasgow, where they levied a heavy contribution on the inhabitants, the greater part of whom were violent Anti-Jacobites.

On the 17th of January, 1746, after some movements of minor importance, the insurgents attacked a body of veterans, under the command of Hawley, at Falkirk, over whom they achieved a victory which was at once glorious to themselves, and disgraceful to their opponents. They derived, however, but little ulterior advantage from their splendid success on this occasion; the approach of the Duke of Cumberland's army compelling them, shortly afterwards, to raise the siege of Stirling castle, and retreat into the Highlands.

A long period elapsed before another general action took place. Charles Edward eventually fixed his head-quarters at Inverness, and the duke encamped in the neighbourhood of Nairn. The 15th of April being his royal highness's birthday, it was supposed that his men would drink so freely on the occasion, that they might, without much difficulty, be surprised during the night. Charles Edward determined on making the attempt: the rebels, accordingly, began their march towards the position occupied by the royal army, about eight in the evening, in two columns, the first of which was led by Lord George Murray, and the second by the prince in person. On account of the darkness of the night, great confusion occurred during the march, and the Highlanders were so widely dispersed, that on arriving within a mile of the English, Lord George saw the absolute necessity of halting until the straggling parties came up. Charles Edward, however, insisted on hazarding an immediate attack, which Lord George not only opposed, but, finding the prince obstinate, he gave orders for an immediate retreat, alledging that it would be daylight before the insurgents could reach the enemy's camp, when the king's troops might destroy them with ease. Charles Edward was dreadfully incensed, on this occasion, against Lord George, whom he accused, but without the least foundation, of treachery, and publicly declared, that no one, for the future, should command his army but himself.

An alarm having been given, the duke's forces pursued the insurgents with great rapidity. On the arrival of the latter at Culloden, although they were dreadfully fatigued by their march, and had eaten only a biscuit each during the preceding day, Charles Edward rashly and obstinately determined on giving the enemy battle, in spite of the remonstrances of Lord George, and his other experienced leaders, who urged him, but in vain, to retire to the high grounds, beyond the waters of the Nairn, where he could have refreshed his men, and set the duke at defiance. "We might," says Lord George, in one of his private letters, "have retreated to this secure post, even when the enemy were in sight; and why it was not done, let them answer who were resolved against a hill campaign, as they called it. What I can aver is, that myself and most of the clans were for this operation; and the prince could have supported the fatigue as well as any person in the army. It's true there were some of our sleek gentlemen who could not have undergone it: so we were obliged to be undone for their ease."

The rebels advanced to the attack with their usual impetuosity; but the royal troops received them with unexpected firmness: the artillery, according to Johnstone, swept away whole ranks of them at once, and they who had charged like lions, soon fled in the greatest disorder. Charles Edward, who had posted himself on an eminence behind his second line, with two troops of cavalry for his guard, had his face bespattered with dirt by a cannon ball, and a servant who stood near him with a led horse was killed. Johnstone accuses the prince of not acting with proper spirit in this crisis of his affairs. "It was," says our author, "a moment when he ought to have displayed the courage of a grenadier, by immediately advancing to put himself at the head of his army, and commanding himself those manœuvres which he wished to be executed. In the desperate expedition on which he had entered, though it was proper that he should guard against danger, he ought to have done so in a manner which showed that life or death was equally indifferent to him; conducting himself with valour and prudence, according to circumstances."

Lord Elcho also declares, that he earnestly besought the prince to charge the enemy at the head of his left wing, which remained unbroken, and either achieve a victory, or fall like a man of honour; but that, his counsel being declined, he left the prince, swearing never to look upon his face again. It is, however, asserted by Home, that, but for the entreaties of his friends, the prince would have advanced to rally the Highlanders, when he saw them repulsed; and, in another account of the battle, by an eye witness, it is stated, that such entreaties would have been ineffectual, had not Sir Thomas Sullivan seized the bridle of the prince's horse, and turned the animal completely round.

The prince left the field, with a few of

his guards and attendants, and crossed the river Nairne, at a ford about three miles distant, where he dismissed most of his followers, and proceeded to Gorthleek. Having taken some refreshment and changed his dress, he set out for Invergarie, about ten o'clock the same night, and reached that place early on the following morning. All his attendants now took leave of him, except Sullivan, O'Neal, and Burke, one of Alexander Macleod's servants, who was retained as a guide. From Invergarie he went on to Locharkaig, and thence to Glenbeisdale, where he remained for two or three days.

In the meantime, Lord George Murray had taken precautions to guard the passes into the Highlands; and two days only after the defeat at Culloden, many noblemen and chieftains, with about five thousand men, had collected, without any previous concert, at Ruthven. Lord George sent a messenger to the prince, to acquaint him with these and other propitious circumstances, and invited him to come and place himself at the head of his adherents, who were eager for the renewal of hostilities, and whose numbers would doubtless, in a few days, amount to eight or nine thousand, at the least. On the 20th of April, Lord George's messenger returned to Ruthven, as Johnstone states, with the following "inconsiderate and heart-breaking" answer from Charles Edward:—"Let every man seek his safety in the best way he can." According to another authority, the young Pretender thanked his adherents for their attachment, and complimented them on their bravery, but, at the same time, recommended them to think only of their own preservation until a more favourable opportunity should occur of exerting themselves in his behalf.

From Glenbeisdale, the young adventurer went to Boradale, where he embarked in a boat with eight oars, on the 26th of April, and after having been tossed about in a violent storm during the night, landed, with great difficulty, the next morning, at Rossinish, in Benbecula, one of several islands lying due west of Scotland, and which, together, are termed the Long Island. Stormy weather still continuing, Charles Edward, and his companions, Sullivan, O'Neil, Burke, Donald Macleod, (a pilot), and the boatmen, were compelled to remain for two days and nights at Rossinish, in a miserable hut, and with nothing to subsist on but a little oatmeal and water. On the third day they endeavoured to reach Stornaway, in the island of Lewis, another of the Long Island group, where Charles had been informed he could hire a vessel to carry him to France; but they were obliged to put in at Glass, whence the pilot proceeded, in another boat, to Stornaway, and succeeded in hiring the vessel. Macleod then sent for the prince, who immediately put to sea, but was compelled, by the boisterous state of the weather, to land at a distant part of the island of Lewis; whence, setting out on foot, during a dark rainy night, he lost his way, through the ignorance of his guide, and did not arrive at Stornaway until eleven o'clock the next morning. In the meantime, the master of the ship, having heard for whom Macleod had hired it, refused to abide by his bargain.

Charles then returned to his boat, and coasted the Long Island towards South Uist, another of the group, where he arrived about the middle of May, after having narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a sloop-of-war during his progress. Clanronald, the proprietor of the greater part of the island, kindly assisted him with various necessaries, of which he had become dreadfully in want, and placed him in a house, where he remained for above a fortnight. But his condition soon after became apparently desperate, and he passed nearly the whole of the month of June amid perils from which it is almost miraculous that he effected his escape. A number of vessels of war, up to forty gun ships, were lying off the Long Island, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand men were traversing it in search of him; a guard was placed at every ferry, and no one was permitted to quit it without a passport. His health had become affected by the hardships he had undergone, and, as a climax to his distress, it was rumoured, as Johnstone asserts, that the commanders of the various parties who were in search of him, had received orders from the Duke of Cumberland *to make no prisoners*, from which it was understood

that they were expected to kill the prince if he fell into their hands.

Through the devoted attachment of the islanders, who informed him of every movement of the troops, he was enabled to avoid his enemies, whose posts he often passed and repassed during the night, but not without extraordinary hazard. At length he was delivered from the perils which surrounded him, by Flora Macdonald, a step-daughter of Macdonald of Armidale, in Skye, who was senior captain of the companies belonging to that island, which were then posted at South Uist. She happened to be on a visit at the house of her kinsman, Clanronald, when O'Neil came to him, with a message from Charles Edward. Having expressed her earnest desire to befriend the prince, O'Neil shortly afterwards introduced him to her at a farm-house. Although greatly debilitated, Charles Edward displayed, at this interview, to use his fair deliverer's own words, a cheerfulness, magnanimity, and fortitude, remarkably great, and incredible to all but such as then saw him. She was so struck with his forlorn situation, that she at once consented to conduct him to Skye, in the dress of a maid-servant. Returning to Clanronald's, she procured from her step-father a passport, in which her disguised attendant was mentioned as a Betty Burke, an excellent spinner of flax, whom Captain Macdonald warmly recommended to his wife. The evening before his departure, Charles Edward, in his female attire, met Miss Macdonald and Lady Clanronald on the sea-shore: while they were at supper, a messenger came to acquaint the latter that General Campbell and Captain Ferguson, of the navy, had arrived, with a number of soldiers and marines, in quest of the young adventurer, at Clanronald's.

Four armed cutters soon after appeared in sight, from the crews of which Charles Edward concealed himself as they passed, by retiring behind some rocks near the shore. The next morning he left South Uist in a six-oared boat, with Miss Macdonald and a man servant. On approaching Waternish, in Skye, a party of militia levelled their guns at the boat, but the fugitives proceeded on their course, and landed in safety near Mugstot, the seat of Sir Alexander Macdonald. Flora went forward to prepare for the young Chevalier's reception, but as there were several of the king's officers in the house, he walked on to the residence of Sir Alexander's factor, Macdonald of Kingsburgh, where he passed the night.

On the following morning, while Flora was putting on his cap, Kingsburgh's wife desired her, in Gaelic, to ask for a lock of his hair: Flora declined, and said to Mrs. Macdonald, "Why cannot you ask him yourself?" The prince then inquired what they were talking about, and on being told what had passed, he placed his head in Flora's lap, and desired her to cut off a lock, which she immediately did, and gave one half of it to Mrs. Macdonald. After breakfast, he went out with Kingsburgh to a neighbouring hill, where he exchanged his female apparel for a Highland dress. With the assistance of a guide, whom Kingsburgh had provided, he soon reached Port-Ree, at which place Flora Macdonald, who had travelled by another road, in order to prevent discovery, again met, and finally parted from him.

From Port-Ree, he went in a boat, with two of Macleod's sons, to the little island of Rasay; which, having been concerned in the rebellion, had recently been laid waste by a party of royalists. The houses were all burnt, and the cattle destroyed, so that Charles Edward and the two young Macleods were compelled to live in a cowhouse, and to subsist upon such scanty fare, that the prince soon determined on returning to Skye. On his way back, the weather became so boisterous, that the crew of the boat wished to put about, but the prince encouraged them to proceed by exclaiming, "Cæsarum vehis! Providence, my boys, that has carried me through so many dangers, will no doubt preserve me for a nobler end than this!" He then cheerfully sang them a Highland song, and took his turn in lading the water out of the boat.

Having landed in safety, he took leave of the two Macleods; to the younger of whom he presented a case, containing a silver spoon, knife, and fork, which he desired him to keep until they met again. He then went off with Captain Macleod, a relative of the Macleods of Rasay, to whom, after they had walked a mile together,

without speaking, he said, "I commit myself entirely to your care: take me to Mackinnon's bounds, in Skye." Thither, they accordingly proceeded; the prince, while it was daylight, carrying a small bundle, in order to pass for the servant of his companion. After travelling all night, they arrived at the place of their destination, and the laird, with a Captain Mackinnon, embarked with the prince, (who now dismissed Macleod,) in a sailing boat, for Lochnevis, a lake in the main land, where they put him ashore on the 5th of July.

The royal troops in the neighbourhood, soon obtained information of Charles Edward's landing, and formed a line of posts, so as, if possible, to prevent his escape. Having made his way to Boradale, the prince sent for Macdonald of Glenaladale, who immediately came to him with another of his adherents of the same name, who had formerly been in the French service. After some consultation, it was determined that, with the help of the two Macdonalds, he should endeavour to get through the line of posts that had been established for his detention: but this was a fearful undertaking, for centinels were placed at such short distances from each other, that it was impossible in the day time to evade them, and during the night, fires were lighted at every post. A couple of men constantly patrolled between every two of these fires, each moving regularly from one to the other, so that they met and crossed each other in their progress; and it consequently happened that at one period of their transit, they were marching back to back, towards the two fires, leaving the dark space between them altogether unguarded. Between two of these posts a rivulet had worn a channel in the rock; up which, in the dead of night, Charles Edward and the two Macdonalds crept; then, watching for the moment when the centinels crossed each other, they passed on, and safely accomplished their escape.

Macdonald of Glenaladale now proposed to conduct the prince towards the Ross-shire Highlands, where the Mackenzies, having taken no part in the rebellion, had not yet been visited by the king's troops. Thither they accordingly proceeded, on foot; and after having suffered great privations, at length reached the braes of Kintail, inhabited by a barbarous clan of the Macraws, of whom necessity enforced them to seek assistance. At the house of Christopher Macraw, under the plea that they were ready to perish, the prince and his companions obtained food and shelter; for which, however, they paid most liberally. It appears that Macraw, in the course of conversation, exclaimed against the Highlanders who had taken up arms for the Stuarts; and said, that those who knew where to lay their hands on the prince, would act wisely in delivering him up, and taking the £30,000 offered by government for his capture.

During the night, another Macdonald, who had served in the rebel army, arrived at Macraw's, and instantly recognizing the prince, warned Glenaladale to beware of their host. He also stated, on being apprized of their intention to seek refuge in the Ross-shire Highlands, that the royal troops were then actually in the country of the Mackenzies, and advised the prince to make the best of his way towards Corado, in the most remote part of which there were seven men, living together, the greater part of whom had fought in his behalf; and who, he was sure, would never betray him. This counsel being adopted, Charles Edward and his two friends proceeded, under the guidance of the third Macdonald, towards Corado. On arriving within a short distance of the cave, where the seven men alluded to had taken up their abode, Glenaladale and Macdonald the guide went forward, and found six of the seven dining on a sheep which they had recently killed. After some conversation, he brought in the prince, whom he introduced to them as young Clanronald, than whom they had previously declared, that nobody could be more welcome, for they would obtain food for him at the sword's point. But no sooner did they behold Charles Edward than they recognised, and fell on their knees before him.

With these men the prince remained for above five weeks; during which period they procured him a welcome supply of linen, &c. by waylaying some officers' servants, and despoiling them of their masters' portmanteaus. About

this time, a most heroic act of self-devotion, with a view to preserve Charles Edward's life, was performed by Roderick Mackenzie, one of his adherents, and to whom he was supposed to bear some slight resemblance. While reposing in a hut, which he had entered with some of his followers, including Mackenzie, for shelter, the prince was suddenly roused to be told that no possibility existed of saving himself, the hut being completely surrounded by royal troops. "Then we must die like brave men, with swords in our hands," exclaimed Charles Edward. "No, my prince," replied Mackenzie, "a resource still remains: I will take your name, and face one of the approaching parties. I know what my fate will be; but while I keep our adversaries employed, your royal highness may find means to escape." He then darted forth, sword in hand, towards the royal troops; and, upon falling covered with wounds, he exclaimed, "You know not what you have done: I am your prince!" The soldiers cut off his head, and conveyed it to the Duke of Cumberland, who immediately carried it, packed in his post chaise, to London; where several persons deposed that its features were, to all appearance, identical with those of the young Pretender. The royal troops in Scotland, consequently, became less vigilant; and Charles Edward, who had contrived to escape from the hut, while his enemies were occupied with poor Mackenzie, was, for some time afterwards, in much less danger than he had previously been.

But his perils were not yet ended. Cameron of Clunes, having appointed to meet him, on a certain day, near the head of Glencoich, where Cameron had a little hut for his own security, Charles Edward and his companions proceeded, on a very stormy night, along the tops of the mountains, to Drumnadial, where, after much difficulty, he had his promised interview with Cameron, with whose assistance he hoped to reach his two adherents, Lochiel and Cluny. Cameron, however, informed him, that it would not be safe for him to proceed further at that time; and Charles Edward, therefore, remained upon the mountain until Macdonald of Lochgary, and Dr. Cameron (Lochiel's brother), were sent by Lochiel and Cluny in quest of him. Under the guidance of Cameron of Clunes, they soon reached the prince's hiding-place. Perceiving them approach, and being ignorant as to whether they were friends or foes, his two companions, Cameron's son, and Peter Grant, one of the men of the cave, proposed an immediate flight; to which Charles Edward strongly objected, saying that they should certainly be overtaken or shot; and that the best thing they could do was to conceal themselves behind the stones, and fire upon their enemies as the latter advanced. Fortunately, however, they very soon recognized Cameron of Clunes, and a friendly parley ensued.

It was then agreed that Dr. Cameron should go among his brother's people, in Lochaber, to procure intelligence, while Macdonald watched the motions of the troops, from the east end of Loch-lochie. One morning, during their absence, after having passed the previous night on the mountain, the prince beheld a party of troops demolishing his hut in the vale, and carefully searching the adjacent wood. The adventurer and his friends now deemed it prudent to retreat to a greater distance: they accordingly proceeded to a neighbouring hill, on which they passed the whole day without food. In the evening they set forward towards a certain place in the mountains, where Cameron of Clunes, had promised to meet them with provisions; but the journey was so toilsome, that Charles Edward became exhausted before they reached the appointed spot, to which his faithful companions were consequently obliged to support him.

At length, Dr. Cameron and Macdonald of Lochgary, returned with intelligence that the passes were less strictly guarded than they had been for some time past; and it was resolved that Charles Edward should attempt to cross Locharkaig, and proceed to the hiding-place of Cluny and Lochiel. After some romantic adventures, he reached Corineuir on the 19th of August, and soon afterwards met with the two chiefs, who conducted him to a remote part of the mountain Benalder, where he remainded until the 13th of September, when Cameron of Clunes brought

him the welcome intelligence that two French frigates had arrived off the coast to convey him to France. Charles Edward and his friends immediately set out for Boradale, which they did not reach until the 29th, as they could travel only by night. The next day he embarked, with about a hundred of his adherents, to whom he had sent notice of his intended departure, and, after a nine days' voyage, landed near Morlaix, in Brittany.

On Charles Edward's arrival at Fontainbleau, he was received with great cordiality by the King of France, who made him a present of eight hundred thousand livres, and assigned him a residence in the palace of St. Germaine. But his importunities and imprudence soon gave such offence to the court of Versailles, that, it is said, he was confined for some time at the castle of Vincennes; and, on the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he was compelled to quit France. He then joined his father in Italy.

According to some accounts, he ventured to visit England so early as 1747; but the fact is doubtful. It is quite clear, however, that he appeared in London at the latter end of 1750. Dr. King, of Oxford, who was in the interest of the Stuarts, being in the metropolis during the month of September in that year, was sent for by Lady Primrose, who introduced him to the young Chevalier in her dressing-room. His friends abroad had, it appears, formed a scheme, which Charles Edward soon found to be impracticable, and he, consequently, remained in London only five days. Dr. King states that he never heard the young Chevalier express any generous sentiments, or speak with sorrow of those who had perished in his cause. The doctor adds some other interesting particulars relative to the subject of our notice, of which the following is an abridgment. The prince was indifferent as to religion, being a catholic with the catholics; and, in externals at least, so much a protestant, when among protestants, as to carry an English common prayer-book in his pocket. He lost many of his adherents by retaining, in spite of their representations, a Scotch mistress, of the name of Walkenshaw; who, as her sister happened to be in the service of the reigning family, was supposed to be employed as a spy by the British court, to betray his secret schemes and correspondence, with which it was known he had the folly to entrust her. He peremptorily refused to part with her even for a limited period. "I have no particular regard," said he, "for the female in question; but I will not submit to receive directions for my private conduct from any one."

Disgusted by his refusal to comply with their reasonable wishes on this subject, his adherents ceased to trouble themselves about him, and gradually became reconciled to the existing government. It appears, however, that he opened a correspondence with some of them in 1755, when, in consequence of some disputes between the two courts, France seems to have meditated an invasion of England; and Charles, it is said, even proceeded to Nanci, for the purpose of holding a conference with Count Lally on the subject; but the existing differences being soon accommodated, the design of invasion was abandoned, and Charles Edward returned to Rome.

He visited England at least once after this period. Earl Marischal told David Hume, that the prince actually witnessed the coronation of George the Third; and a gentleman, to whom his person was known, is said to have thus addressed him, on that occasion, in Westminster-hall:—"Your royal highness is the last of all mortals whom I expected to have seen on this occasion." "It was curiosity," replied Charles, "that brought me here; but I assure you, that the person who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence is the man I envy the least."

On the death of his father he assumed the title of king; but he failed to procure that recognition from the papal and catholic courts with which the deceased prince had been honoured. The French and Spanish governments, however, were anxious, for political purposes, that his race should not become extinct. They accordingly tempted him, by the offer of a large pension, to marry the young Princess Louisa Maximiliana, of Stolberg Gœdern, (born at Mons, in 1752,) who had previously been a canoness. About this period he

resumed the title of Count of Albany and went to reside at Florence.

His wife, by whom he had no children, according to Dutens, whose narrative we shall abridge, soon became disgusted with his conduct. He often beat her; and at length, driven to extremities by many revolting scenes, she determined to free herself from his tyranny. But to escape was difficult, for he rarely permitted her to quit his presence, and when compelled to lose sight of her, he invariably locked her up. A scheme for procuring her freedom, was, however, eventually devised by Alfieri, the poet, who had long been attached to her, which was executed by two of her friends, the Signor Orlandini and his wife. The latter, who, as well as her husband and Alfieri, were intimate with Charles Edward, persuaded him one morning to take her and the princess to see the works of the nuns in a neighbouring convent. Orlandini met them, apparently by accident, and escorted them up a flight of steps to the entrance door, which, by a preconcerted arrangement, they were permitted immediately to enter. Orlandini then returned to meet Charles Edward, who came panting up the steps after his wife. "These nuns," said the signor, "are very unmannerly: they shut the door in my face, and would not let me enter with the ladies." "Oh! I will soon make them open it," replied the prince. But he was mistaken. On reaching the door, he knocked for a long time without effect. At length the abbess came to the grate, and told him that his wife had chosen that place for her asylum, and could not be disturbed. His rage at this intimation was boundless: but his clamours were of no avail, and he was soon compelled to withdraw. Such is, in substance, the statement of Dutens.

The princess afterwards sought an asylum in the house of her brother-in-law, Cardinal York, at Rome, where she resided for some time under the protection of the pope. Alfieri followed her, and contrived to obtain the cardinal's permission to visit her whenever he pleased: which he subsequently did, notwithstanding the frequent remonstrances forwarded to the cardinal by his brother on the subject. Charles Edward now became addicted to excessive drinking; and suffered himself gradually to fall into the lowest state of gross sensuality. His death took place at Rome, on the 31st of January, 1788, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

To the Duchess of Albany, his natural daughter by some Scotch lady, (probably the female named Walkenshaw, to whom allusion has already been made,) Charles bequeathed all his property in the French funds, which is said to have been considerable. His widow left Rome soon after his death, and proceeded to Paris, accompanied by Alfieri; who, it is said, eventually became her husband. Many years after his death, she is stated to have secretly married an historical painter, named Fabre: but the fact is doubtful. Fabre was, however, constituted her general legatee, and in that capacity entered into possession of her effects, when she died. Her decease occurred on the 29th of January, 1824.

In the early part of his manhood, Charles Edward displayed a lofty spirit of enterprise, combined with a considerable share of talent, courage, and perseverance. Few men have passed through greater perils; to avoid them as he did, he must have been possessed of an unusual degree of coolness, energy, and skill. Although affable in manners, in disposition he was arbitrary. Evidently tainted with some of the leaven of his race, the misfortunes of his friends did not excite his pity, nor their devotion his gratitude. In exile, he was upon some occasions haughty; while a proscribed wanderer in the dominions of his ancestors, self-willed; and had it been his fortune to have become a monarch, he would, in all probability, have evinced an inclination to be despotic. In religion he was rather a libertine than a bigot; in morals lax and unprincipled as any of his royal cotemporaries. Considering his disappointments, his age, and his troubles, the vices of his declining years have been dwelt upon, perhaps, with uncharitable severity. When enfeebled by years, depressed by calamity, and irritated by unsuccessful political intrigues,—with his constitution impaired, his temper destroyed, and his intellect perhaps deteriorated, by what he had undergone, the allurement of a pension, tempted him, in his poverty, to take a wife above thirty years younger than himself. This apparently gay and

giddy young woman, doubtless, exasperated his temper and increased his misery. If he beat her, as Dutens asserts, it is impossible to excuse him; but that she deserved to be locked up, appears tolerably clear from her wild and indecorous deportment. It is possible that Charles Edward loved her: it is more than probable, that, suspecting the intentions of Alfieri, he was jealous of his honour, and determined to afford the princess no opportunity to disgrace him. Deprived of his wife, as he eventually was, by her admirer and his accomplices, and thwarted by his only brother, who suffered the poet to have free intercourse with the princess while under his roof, his weakness, in seeking solace from the bottle, although deplorable, is far from surprising. The latter years of his life certainly displayed a violent contrast to the early and brilliant part of his career; but, on the whole, he appears to have tottered to his grave, as much deserving of pity as contempt.

HENRY STUART, CARDINAL YORK.

THE Pretender's second son, Henry Benedict Maria Clement, last (in the direct line) of the house of Stuart, was born on the 26th of March, 1725, at Rome, where he resided during nearly the whole of his protracted life. In the memorable year, 1745, he went to France, for the purpose of joining some troops which had been assembled at Dunkirk, with a view to support his brother's operations in this country; but on receiving intelligence of the decisive battle of Culloden, he returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother, and the friends of their family, he took holy orders. In 1747, he was made a cardinal, by Benedict the Fourteenth, and afterwards became Bishop of Frascati, and chancellor of the church of St. Peter. On his elevation to the purple, he assumed the name of Cardinal York, and, from that period, devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his sacred office. At his brother's decease, he caused medals to be struck, bearing his own portrait, with the inscription, "Henricus nonus Angliæ Rex," on the obverse; and a city, with the words, "Gratiâ Dei, sed non voluntate hominum," on the reverse.

The cardinal had two rich livings in France, and a considerable pension from the court of Spain, all which he lost in the troubles consequent on the French revolution. In 1796, in order to assist Pius the Sixth in making up the sum levied on him by Buonaparte, the cardinal disposed of a matchless ruby, which was valued at £50,000, and the rest of his family jewels. He thus deprived himself of the means of independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress on the expulsion of Pius from Rome. He continued, however, to reside at his villa, near that city, till 1798, when the French forced him to abandon the remnant of his property, plundering his valuable collection of antiquities, manuscripts, &c., to enrich the libraries and museums of Paris; and he arrived at Venice, in the winter of that year, both infirm and destitute. His friends, soon afterwards, it is said, caused a statement of his pitiable case to be laid before George the Third, who liberally granted the amiable but unfortunate cardinal a pension of £4,000 per annum.

It appears that he had some legal, though antiquated, pecuniary claims on this country: a jointure of £50,000 had been settled, by act of parliament, on Mary of Este, when that princess was united to his grandfather; and, during the negotiations at Ryswick, it was strongly contended by the French diplomatists, on her behalf, that James the Second, having been deprived, by the British legislature, of all his rights as a monarch, was, therefore, dead in law; and that she had consequently become as much entitled to her dowry, as if he had naturally ceased to exist. The English negotiators considered this a point too delicate for their settlement, and referred it to the personal consideration of William the Third. Marshal Boufflers, accordingly, had an interview with that monarch on the subject.

William did not deny the justice of the claim; but on the marshal's expressing a wish that the concession of the jointure might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the treaty, the king said, "What, marshal, will not my word satisfy you!" Boufflers could only bow to this appeal, and departed in the persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security.

On the first demand of payment, however, William insisted that the concession had been conditional; but, although Boufflers positively denied that such was the fact, no further application appears to have been made for the money until 1786, when the young Pretender empowered his natural daughter to take measures for its recovery, and Louis the Sixteenth was solicited to urge the liquidation of the claim, through his ambassador at London, but in vain; "C'est une famille malheureuse," said he, "dont je ne veux plus entendre parler." Some efforts were subsequently made to obtain Pitt's sanction to a memorial on the subject being laid before George the Third; the minister, however, declined to sanction or support it, and the pension to Cardinal York was granted without any reference to his grandmother's undischarged jointure.

In 1801 he returned to Rome, and at the time of his death, which took place in 1807, he was dean of the sacred college, of which he had been one of the most virtuous, liberal, unpresuming, and disinterested members, for upwards of sixty years. He has been slightly reproached for having harboured the wife of his brother, when that princess ran away from her husband, and for having permitted her, while under his roof, in spite of the remonstrances of Charles Edward, to receive visits from her admirer, Alfieri: but it appears probable that he was the dupe of his sister-in-law and the poet, and acted in the affair entirely according to the dictates of his conscience.

WILLIAM GORDON, VISCOUNT KENMURE.

THIS unfortunate nobleman was the representative of one of the most ancient and noble families in Scotland, being descended from the famous Adam de Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill, in 1333. He was born in 1643, married early, had two sons by his lady, and was enjoying all the comforts which easy circumstances, and the warm attachment of relatives, friends, and countrymen could bestow, when his Jacobite connexions tempted him to join the Pretender's adherents, at Moffatt, in Annandale, on the 12th of October, 1715. Patten describes him as having been a grave, full-aged gentleman, of great experience in politics, but of little or none in military affairs. He fell into the hands of the royal troops at Preston, and being hurried to London, was forthwith impeached, and having pleaded guilty, condemned to suffer death. Great exertions were made to obtain his pardon, but in vain; and he was beheaded on Tower hill, February the 24th, 1715-16.

Kenmure displayed great calmness and resolution on the scaffold, to which he was accompanied by his son, a few friends, and two clergymen of the church of England. "I had so little thoughts," said he, "of suffering so soon, that I did not provide myself with a suit of black, that I might have died with more decency; for which I am very sorry." He repented of having pleaded guilty, and prayed audibly for the Pretender, as King James the Third. After placing his head upon the block, he raised it again, gave the executioner some money, and said, "I shall make no sign, but when I lay my head down you may do your work as you shall see good." Having passed a few moments in fervent devotion, he finally prepared for the fatal weapon, and his head was severed from his body at two blows of the axe.

Smollet says that Lord Kenmure was a virtuous nobleman, calm, sensible, and resigned; a devout protestant, and a benevolent man; the shedding of whose blood added no stability to the new government, and exposed it to the imputation of vindictiveness and cruelty.

WILLIAM MURRAY, LORD NAIRN.

THIS favourite of the Jacobite historians was born in 1657. He distinguished himself at an early age, in several naval actions with the Dutch, against whom he served as a volunteer. While yet a minor, he married the heiress of Nairn; and in 1683, when she succeeded to her father's dignities, he assumed the title of Lord Nairn, according to the custom of Scotland.

The Earl of Mar having raised the Pretender's standard, in 1715, Lord Nairn was summoned, as a suspected Jacobite, to appear and surrender himself at Edinburgh, under pain of being declared a traitor. He, however, proceeded at once to arm a number of his followers, at whose head he marched to join the Earl of Mar, in spite of the melancholy forebodings of his wife, to whom, on departing for the field, he said, "I hope shortly to see you a countess."

After having distinguished himself by several acts of gallantry, as a soldier, Lord Nairn, at length, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner. On being impeached, he pleaded guilty, at the urgent entreaty of his friends, who entertained strong hopes of obtaining his pardon. Having received sentence of death, on the 9th of February, 1716, he immediately afterwards, sent a petition for mercy to the king, which, however, was not honoured with the least notice. On the 14th, Lady Nairn, by a stratagem, procured an interview with his majesty, and earnestly implored him to save her husband's life; but the king gave her a rough and positive refusal. At the intercession, however, of some influential English peers, Lord Nairn was respited until the 7th of March, and ultimately obtained his liberty. It is said that he never after ceased to regret what he deemed his disgraceful meanness, in suing for and accepting the clemency of a prince, whom he considered an usurper. He died in 1725.

JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF ORMOND.

JAMES, the son of Thomas, Earl of Ossory, and grandson of James, the twelfth Earl and first Duke of Ormond, was born on the 29th of April, 1665. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his grandfather, in 1688. He was actively concerned in bringing about the revolution; and fought, with great gallantry, at the battle of the Boyne. He subsequently obtained the command of a body of troops, destined to secure the quiet of Dublin; and, during the campaign of 1693, he served, as one of the king's aid-de-camps, at the battle of Landen, where he was severely wounded. He had now become a great favourite with William the Third, whose confidence he continued to enjoy during the remainder of that monarch's life.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he lost none of his influence at court: in 1702, he was appointed, jointly with Admiral Rooke, to the command of the forces, sent out against Cadiz and Vigo. Notwithstanding the reluctance with which the admiral acted in this expedition, and his repeated declarations that it would end disastrously, and although he would not cordially co-operate with the duke, the armament was so decidedly fortunate, that, on its return, the queen, attended by Ormond, as chief staff officer, went in great state to St. Paul's cathedral, to return solemn thanks for the success with which her arms had been crowned; and, on the following day, the duke received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services. He soon afterwards called for a public inquiry into the conduct of Rooke; who, as he

asserted, had obviously endeavoured to render the expedition unsuccessful. In consequence, however, of the admiral's influence, the duke failed to procure the investigation he sought.

By this time he had become the idol of the public, in whose applauses he appeared to take a very undignified delight. He had soon to experience the fickleness of those, to whose approbation he attached so much importance. Being appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1703, and having adopted the views of his predecessor, his measures soon rendered him generally unpopular. The Irish parliament, with which he was on very bad terms, severely annoyed him, by ordering an inspection of the public accounts: "for," says Burnet, "though he was generous, and above all sordid practices himself, yet, being a man of pleasure, he was much in the power of those who acted under him, and whose integrity was not so clear."

In 1705, he is said to have fomented the divisions between the protestants and catholics, and to have rendered himself deservedly obnoxious to both. During the latter part of his vicegerency, which continued until 1711, he appears to have not only favoured the high church party, but to have laid himself open to a suspicion of encouraging the adherents of James Frederick. It is, however, altogether uncertain whether, at this period, he had so far abandoned his Whig principles, as to be zealously inclined towards the exiled prince, or aimed at acquiring increase of favour with the queen, by affording some countenance towards the avowed friends of her brother, whose pretensions to succeed her, she was apparently disposed to support.

At the termination of his vicegerency, in which, notwithstanding the general obnoxious character of his measures, he had displayed some redeeming good qualities, that rendered him occasionally, or rather, locally popular, he joined in the parliamentary clamour against the conduct of the Duke of Marlborough; who, he declared, had evidently prolonged the war, to gratify his own sordid inclinations. Ormond was soon afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in Great Britain; and, in April, 1712, he was sent out to succeed the hero of Blenheim, as captain-general of the army in Flanders.

Although he had received positive orders from the queen not to hazard a battle, he assured the Dutch authorities, that it was his intention to prosecute the war with all the vigour in his power; but, on a favourable opportunity to attack the enemy occurring, he not only refused to march towards them, but declared that he would abandon the allies, unless they consented to a cessation of arms. This unexpected and hypocritical conduct while it greatly incensed the confederates, proved highly agreeable to Queen Anne; by whom, on his return to England, the duke was received in a very flattering manner.

He continued to be a great favourite with the multitude, and, about this period, increased the sphere of his popularity, by zealously encouraging literature and the arts. In June, 1713, he was appointed governor of Dover castle, and warden of the cinque ports; and, in addition to these valuable sinecures, he obtained a grant of £5000 per annum, for fifteen years, out of the Irish revenue.

The more auspicious part of the duke's career, terminated on the death of Queen Anne. The new monarch refused to admit him to the privy chamber, and dismissed him from his post as captain-general of the forces; but a pitiful attempt was subsequently made, to allay his resentment, by appointing him a member of the Irish privy council, and giving him an invitation to make his appearance at court. He was still the darling of the mob. On his birth-day, in 1715, the streets of the metropolis were thronged by large bodies of his admirers, who severely assaulted all such as refused to join in their shouts of "Ormond for ever!" On the 28th of May, in the same year, riots of a more alarming character took place; the populace, on this occasion, mixing religion with politics, vociferated "High church and Ormond!" It was supposed that these disorderly acts were secretly encouraged by the duke; threats of an impeachment were, consequently, held out to him by ministers: but, blind to the probable consequences of his folly,

he continued to render himself offensive to government, until, at length, the menaces which he had despised, were actually carried into effect.

The turbulence of his spirit, and his greediness for applause, led him to commit a number of absurdities, for which, the moderate portion of his friends in vain endeavoured to excuse him. He displayed considerable pleasure in hearing his name shouted by the mob: he became generous to profusion, in order to keep up his popularity among the lower classes; he held levees on stated days, at which he received his more distinguished partisans, with princely ostentation; and attempted to justify his conduct, in a pamphlet which was remarkable at once for the boldness of its sentiments, and the pomposity of its language. About the middle of June, the following advertisement was artfully published, and without the least foundation, as it is suspected, for the purpose of exciting the feelings of the populace in his favour:—"On Tuesday, the 7th instant, her grace, the Duchess of Ormond, on her return from Richmond, was stopped, in her coach, by three persons in disguise, well-armed and mounted, who asked if the duke was in the coach, and seemed to have a design on his life; and it has been observed, that many armed persons lurk about in the Richmond road, both day and night, no doubt with a view to assassinate him."

On the 21st of June, after a debate of nine hours' duration, in which several of his friends spoke warmly in his favour, he was impeached by a majority of forty-seven. He might still have been treated with more lenity, perhaps, than he merited, had his conduct become moderate; but he thought proper to persevere in his obnoxious course, and even after arrangements had been made for his obtaining a private interview with the king, from whom he had good reason to expect a kind reception, he abruptly quitted the kingdom, and entered into the service of the Pretender.

On the 5th of August, articles of impeachment were exhibited against him, for having treacherously neglected to fight the enemies of England, while he was captain-general of the forces in Flanders, &c. Being subsequently attainted of high treason, his name was erased from the list of peers, an inventory was taken of his personal estate, and his achievement, as a knight of the Garter, was removed from St. George's chapel, at Windsor. On the 12th of November, in the same year, the Irish parliament not only attainted him, but offered a reward of £10,000 for his head.

It appears that he felt desirous of personally engaging in the rebellion of 1715: having actually embarked for England, on receiving intelligence of the insurrection, and hovered, for several days, about the coast; but without being able to effect a landing. In 1716-17, he made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the King of Sweden, who had affected great consideration for the Pretender, to invade England with an army of Swedes. In 1718-19, the Spanish government determined on making an attempt to place James Frederick on the British throne: an armament, consisting of ten sail of the line, and numerous transports, with six thousand regular troops, and twelve thousand stand of arms for the Pretender's English and Scotch adherents, was accordingly fitted out at Cadiz, and placed under the Duke of Ormond's command. Rumours of the intended invasion having reached this country, the house of commons addressed the king to offer a reward of £5,000 for the duke's apprehension. The Jacobites eagerly prepared for his landing; and great alarm appears to have prevailed among the more loyal classes of his majesty's subjects. But the expedition, which had occasioned such sanguine hopes on the one hand, and such contemptible fears on the other, was altogether unsuccessful. Many of the transports drifted ashore, and went to pieces; most of the troops were rendered unserviceable; and the duke, after having narrowly escaped shipwreck, was compelled to return to Cadiz, without having seen an enemy, but utterly discomfited by the elements.

In 1722, a Jacobite, named Layer, was executed for having, partly, it is said, at the instigation of Ormond, attempted to enlist a body of recruits for the service of the Pretender, in Essex.

In 1726, the duke appears to have made some fruitless efforts to engage the Spanish government in a new project for the invasion of this country. From this period, he gradually dwindled in importance, and spent the remainder of his life, chiefly at Avignon, in melancholy indolence; wholly subsisting on a pension, from Spain, of 2,000 pistoles per annum. His death took place on the 16th of November, in the memorable year 1745.

The duke married at rather an early period of his public career: but he left no children by his wife, for whom, although they lived upon tolerable terms, he appears to have entertained but very little affection. He was principally indebted for that importance, which he so long enjoyed, to his rank and connexions. His abilities were good, but not splendid; his morals in private life, and his principles as a public character, were equally lax; his judgment was evidently weak, and his vanity contemptible. He was neither "great in his glory, nor grand in his fall." He has been praised for his fidelity to the Pretender; but it does not appear that he ever received any temptation to be treacherous to James Frederick, or that he could have bettered himself by abandoning the Jacobite cause.

SIMON FRASER, LORD LOVAT.

SIMON, the eldest son of Thomas Fraser, of Beaufort, was born in 1668. While yet a mere boy, he acquired a disgraceful notoriety by his vices; and became, in his manhood, one of the most dissolute and daring ruffians of the age in which he lived. His relative, Hugh, the tenth Lord Lovat, dying without male issue, in 1692, Simon, who then held a commission in Lord Tullibardine's regiment, immediately entered into a contest for the succession, with Amelia, the deceased nobleman's eldest daughter. In order to devote himself wholly to the prosecution of his claim, he resigned his military appointment; but feeling impatient at the tardy progress of the legal measures which he had instituted, and fearing that they might not be ultimately successful, he determined on achieving his object, by a compulsory marriage with his rival claimant. Having waylaid Lord Saltoun and his son, the latter of whom was about to be united to the heiress of Lovat, he erected a gibbet, and induced them, by threats of instant death, in case of their refusal, solemnly to renounce the intended alliance. He next endeavoured to obtain possession of Lady Amelia; but being foiled in the attempt, he seized the Dowager Lady Lovat in her own house, and, against her will, caused a priest to read the marriage ceremony between them in her presence. He then cut open her stays with his dirk; his confederates tore off her clothes; and, with their assistance, he forced her to his bed.

Fearing that the consequences of this daring outrage might be fatal to himself, its abandoned and execrable perpetrator thought proper to quit the country. While abroad, proceedings were instituted against him, not only for rape, but for treason, in having violated the laws at the head of an armed retinue; and he was outlawed for not appearing. King William pardoned him for the treason, but his conviction for rape still remaining in force, he could not with safety return to Scotland. He therefore continued to reside for some time on the continent; but having at length ingratiated himself with the Pretender, and prevailed on Louis the Fourteenth to advance him some money, for the avowed purpose of raising a Jacobite force in the Highlands, he ventured to revisit his native country. On his way thither, he had an interview, in London, with some of the English ministers, and being consequently suspected of treachery, the French government, on his return to France, immured him in the Bastile. In order to obtain favour with the Pretender, he had previously become a Roman catholic; and after

having remained for some time in confinement, he at length succeeded in procuring his liberty, by taking holy orders.

Entering into a seminary of jesuits, he secured the confidence of those about him, by that hypocritical demeanour of which he was so consummate a master, and officiated in his clerical capacity at Saint Omer, until 1715; when he suddenly re-appeared in Scotland, as a furious partisan of the house of Hanover. For his services in securing Inverness from the rebels, he was rewarded with the command of a Highland company, the title of Lovat, and, as it was generally believed, with a large gratuity in cash.

The unhappy Dowager Lady Lovat, having died some time previously to 1718, in that year he married a lady, by whom he had several children; and it was hoped that his conduct would have been ameliorated. But his disposition was so utterly depraved, that he continued to indulge in the lowest and most revolting propensities; and for some years before the insurrection of 1745, he had not only intrigued with the exiled family, but had become the general go-between of the various Jacobite parties in the Highlands.

It is related of him, that having heard a gentleman divulge a scheme for the prevention of any future rebellion, by transporting the discontented to America, he procured a written statement of the proposition, which he forthwith translated into Gaelic, disseminated it amongst the Highlanders, and by assuring them that the Duke of Cumberland was speedily coming to carry it into execution, produced a feeling of exasperation among the clans, which proved highly favourable to the project of Charles Edward, in 1745.

His conduct had for some time past been so suspicious, that when the young Pretender raised his standard in Scotland, Lord Lovat was placed under restraint; but he contrived to dissemble his real intentions so effectually, that he was soon set at liberty. The first use which he made of his freedom, was to join the rebel standard, with his eldest son, and such of his retainers as he could induce to follow him to the field. Nothwithstanding his notorious villany, he was received with open arms by Charles Edward, and admitted into the most secret counsels of the Jacobite chiefs. His great age and infirmities prevented him from taking any active part in the campaign; but he exercised an important influence on the movements of the insurgents, whose leaders paid considerable deference to his opinions.

Soon after the decisive battle of Culloden, he began to feel the effects of his treachery and ingratitude to the house of Hanover: his castle was destroyed, his cattle were driven away, his lands ravaged, and he found himself not only reduced from affluence to comparative poverty, but compelled to exert the whole of his great ingenuity to avoid a capture, which he knew would, in all probability, lead to his execution.

An apparently favourable opportunity at length occurring for his escape to France, he endeavoured to make his way to the coast, with two aid-de-camps and about sixty of his clan; but a detachment of the Duke of Cumberland's dragoons surprised and captured him. As he could neither walk, nor ride on horseback, the commanding officer of the royal troops was compelled to carry him to head quarters in a sort of litter resembling a cage. On the 15th of August, 1746, he arrived at the Tower in an open landau, drawn by six horses; and, although he had previously displayed extraordinary indifference, it is said, that, when he came in sight of the platforms which had been erected for the accommodation of those who were desirous of witnessing the approaching execution of Balmerino and Kilmarnoch, he lifted up his hands and exclaimed, "A few days, and it will be my unhappy fate!"

During his trial he evinced the most consummate skill and assurance; but, in spite of all his subterfuges and protestations of innocence, he was found guilty; and, notwithstanding the exertions of his friends, who endeavoured to procure a remission of his sentence, on account of his great age, and the services which he had previously rendered the house of Hanover, he was executed on the 9th of April, 1746.

His conduct, during his last hours, was so remarkably calm, firm, resigned, and decorous, that it may truly

be said of him, "nothing, in his life, became him like the leaving of it." He supped heartily on the night preceding his execution, and dressed himself for the scaffold with peculiar care; observing that the event of the day would be delightful to him. He took his breakfast with apparent nonchalance and appetite, and conversed, during the repast, with the lieutenant of the Tower and some of his own friends, in the most easy and unembarrassed manner imaginable. With some reluctance, and in order, as he said, not to appear singular, he admitted a priest to his presence, from whom, it is stated, that he received absolution. At the house to which he was conducted from the Tower, previously to ascending the scaffold, he ate a morsel of bread and drank some wine; in helping himself to which, the remarkable steadiness of his hand attracted particular notice. He ascertained the sharpness of the axe by passing his finger across its edge, jested with the executioner on his occupation, and died, says Smollett, like an old Roman, exclaiming, "Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori!" He was decapitated at a single blow, and his remains were deposited in St. Peter's church, in the Tower.

Many atrocious ruffians have displayed as much nerve under the gallows as Lovat exhibited at the block; but among those who have equalled him in this respect, few have exceeded him in low cunning and brutality. Basely sordid in his motives, he was alike devoid of humanity, patriotism, gratitude, and common honesty. That he possessed extraordinary talents is indisputable; that he grossly abused them scarcely admits of a question; and, finally, that he was one of the most unprincipled, treacherous, and detestable characters of his day, it is almost impossible to doubt.

GEORGE KEITH, EARL MARISCHAL.

THIS nobleman, the precise date of whose birth appears to be uncertain, was thus described by Mackay, who wrote in 1713:—"Earl Marischal is representative of the ancient and noble family of Keith, and hereditary great marshal of the kingdom; he always opposed the measures of King William's reign, but waited on the queen, on her accession to the throne, and acknowledged her government. He is very wild, inconstant, and passionate; does every thing by starts; hath abundance of flashy wit; and by reason of his quality, hath good interest in the country. All courts endeavour to have him on their side, for he gives himself liberty of talking, when he is not pleased with the government. He is a thorough libertine, yet sets up mightily for episcopacy; a hard drinker; a thin body; a middle stature; ambitious of popularity; and is forty-five years old."

He refused to take the oaths of allegiance on the accession of George the First; and treated a citation, which, on account of his avowed principles, had been served upon him to appear and surrender himself at Edinburgh, with indignant contempt. Soon afterwards, he set out with a number of followers to join the Earl of Mar, in whose army he highly distinguished himself for talent and intrepidity. When James Frederick landed, the Earl Marischal was among the first of those who met him at Fetterosse; and on the prince's departure from Scotland, he was appointed to the command of a thousand horse which were destined to cover the retreat of the main body of the insurgents from Aberdeen. While thus employed, his skill and bravery were equally conspicuous. He abandoned his arms only when any further effort against the royal forces would have been impotent and absurd, and soon afterwards succeeded in making his escape to the continent.

Meantime, being attainted as a traitor, his estates and honours became forfeited, and he sought to procure that distinction abroad, which he could no longer hope to obtain in his native land.

He resided successively at the courts of France, Spain, Rome, and, eventually, at that of Prussia; whence he was despatched, in 1750, as ambassador extraordinary to the French king. His diplomatic services on this occasion were rewarded with the insignia of the black eagle. In 1750, he was appointed governor of Neufchatel; and, having procured his pardon from George the Second, he came over to England, in that year, for the purpose of taking possession of his Kintore estate. After residing for a few months only in this country, he returned to the continent, and died at Berlin towards the close of the year 1751. The celebrated Marshal Keith who, while yet a minor, distinguished himself for his bravery in the ranks of the insurgent army, at Sheriff-muir, was a younger brother of this nobleman.

JOHN ERSKINE, EARL OF MAR.

JOHN EKSKINE, the eleventh Earl of Mar, was born in 1671, and after having received the rudiments of education in Scotland, passed some time at the university of Oxford; where, however, he did not remain long enough to obtain a degree. Previously to attaining his majority, he made an extensive tour on the continent, during which he is supposed to have formed an intimacy with the Pretender that ultimately led to his ruin and exile. Having received intelligence of his father's death, while at Genoa, towards the close of 1691, he forthwith returned to Scotland, where he soon acquired great popularity. To the usual influence attendant upon high birth and large possessions, he added that of great abilities, combined with extensive acquirements, amenity of manners, and a most daring spirit. The eloquence with which he supported his patriotic professions in the Scottish house of lords, rendered him the darling of the people, while the zeal which he affected, but, perhaps, did not feel, for the government, procured him the high consideration of Queen Anne.

In September, 1705, he became one of the secretaries of state. During the debates which subsequently took place on the union act, his conduct was so wavering, that although, perhaps, he avoided giving serious offence to any party, he satisfied none. He rendered himself conspicuous at the trial of Sacheverel, evidently leaning, on that occasion, towards the high church politicians, by whose intrigues the nation was then considerably agitated. In 1711, he entered into a warm competition with the Duke of Hamilton for the Scotch secretaryship; which it was deemed prudent by government entirely to abolish, rather than offend either of the claimants, by conferring it on his rival; or, rather than incense both, by giving it to a third person. In June, 1713, he opposed the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, and became so troublesome in other respects to his official superiors, that, with a view to appease him, they nominated him third secretary for Scotland, in the following August.

On the accession of George the First, who appears to have considered him a secret partisan of the exiled Stuarts, the earl was dismissed from his English secretaryship. He had evidently foreseen his approaching disgrace, and had endeavoured to avert it, by sending a congratulatory letter to the king, on his majesty's arrival, wherein he expressed a hope that the new sovereign would not believe any malicious representations to his discredit. "My family," continued the earl, "has had the honour, for many years, of being faithful and devoted servants to the crown; a predecessor of mine was honoured with the care of your majesty's grandmother, when young; and I have letters under her hand, owning her gratitude to my house. I was always honoured by the late queen's favour, and since your happy accession, I trust I have not been wanting in my duty. You shall ever find in me as faithful a subject as ever any king had," &c. &c.

Soon after his dismissal, the earl, disgusted with the new government, rashly attempted to effect the restoration of James Frederick. On the 8th of August, 1715, he embarked in a collier, at Gravesend, with two servants and a few friends, for Newcastle; whence they proceeded, in a small vessel, to Elie, in Fife. On the 16th, having assembled a small party of the disaffected, he set up the Pretender's standard at Kirk Michael, and caused him to be proclaimed King of Great Britain, by the title of James the Third. A few days afterwards, he proceeded with his party, which only consisted of sixty men, to Logarth, where the country people joined him in considerable numbers. From Logarth, he marched to Dunkeld, and thence led his followers, who now amounted to nearly two thousand, towards Perth, which had previously been secured for him by Hay, a brother of the Earl of Kinnoul. At Perth, he was joined by five hundred of the Mackintoshes, all of whom were well-armed and disciplined; and during his stay there, succeeded in procuring arms for his other followers, partly at the public depôts and in private houses, but principally by the capture of a vessel laden with warlike stores, which had been shipped for the Earl of Sunderland's tenants in the north, who were, by this time, making preparations to act against the insurgent forces.

The earl soon found himself at the head of four thousand men; and their numbers were so magnified by report, that the loyal part of the nation was thrown into a state of extraordinary alarm. On the 6th of September, he set up his standard at Brae Mar, and again proclaimed the Pretender as king. James Murray soon afterwards joined him, with several French officers who had been sent over to discipline the insurgents. At this period, in consequence of the death of Louis the Fourteenth, who had been long esteemed the Pretender's best friend, a question arose, among the rebel chiefs, as to the expediency of abandoning their enterprise; but the earl successfully opposed the proposition. He now assumed the title of lieutenant-general of James the Third's forces; issued a manifesto, setting forth the grievances of the nation, which he called upon his fellow-subjects to redress, by restoring the direct heir of their ancient monarchs to the throne, and sent messengers to France for the purpose of hastening the promised arrival of James Frederick in Scotland.

Early in September, an abortive endeavour was made by the rebels to surprise the garrison of Inverlochy; and, on the 8th of the same month, Lord Drummond, with ninety picked followers, all of whom were gentlemen, attempted to seize the castle of Edinburgh, by stratagem. They had previously corrupted a few soldiers of the garrison, by whose assistance they were to have scaled the walls; but their ladders being too short for the purpose, an alarm was raised before they could remedy the blunder, and the enterprise consequently failed. Notwithstanding these disappointments, and although the Jacobite cause had received a severe blow, by the discovery, and consequent failure, of an extensive plot in England, for placing James Frederick on the throne, the Earl of Mar still remained in Fife, where his followers committed such outrages, that the country people avoided them as much as if they had been beasts of prey. At Lesley, a troop of the insurgents, under pretext of searching for arms, forced the church doors, rushed into the burial place of the noble family of Rothes, and broke open the coffins in a most brutal and revolting manner. With supporters of such a character, the earl could not rationally expect that his enterprise would be successful; yet he either felt, or affected, a full confidence as to its results. In a letter to the Earl of Breadalbane, dated soon after Forster had set up the Pretender's standard in Northumberland, he says, "You ask for news, and I have some very agreeable. Yesterday the king was proclaimed at Haddington, and all goes on very promisingly. Forster has sent me some intercepted letters; one from Prince Hopeful (the Prince of Wales) to Argyle; it betrays much alarm, and all England seems in commotion. Forster thinks he shall be joined by thousands, and I consider our affairs here very prosperous!"

At the latter end of October, he sent a commission to Forster, whom he

thereby empowered to act as general of the English insurgents, the extent of whose assistance he appears to have considerably over-rated. Early in November, having been joined by the northern clans, he determined to pass the Forth, and march into England; where he expected that his appearance would encourage numbers of Jacobites openly to declare themselves in favour of James Frederick.

The Duke of Argyle, at the head of the royal forces, after suffering him to pass the Forth unmolested, determined to engage the earl near Sheriff-muir. During the whole of the 12th, the two armies were in sight of each other; and early the next morning, they prepared for a battle. The duke drew up his troops, which consisted of twelve hundred horse, and two thousand three hundred foot, on the heights, about a mile and a half to the left of Dumblaine. The earl's forces amounted to about nine thousand men; not above two thousand five hundred of whom were, however, properly armed or disciplined; the remainder being a disorderly gang, having no weapons but pikes, or poles, with knives, or long nails, fastened to their tops. With more military skill than he could have been expected to display, the earl determined on taking advantage of his superior numbers, by extending his lines, and attacking the enemy in flank. On the right of the royal army was a boggy morass, called Sheriff-muir, which the duke deeming impassable, had taken no precautions to defend; but a slight frost had hardened it sufficiently to allow a number of the insurgents to pass, and the duke found himself unexpectedly in danger of being surrounded. A judicious change in his position, however, enabled him to defeat the evident object of the rebels, whose manœuvre does not appear to have been materially, if at all, disadvantageous to the royalists. Clanronald, one of the chieftains, being killed while bravely advancing at the head of a body of Highlanders, Glengary, another of the rebel leaders, starting from the line, waved his bonnet, and so animated his followers, by repeatedly shouting "Revenge!" that they followed him close up to the royal troops, whose bayonets they pushed aside with their targets, and then fell upon their adversaries, sword in hand, with such terrific vigour, that the foot fell back upon the horse, and the whole of the left wing was completely defeated. But, on the right, where Argyle commanded in person, the insurgents suffered a defeat, and were pursued, by the dragoons, for above two miles from the field of battle. They rallied, however, no less than ten times during their retreat; and the whole line of the royal troops might have been eventually discomfited, had the reserve, under Hamilton, been brought up, pursuant to the Earl of Mar's directions, to support the left wing of the insurgents; but either through treachery, or mistake, the person whom he despatched to Hamilton delivered his message in such a manner, that Hamilton, conceiving the rebels were totally beaten, immediately retreated with all the speed in his power.

Each party claimed a victory, but it was decidedly a drawn battle; the consequences of which were, however, fatal to the insurgents, whose losses it was impossible to supply; while their opponents, on the contrary, daily received fresh reinforcements. Inverness, which had been the rallying point of the rebels, was soon afterwards occupied by the king's forces; and when the Pretender at length arrived at Peterhead, his adherents had abandoned all hopes of a successful termination to their enterprise. After passing a few weeks in idle pomp among his friends, they determined on dispersing their followers; and the earl, as he himself asserts, much against his inclination, accompanied James Frederick to the continent, where he passed the remainder of his days.

In 1716, he was attainted of high treason, and his estates and honours were consequently forfeited. The earl was twice married: first, in 1693, to a near relation of the Buchan family; and secondly, in 1711, to Lady Francis Pierpoint, (sister to the celebrated Lady M. W. Montague,) by both of whom he had children. His death took place at Aix-la-chapelle, in 1732.

In person he is said to have been tall, athletic, and active. By habitually stooping, he became round-shouldered. His countenance, on ordinary occasions, was by no means remarkable;

but when he was excited, it is described as having been indicative of energy, cunning, and suspicion. His ruin should, perhaps, be attributed to the marked coolness with which he was treated by George the First, rather than devotedness to the Stuarts; to whom he does not appear to have exhibited any strong attachment, until he had lost all hope of obtaining that political eminence to which he aspired, under the new monarch. Some of his Highland confederates in the rebellion were martyrs to their loyalty for the exiled descendant of the ancient kings of Scotland: had the Earl of Mar been taken, and executed for high treason, he would have been the victim of self-interest and disappointed ambition. His talents were above mediocrity, his disposition evidently turbulent, and his spirit recklessly daring.

ROBERT DALZIEL, EARL OF CARNWATH.

ROBERT, the sixth Earl of Carnwath, was born in 1673. He passed some time at the university of Cambridge; married young; and had a large family, to whom he appears to have been most tenderly attached. Patten says of him, that he was singularly good in his temper, of an agreeable affability, and a handsome delivery in his discourse. Although a sincere protestant, he was an advocate for the Jacobitical principles of hereditary right, passive obedience, and non-resistance, which had been instilled into his mind at an early period of life; and when the Pretender's standard was set up, in 1715, he joined the rebel forces, with so large a body of followers, that he was appointed to the command of what was ambitiously termed the fourth troop of James Frederick's army.

Having surrendered at Preston, with his associates, he was immediately conveyed to London, and soon afterwards pleaded guilty to an impeachment for high treason. On being brought up to receive sentence of death, he delivered a brief and humble speech, in which he besought the two houses of parliament to intercede for his life, and protested that if the king should think him a fit object for the royal clemency, the rest of his days should be spent in convincing the world of his penitence and gratitude. It was generally supposed that he would have been executed; but, after receiving numerous respites, he was discharged by the act of grace, in 1717. His estates and title were, however forfeited; and he lingered out the remainder of his life, shunned by his friends, and despised by his enemies. His death occurred some time in the year 1726.

THOMAS FORSTER.

THIS gentleman was born in Northumberland, about 1675. For the first thirty years of his life, he was scarcely known beyond the precincts of his paternal estate. At length, he began to take a moderate share in politics; and, in 1710, became one of the representatives of his native county. He was now rapidly drawn into the vortex of party, and adopted opinions which eventually led to his ruin. The partisans of James Frederick succeeded in rendering him so staunch an adherent of the exiled prince, that, notwithstanding he was a most zealous protestant, his house became a rendezvous for all the disaffected papists and non-jurors of Northumberland. He soon found himself involved in machinations, the full extent and danger of which he had not foreseen; but it was too late to extricate himself from his associates, whose views he therefore continued to support with increased energy, as his safety appeared to depend upon their success.

Northumberland, late in the summer

of 1715, exhibited such decided symptoms of an approaching insurrection, that government, as a precautionary measure, issued warrants against a number of the Jacobites in that county. Having received intelligence that means had been taken for his immediate apprehension, Forster quitted his house, and proceeded in disguise to the residence of a Mr. Fenwick, at Bywell; whence, after having narrowly escaped capture, he hastened to a place of comparative safety, and called a meeting of the neighbouring Jacobites to consult on the means to be adopted for their general benefit. An insurrection was immediately agreed upon; and, accordingly, on the 6th of October, Forster, with about twenty other gentlemen, assembled in arms on a hill, called the Waterfalls, near Greenrigg. They were soon joined by the Earl of Derwentwater, his brother, and their attendants; and the next day they marched to Warkworth, where Forster, disguising himself as a herald, proclaimed the Pretender as James the Third. On the 10th, they proceeded to Morpeth, and the prince was again proclaimed by Buxton, a clergyman attached to the insurgent party. Their number was, by this time, increased to three hundred; and it would have been much larger, had not Forster declined to accept the services of such as were not well armed and mounted.

His next movement was towards Newcastle, where he expected to find muskets and ammunition for the common people who were desirous of joining his standard; but, on his arrival, finding, contrary to his expectation, the gates closed against him, he marched to Hexham. At this place he was met by several of the prince's Scotch partisans. On the 19th, Kenmure, Nithisdale, and some other noblemen, joined him, with their attendants, to the number of three hundred, at Rothbury. On the 22nd, he received a large reinforcement of Highlanders at Kelso, where he continued, without any apparent motive, until the 27th. He had previously received a commission from the Earl of Mar, to act as general over the insurgents, who were, by this time, formidable in point of numbers, although every accession of force rendered them more disorderly.

Forster was destitute of energy, military skill, or influence over his subordinates, who were neither united nor tractable. General Carpenter, at the head of a body of royal troops, having reached the neighbourhood of Kelso, and made dispositions for attacking the rebels, some of the Highland chiefs proposed to march for the west of Scotland; but the English violently objected to proceed in that direction. A plan was then brought forward for attacking the king's troops before they recovered from the fatigue of their recent march; but it was rejected by the majority, who, at length, determined to proceed to Jedburgh. Here they were thrown into a panic by mistaking some of their own stragglers for the royal army; and a second alarm, equally ill-founded, produced so extraordinary an effect upon them, that two whole days were occupied in the restoration of even their previous state of discipline. It was now proposed to give Carpenter the slip, and hasten across the mountains into England; but the Highlanders refused to proceed southwards. They next marched to Hawick, where Forster took up his quarters, with some other English gentlemen, at the residence of the Duchess of Buccleugh. Their numbers, which had daily augmented, were considerably decreased on the 30th, many hundreds of them having thrown down their arms and fled at the sight of some of their own patroles, whom their fears had converted into a formidable body of Carpenter's dragoons.

Some of the leaders now formed a design of surprising Dumfries; which, however, was not carried into effect, the English insurgents being obstinately bent on proceeding southward. The Highlanders, on the other hand, were equally averse to cross the border, and began to desert in great numbers, when they found that it had been finally determined to march into England. On the 1st of November, the rebels reached Brampton; and, after halting a night to refresh, advanced toward Penrith, where they heard that the Bishop of Carlisle had drawn out the whole *posse* of Cumberland, which, however, dispersed in the most dastardly manner on their approach.

At Kirby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, where they arrived on the 6th,

a few Lancashire papists joined their standard. On the 7th they entered Lancaster; but, instead of remaining there for the arrival of reinforcements, which they might have done with tolerable safety, they rashly went on to Preston. At this place, the numerical force of the insurgents was augmented by the arrival of a multitude of Roman catholics, who had been lurking for some time about the neighbourhood, in constant fear of arrest and imprisonment. Their services were, however, of little value; and the Scotch lords, who had, it appears, been led to expect that many of the high church party would have made common cause with them, began to evince great dissatisfaction at the general inefficiency of the English recruits; who were, almost exclusively, Romanists of no condition or influence.

General Carpenter had set out in pursuit of the rebels, as soon as he had obtained correct information of their route. General Wills, with a considerable body of troops, was also advancing towards Preston, from the west; but Forster, strange as it may appear, was so utterly ignorant of their movements, that Wills had advanced within sight of the town before the rebel commander was at all aware of his approach. On the alarm being given, preparations were hastily made for defending the place; in the conduct of which considerable skill was displayed, not so much by Forster himself as by Brigadier Mackintosh, and others of his subordinates. On the 12th of November, the royal troops under Wills attacked the town, but were received undauntedly, and repulsed with considerable loss. The elevation of spirit produced among the rebels by their success, was followed, in a few hours, by the most contemptible despair. On the 13th, General Carpenter arrived before the town, and, in concert with Wills, so disposed of the royal troops, that, without achieving a victory, it was almost impossible for the rebels to escape. The disorderly wrangling that now prevailed among the Jacobite forces was truly appalling: the leaders were not only at bitter variance with each other, but in actual fear of being destroyed by the troops. Had the counsel of the Highlanders been adopted, the whole of the insurgent army would have sallied out, and have either cut their way through the enemy's ranks, or died gallantly sword in hand. But Forster was timid, and, with some difficulty, persuaded the Scottish chiefs and English gentlemen, that it had become advisable to capitulate.

Colonel Oxburgh was, accordingly, sent out, with a trumpet, to propose that the forces in the town should submit to the king's mercy; and, at the same time, to express a hope that General Wills would exert himself to procure their pardon. Wills replied, that, if they surrendered at discretion, he could only promise to prevent his troops from cutting them to pieces until he should receive further orders. Forster then requested further time to deliberate, which he obtained on giving hostages not to prepare any new defences.

At seven o'clock the next morning, the two generals of the royal troops were informed that the rebels had determined to surrender at discretion; and, within an hour afterwards, they entered Preston at the head of their forces. The insurgents, who had previously been drawn up in the market-place, then laid down their arms. The number of prisoners was not, however, so great as had been expected; many of the rebels having escaped from the town, and others of them being secreted by the inhabitants.

Early in January, 1715-16, Forster was expelled from his seat in the house of commons, and it was subsequently determined that he should be arraigned for high treason on the 14th of April; but, on the 10th, he contrived to effect his escape from Newgate, where he had been confined to await his trial. It does not appear by what means he eluded the vigilance of his keepers; but he evidently acted on a preconcerted scheme, as horses were stationed in readiness for him to ride towards the coast, and a vessel was prepared at Rochford, in Essex, to carry him to France, where he arrived without the least hindrance or accident. His estates were forfeited to the crown on his non-appearance to take his trial, and he continued in exile for the remainder of his life. His death is supposed to have taken place at Paris, in 1734.

Forster appears to have been a vain and imbecile man, whom circumstances exalted to a temporary eminence. Events, over which he had no control, placed him in a situation which he was totally unqualified to fill. Without energy to control his unruly subordinates, judgment to take advantage of success, or resolution to bear up against misfortune, the inglorious termination of his attempt in behalf of James Frederick is by no means surprising. His surrender at Preston, has been severely reprehended. He might, it has been said, by a vigorous resistance, have kept the royal troops for some time at bay, and eventually procured such terms as would have saved many of his followers from the fate which befel them. He has even been accused of treachery to those whom he commanded; and his mysterious escape from Newgate has been noticed as tending to support the justice of the charge; for which, however, there does not appear to have been any real ground. He was not corrupted, but dismayed: had he betrayed the Jacobites, James Frederick would scarcely have treated him with such high consideration as he did, not only on his arrival in France, but during the remainder of his life.

BRIGADIER MACKINTOSH, LAIRD OF BORLUM.

THIS gallant chieftain was born in 1679. While yet a minor, he materially increased his influence, which was previously great, among the Highlanders, by marrying the heiress of Clancastan. He subsequently served, for several campaigns, as a volunteer in Germany, where he obtained the military rank of brigadier. Although he had become personally acquainted with the Pretender, while abroad, no suspicion appears to have been entertained, even by the clan of which he was the head, that his sentiments were Jacobitical, until he summoned his followers, in 1715, to join the insurgents under Forster; the sixth division of whose forces was named, in compliment to their new ally, Mackintosh's Brigade.

During the short campaign which ensued, he evinced an acquaintance with the military art which was of important service, on several occasions, to his confederates. At Preston, he became one of the hostages, that no further defences should be prepared while the rebel chiefs deliberated, during a suspension of hostilities, as to the propriety of surrendering at discretion to the royal forces. When an unconditional capitulation was agreed to, he strongly protested against it, on the part of his Highlanders; who, he asserted, would rather die sword in hand than assent to such terms. The commander of the king's troops said to him, in reply, "Go back to your people, then, sir: I shall attack the town; and the result will be, that not a man of you will be spared." Mackintosh then went into the town; but speedily returned, to state that the Highlanders would surrender on the same terms as their English associates.

The rebels having accordingly submitted, Mackintosh and his son, a fine youth, who was verging on manhood, were sent to London, and confined together in Newgate. A true bill having been found against the brigadier, for high treason, to which, on being arraigned, he had pleaded not guilty, his trial was appointed to take place on the 5th of May; but, during the night of the 4th, he and his son, with several other prisoners, effected their escape, by overpowering the turnkeys, when the latter came to lock them up in their cells. The fugitives were instantly pursued, and some of them retaken; but Mackintosh and his son, having reached Paternoster-row, darted, unperceived, through an alley leading to St. Paul's church-yard, and ran down to the water side, where they got into a boat that had previously been prepared for them, and soon gained a place of security. The brigadier passed the remainder of his life abroad, and died, as it is supposed, at Genoa, in 1736.

ALEXANDER, LORD FORBES, OF PITSLIGO.

THIS excellent man was born in 1680, and from a very early age displayed uncommon talents, united with great moral qualities. His benevolence was only limited by his means; and so great was the affection displayed towards him by all classes, that he persuaded himself he had not a single enemy on earth. Although he did not think proper to take any part in the rebellion of 1715, his sentiments were known to be in favour of the exiled family, and he consequently became an object of suspicion to government. He was, however, permitted to cherish his opinions unmolested, and might have ended his days peacefully and honourably in his native land, had he not been tempted, in an evil moment, to join the standard of Charles Edward, in 1745.

"This peer," says Home, "who drew after him such a number of gentlemen, had only a moderate fortune, but he was much beloved and greatly esteemed by his neighbours, who looked upon him as a man of excellent judgment, and of a wary and cautious temper; so that when he, who was deemed so wise and prudent, declared his purpose of joining Charles, most of the gentlemen in that part of the country where he lived, who favoured the Pretender's cause, put themselves under his command, thinking they could not follow a better or a safer guide than Lord Pitsligo."

Although in the sixty-fifth year of his age, he displayed a remarkable degree of spirit and alacrity, and went through the fatigues and perils of the contest without once attempting to shrink from his most arduous duties. After the battle of Culloden, he escaped to France; and being attainted by parliament, his honours and property became forfeited: but the liberal contributions of his friends placed him far above pecuniary want, and he would have been happy, even in exile, but for the hopeless desire which he felt to breathe his last in Scotland. He died at Paris, towards the close of 1762.

ARTHUR ELPHINSTON, LORD BALMERINO.

THIS remarkable man was born in 1688, and succeeded his brother James, as Lord Balmerino, in 1710. Having entered the army at an early age, he was captain of a company of foot, in the reign of Queen Anne, and served, with great credit to himself, during several campaigns in Flanders.

He married in 1711, and from that period, passed his time in retirement, and the full enjoyment of domestic comfort, until 1715, when he imprudently joined the Pretender's standard. Government, however, thought proper to inflict no punishment on him, for his exertions, on this occasion, in behalf of the exiled prince. But his narrow escape did not teach him prudence, nor did the clemency of his sovereign render him grateful; for, on the landing of Charles Edward, in 1745, he took an early opportunity of appearing among the insurgents, to whose first successes, he is said to have mainly contributed by his courage and military skill. He was present at the fatal battle of Culloden; and, although he contrived to escape from the field, was soon afterwards compelled to give himself up to the royal troops.

On being brought to London, he was committed to the Tower, and at the latter end of June, 1746, a true bill was found against him for high treason. His trial took place in Westminster hall, on the 28th of July, and witnesses having been called to prove that he had entered Carlisle, (although not on the day named in the indictment,) sword in hand, at the head of a body of rebels, called Elphinston's horse, he was found guilty by the peers, who ordered that

he should be brought up for judgment two days afterwards. He was accordingly placed at the bar to receive sentence on the 30th, but raised a technical objection in arrest of judgment, which was so far admitted, that counsel were assigned him to argue the point on the 1st of August. The court again met on that day, but, as Horace Walpole relates, in one of his letters to Mr. Montague, "poor, brave, old Balmerino, retracted his plea, asked pardon, and desired the lords to intercede for mercy. As he returned to the Tower, he stopped the coach at Charing-cross, to buy honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries."

He heard his sentence with singular fortitude, and scarcely for a moment ceased to be cheerful up to the time of his execution. "Old Balmerino," says Walpole to a correspondent, "keeps up his spirits to the same pitch of gaiety. In the cell at Westminster, he shewed Lord Kilmarnoch how he must lay his head; bid him not winch, lest the stroke should cut his skull or his shoulders; and advised him to bite his lips. As they were to return, he begged they might have another bottle together, as they should never meet any more till ——, and then pointed to his neck. At getting into the coach, he said to the gaoler, 'Take care, or you will break my shins with this d—d axe!'"

"They have stopped up one of old Balmerino's windows in the Tower," says the same writer, on another occasion, "because he talked to the populace; and now he has only one, which looks directly upon all the scaffolding. They brought in the death-warrant at his dinner. His wife fainted. He said, 'Lieutenant, with your d—d warrant, you have spoiled my lady's stomach.' He has written a sensible letter to the Duke of Cumberland to beg his intercession, who has given it to the king."

A strong disposition prevailed in his favour, and his friends exerted themselves to procure a remission of his sentence, but the king was inflexible, and orders were issued for his execution on the 18th of August. Early on the morning of that day, he was conducted, with his fellow-prisoner, Kilmarnoch, to a house which had been prepared for their reception, about thirty yards from the scaffold, on Tower hill. Hearing some of the spectators eagerly ask which was Balmerino, he said, with a smile, as he entered the house, "I am Lord Balmerino, gentlemen, at your service." Shortly after, he inquired if Kilmarnoch knew of any order having been signed by Charles Edward, to give no quarter at the battle of Culloden. The earl replied in the negative. "Nor I, neither," said Balmerino; "and therefore, it seems to be an invention of government to justify their own murders." "I do not think that a fair inference," rejoined Kilmarnoch, "for I was informed at Inverness, by several officers, after I had been taken prisoner, that such an order, signed George Murray, was in the duke's custody."—"George Murray!" exclaimed Balmerino, "then they should not charge it on the prince!" He then took leave of the earl, in a most affectionate manner. "My dear Lord Kilmarnoch," said he, "I am only sorry that I cannot pay this reckoning alone, and suffer for us both: once more, farewell for ever!"

Kilmarnoch was then led forth to execution, and Balmerino, after solemnly recommending himself to the mercy of his Creator, began to converse cheerfully with his friends, with whom he took wine, desiring that they would drink to him, "Ain degrae to Haiven!" In a few minutes the sheriff entered the apartment, for the purpose of conducting him to the scaffold, which Balmerino ascended with extraordinary coolness. He was dressed in a tie-wig, and the regimentals (a blue coat, with brass buttons and red facings,) which he had worn at the battle of Culloden. After reading the inscription on his coffin, and examining the block, which he called "a pillow of rest," he took a paper from his pocket, put on his spectacles, and advancing to the rails of the scaffold, began to read, in a firm and audible tone, an address which he had composed for the occasion. His allegiance, he said, was, in his opinion, due to the house of Stuart; and he protested that, in the late contest, he had acted conscientiously, and without any interested motives whatever.

Having concluded his speech, he desired that the hearse in which his coffin was to be placed, might be brought towards the scaffold, and after looking upon it for a few moments, he inquired

for the executioner, who, on approaching, was about to ask his lordship's forgiveness; but Balmerino stopped him by saying, that the performance of his duty was commendable. "Friend," continued he, presenting the man with three guineas, "I never had much money: this is all I possess at present." He regretted that the gift was so small, but observed that he could add nothing to it except his coat and waistcoat, of which he immediately divested himself, and placed them upon his coffin.

On taking his last farewell of his friends, he said to one of them, "I am afraid there are some who may think my behaviour too bold: but remember, sir, what I tell you; it arises from a confidence in God, and a clear conscience." He then took the axe in his hand, and having felt the edge, returned it to the executioner, whom he clapped on the shoulder, and tucking down the collar of his shirt, showed him where to aim, encouraging and requesting him to strike with resolution; "for in that, friend," added he, "will consist your mercy." Immediately after, without trembling or changing countenance, he knelt down before the block, and exclaimed, with outstretched arms, "O Lord! reward my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my soul!" Having uttered these words, he gave the preconcerted signal (dropping his hands) for the executioner to strike: but the latter was so unnerved by the earl's coolness and intrepidity, or flurried by the unexpected suddenness of the signal, that it was only on the third fall of the axe that Balmerino was decapitated.

In compliance with a desire which he had expressed, the coffin containing his remains was placed on that of the Marquess of Tullibardine, in St. Peter's church, in the Tower. "It is but justice to the memory of Lord Balmerino," says Douglas, "a great, but unhappy man, to assure the world, that his whole deportment, previous to his tragical end, was graceful without affectation, and cheerful without presumption."

GEORGE SETON, EARL OF WINTOUN.

THIS nobleman was born in 1690: he married during his minority, and had several daughters, but no son. In October, 1715, he joined the insurgent forces under Forster, a division of which was subsequently denominated The Earl of Wintoun's troop. He soon became obnoxious to the English commanders, by his resolute independence of opinion. In opposition to the Northumbrian gentlemen, he invariably recommended a march towards the west of Scotland, in order to join the insurgent clans. Had this counsel been adopted, the united forces of the rebels might have become formidable; but it was vehemently and successfully opposed, as was also the earl's project to attack General Carpenter's troops when fatigued with their laborious march towards Kelso.

The obstinacy of the Highlanders, who peremptorily refused to march southward, and numbers of whom abandoned the rebel standard when the main body had determined to cross the border, was attributed, by his associates, to the earl's advice; and he was consequently treated with such coolness, that he retired in disgust; but, after a brief absence, feeling, perhaps, that he could not elsewhere obtain even temporary security, he returned to the camp of the insurgents; and, although dissatisfied with their proceedings, and excluded from their councils, he continued to act with them until the capitulation at Preston, when he was conveyed, with the other prisoners of quality, to the metropolis.

Being impeached for high treason, he was found guilty, and sentenced to death; but, unlike several of his unfortunate associates, he disdained to implore the king's mercy, and would not sanction any application to government for his pardon. Great exertions were, however, made to save his life; and they were so far successful, that the earl was respited during the royal

pleasure, and would, in all probability, have been included in the act of grace; but he avoided the ultimate clemency which he had never sought to obtain, by bribing some of his attendants to connive at his escape. He quitted the Tower on the 4th of August, 1716, and passed the remainder of his life on the continent. His death took place at Rome, in 1749.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, fourth Viscount Strathallan, was born in 1690, and succeeded to his title in 1711. His principles were decidedly Jacobitical; and he would, in all probability, have joined the rebels in 1715, but for the advice of his friends, and the entreaties of his young and amiable wife. His zeal for the house of Stuart increased with his years; and, on the arrival of Charles Edward, in 1745, he hastened to display his attachment to the exiled prince, by joining the young Pretender's army, with his eldest son, and a considerable number of his friends and retainers. He distinguished himself through the whole of the adventurous campaign, which terminated at Culloden; but did not live to see the total defeat and dispersion of his party; for at the beginning of the engagement, while gallantly advancing at the head of his regiment, he received a musket shot in the breast, and died instantly.

His son and heir, James, Master of Strathallan, made his escape to France; but being included in the act of attainder against his deceased father, under the denomination of James Drummond, eldest son of William, Viscount of Strathallan, though he was at that time Viscount of Strathallan himself, his honours were forfeited to the crown. Towards the close of the last century, an attempt was made to set aside the attainder, on the ground of this misnomer, but it proved unsuccessful.

JAMES RATCLIFFE, EARL OF DERWENTWATER.

THIS nobleman was born on the 28th of June, 1691, and succeeded to the earldom, in April, 1705. Although a catholic, and avowedly favourable to the Chevalier, to whom he was distantly related, he appears to have taken but little share in the intrigues of the Jacobites for the restoration of the exiled family during the reign of Queen Anne: nor is it satisfactorily shewn, that he had given any just cause of offence to the new government, although suspected of having secretly joined the parties of armed Jacobites, who had traversed the country in August, 1715, when, in the following month, he received intelligence that a warrant had been issued by the secretary of state for his apprehension. Immediately proceeding to a justice of peace, he boldly demanded what charges existed against him; but the magistrate either could not or would not give him the information he desired. The earl then thought proper, imprudently perhaps, to evade capture by concealing himself in a cottage belonging to one of his tenants; and on Forster's appeal to the neighbouring Jacobites, to appear in arms for James Frederick, he joined the disaffected at their appointed rendezvous, near Greenrigg, with his brother, his servants, and a few of his tenantry, all well armed and mounted.

The earl accompanied Forster to Preston, where he surrendered with the rest of the insurgents. On the 9th of December, he entered London, in custody, and after a brief examination before the privy-council, was committed to the Tower. On the 10th of January, 1715-16, he was impeached for high

treason, and on the 16th of the same month, thus addressed his peers, previously to pleading guilty:—"My lords,—The terrors of your just sentence, which will at once deprive me of my life and estate, and complete the misfortunes of my wife and innocent children, are so heavy on my mind, that I am scarce able to allege what may extenuate my offence, if any thing can do it: my guilt was rashly incurred, without any premeditation; for I beg to observe, that I was wholly unprovided of men, horses, or arms, which I could easily have provided, had I formed any previous design. As my offence was sudden, so my submission was prompt; for when the king's general demanded hostages for ensuring a cessation of arms, I voluntarily offered myself; and it was the repeated promises of mercy which I received, that induced me afterwards to remain with the royal army. I humbly entreat your intercession with the king, and solemnly protest that my future conduct shall shew me not unworthy of your generous compassion."

He received sentence of death on the 9th of February, and a warrant was soon afterwards issued for his execution. On the morning after it had been signed, the countess obtained an interview with the king in his bed-chamber, and pathetically entreated his majesty to spare her husband's life; and she subsequently went down to Westminster, accompanied by a great number of ladies, and personally implored both houses of parliament to intercede with the sovereign on his behalf. The public were strongly excited in favour of the condemned earl, and his friends entertained a hope, that he would have been pardoned. But, notwithstanding several peers and commoners of distinction endeavoured to procure a remission of his sentence, it was carried into effect.

His execution took place on the 24th of February. While ascending the scaffold he looked particularly pale: but in a few moments he regained his natural firmness and composure. After performing a solemn act of devotion, he advanced to the rails of the scaffold, and read an address to those who had assembled for the purpose of witnessing his execution, in which he eulogized the Pretender, and asked pardon of those whom he had scandalized by his plea of guilty, which, he stated, was a breach of loyalty to his lawful and rightful sovereign, King James the Third. He concluded by saying that, had his life been spared, he should have considered himself bound in honour never again to take up arms against the reigning prince.

The earl handed a copy of this declaration to the sheriff, observing that he had given another to a friend. He then examined the block, and finding a rough part on the surface, desired that it might be chipped away with the axe, as it would probably hurt his neck if suffered to remain. Having stripped off his coat and waistcoat, he prepared to receive the fatal blow, and on giving a signal which he had previously arranged with the executioner, his head was severed from his body at a single stroke of the axe.

It is said, that, on the preceding afternoon, he had sent for Roome, an undertaker, to receive directions for his funeral; but Roome having refused to prepare a plate for his coffin, bearing an inscription to the effect that he died a sacrifice for his lawful sovereign, the earl immediately dismissed him, and made no subsequent preparations for his sepulture; so that, instead of being deposited in a coffin, and carried away in a hearse, his remains were wrapped up in a cloth, and borne by some of his servants to the Tower, where they were soon afterwards interred.

The earl appears to have been possessed of many good qualities. "He was formed by nature," says Patten, "to be universally beloved; for his benevolence was so unbounded, that he seemed only to live for others. He resided among his own people, spent his estate among them, and continually did them kindnesses. His hospitality was princely, and none in that country came up to it. He was very charitable to the poor, whether known to him or not, and whether papists or protestants. His fate was a misfortune to many, who had no kindness for the cause in which he died."

CHARLES RATCLIFFE.

THIS gentleman, a brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, was born in 1693, and evinced, from his boyhood, a most enthusiastic attachment to the exiled Stuarts. Utterly reckless of consequences, he joined one of those straggling parties of Jacobites, that appeared in arms for the Pretender late in the summer of 1715. He acted with Forster throughout the whole of that inefficient leader's campaign;—displaying, whenever an opportunity occurred, a total disregard of personal danger, and a sincere devotion to the cause he had espoused, which threw a lustre over his rashness.

Having surrendered with his confederates, at Preston, he was arraigned for high treason, in May, 1716, and was soon afterwards found guilty. He disdained to petition for mercy, or to permit any interest to be used with the king in his behalf. But the blood of one brother being deemed a sufficient atonement for the offences of both, soon after the Earl of Derwentwater had been executed, a free pardon was granted to Ratcliffe; which, however, he obstinately refused to accept. He was, consequently, detained in Newgate until the 11th of December, 1716, when he contrived to effect his escape, as it is supposed, by breaking through the chimney of his apartment to the roof of the prison, and thence lowering himself, with the aid of a rope, into the street.

Patten, speaking of him about this period, says, "He is young and bold, but too forward: he has a great deal of courage, which wants a few more years and a better cause to improve it. There is room to hope he will never employ it in such an adventure again." Unfortunately, however, for himself, he continued to be an active partisan of the exiled prince; and frequently ventured to quit his asylum on the continent, for the purpose of fomenting the discontents of the Highlanders.

In 1746, he received a naval commission from the King of France, and took the command of a vessel, laden with arms for the use of the Jacobites in Scotland; which, however, never reached its destination, being captured at sea by an English cruizer. Ratcliffe was brought a prisoner to London, and arraigned on his previous conviction, which had never been reversed. He boldly denied the authority of the court, avowed himself to be a subject of the King of France, produced his commission, and declared that he was not Charles Ratcliffe, but the Earl of Derwentwater. After some further quibbling on these and other points, his identity being satisfactorily proved, the attorney-general moved for the execution of his former sentence. The prisoner now attempted to set up his pardon in bar, but the judges being of opinion that such a plea could not, under the circumstances, be legally received, a writ was issued for his decapitation. His person and appearance, on this occasion, are thus described in the British Chronologist:—"He was about five feet ten inches high, upwards of fifty, dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet, and gold buttons,—a gold-laced waistcoat,—bag wig, and had a hat with a white feather." He wore precisely the same dress on the scaffold, where he conducted himself with great fortitude. He was beheaded on Tower hill, on the 8th of December, 1746.

The courage of Charles Ratcliffe appears to have been a mere animal quality; he was evidently the creature of impulse,—an inconsiderate slave to his feelings, who possessed none of the mental attributes of a hero. His dogged rejection of mercy, in 1716, was even more foolish than his attempt, on being taken in arms at a subsequent period, to avoid the execution of his sentence, by a series of absurd evasions, was mean and contemptible.

JAMES CAMERON, OF LOCHIEL.

THIS gallant chieftain, the head of the Camerons, who idolized him for his bravery, his social virtues, and, to use the words of the talented author of Lochiel's Warning, his loyal, though mistaken, magnanimity, was born in 1696. As he grew up, he imbibed all the enthusiastic feelings of his family in favour of the Stuarts. James Frederick is said to have described him to the young Chevalier, as being among their most trusty and influential adherents; and he was, accordingly, one of the first whose aid Charles Edward endeavoured to procure, on his arrival at Boradale, in 1745. Lochiel, however, had sufficient wisdom to foresee, that, unsupported as he was by foreign troops, the young adventurer could have but little chance of success, in the enterprise which he had so daringly undertaken. He, accordingly, endeavoured, with all the eloquence he possessed, to prevail on him to abandon it; but finding Charles Edward invulnerable either to entreaty or argument, the brave chieftain, at length, generously, although against his better judgment, determined on sharing those perils, which the prince would evidently have to encounter.

His followers, amounting to seven hundred men, were the first of the insurgents to commence hostilities; having surrounded and captured two companies of the king's troops, before the Jacobite standard was raised at Glenfinnin. They also distinguished themselves by obtaining possession of Edinburgh, by stratagem, pending the negotiations between Charles Edward and the inhabitants for its surrender. In common with the other Highlanders, Lochiel, and his clan, displayed great bravery, and did astonishing execution at the battle of Preston-Pans. It is related, that, on this occasion, a Highlander captured ten dismounted dragoons, on whom the mere sound of his voice produced so appalling an effect, that he drove them before him like sheep; and a lad in the rebel army, under fourteen years of age, is reported to have cut down, if he did not actually kill, twelve of his opponents.

These, and other equally improbable stories, obtained credence among the English peasantry, who, in some parts, are said to have considered the Highlanders as monsters and cannibals, who scarcely bore even an outward similitude to humanity. During the march to Derby, the Chevalier Johnstone relates, (but the story is almost incredible) that one evening, as Lochiel entered the lodgings assigned to him, in an English village, his landlady threw herself at his feet, and, with uplifted hands, and tears in her eyes, supplicated him to take her life but to spare her two little children. "He asked her," continues Johnstone, "if she was in her senses, and told her to explain herself; when she answered, that every body said the Highlanders ate children, and made them their common food. Mr. Cameron having assured her that they would not injure either her or her children, or any person whatever, she looked at him, for some moments, with an air of surprise, and then opened a press, calling out with a loud voice, 'Come out, children, the gentleman will not eat you.'"

Lochiel remained with the young Chevalier's army until the 18th of March, 1746, when he was despatched, with his own followers, and some auxiliaries from the clans of Macdonald and Stuart, to attempt the reduction of Fort William; but, after besieging it for several days, without making much progress, he was compelled to relinquish the enterprise, the Duke of Cumberland's movements having rendered his presence important at the head-quarters of the prince. He accordingly returned, with his followers, to the rebel army; and, a few days afterwards, displayed his usual intrepidity at the disastrous battle of Culloden; in which he was so severely wounded, that he must either have bled to death on the field, or been taken prisoner by the king's troops, but for the desperate courage of some of his clan, by whom he was

carried off, and concealed in a miserable hut, until he regained sufficient strength to undergo the fatigues of a difficult and dangerous journey to the coast. After passing through many perils, he was, at length, fortunate enough to effect his escape to the continent, where he spent the remainder of his days, a hopeless, heart-broken wanderer, and died towards the close of 1758.

His unfortunate clan was visited with remorseless vengeance by the royal troops. "In the month of May," says Smollett, "the Duke of Cumberland advanced with the army into the Highlands, as far as Fort Augustus; where he encamped, and sent off detachments, on all hands, to hunt down the fugitives, and lay waste the country with fire and sword. The castles of Glengary and Lochiel were plundered and burned: every hut, house, or habitation, met with the same fate, without distinction; all the cattle and provisions were carried off. The men were either shot upon the mountains, like wild beasts, or put to death in cold blood, without form of trial. The women, after having seen their husbands and fathers murdered, were subjected to brutal violation, and then turned out naked, with their children, to starve on the barren heath. One whole family was enclosed in a barn, and consumed to ashes. Those ministers of vengeance were so alert in the execution of their office, that, in a few days, there was neither house, cottage, man, nor beast, to be seen in the compass of fifty miles: all was ruin, silence, and desolation!" To justify such execrable atrocities as these, even on the score of expediency, would be utterly impossible: they were planned in a spirit of cold-blooded brutality, and perpetrated by ruffians under the command of a savage.

DOCTOR ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

DR. ARCHIBALD CAMERON, a brother of the celebrated Lochiel, was born in 1698. From a very early period of his life, he appears to have entertained feelings of strong attachment to the exiled family; and on the rebel standard being set up by Charles Edward, in 1745, he joined the insurgents with his brother, with whom he acted during the whole of the campaign. After the battle of Culloden, he escaped to the continent: but in 1753, although he had been attainted of high treason during his absence, he rashly returned to Scotland, with a view, as it was reported, of recovering a sum of money, belonging to the Pretender, which had been embezzled by some of his adherents.

Soon after his arrival in Scotland, he was discovered, and taken. His arraignment at the bar of the court of king's bench, on the act of attainder previously passed against him, speedily followed; and his identity being clearly established, the lord chief justice sentenced him to be executed as a traitor. He behaved with great firmness and decorum in court; and took occasion to observe, that, in 1746, he had quitted France, for the purpose of surrendering himself, and that he was only prevented by an accident happening in his family, from throwing himself upon the king's clemency. He had seven children, he said, at Lisle, in Flanders, who, with their mother, were totally dependent on him for support, and he respectfully entreated, that he might be permitted to send for the latter, as he felt a very natural desire to see her again before he died. This request was humanely complied with; but no further indulgence was shewn him; his sentence, contrary to the expectations of the public, being carried into effect in less than a month after his arraignment.

About ten o'clock on the morning of his execution, (June 7th, 1753.) he was drawn on a sledge, from the Tower to Tyburn, amid a vast concourse of spectators. He was dressed, on this occasion, in a light coloured coat, red waistcoat and breeches, and a new bag-wig. During the dreadful procession, which lasted upwards of two hours, he was perfectly calm, and his fortitude never forsook him up to the moment of his execution. After having been suspended for nearly half an hour, his

body was cut down and decapitated. His heart was then taken from his body, and burnt to ashes in the presence of the assembled multitude.

"The terror and resentment of the people," says Smollett, "occasioned by the rebellion, having by this time subsided, their humane passions did not fail to operate in favour of this unfortunate gentleman. Their pity was mingled with esteem, arising from his personal character, which was altogether unblemished, and his deportment on this occasion, which they could not help admiring as the standard of manly fortitude and decorum. The populace, though not very subject to tender emotions, were moved to compassion, and even to tears, by his behaviour at the place of execution; and many sincere well-wishers to the house of Hanover thought that the sacrifice of this victim, at such a juncture, could not redound either to its honour or security."

WILLIAM, LORD WIDDRINGTON.

WILLIAM, the fourth Lord Widdrington, was born in 1701, and, during his minority, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Tempest, of Stella, in the county of Durham, by whom he had five children. He was among the foremost of those who engaged in Forster's attempt on behalf of James Frederick, in 1715, and surrendered, with the other insurgents, to the royal troops, at Preston. On being impeached for high treason, he pleaded guilty; and, when brought up to receive sentence, he asserted that the royal generals, to whom he and his associates capitulated, had assured them of mercy: he, therefore, expressed a hope that his unhappy case, and the deplorable condition of his unfortunate children, already deprived of their mother, would induce the two houses of parliament to intercede with the king on his behalf.

Sentence of death was pronounced upon him, but his execution was respited, from time to time, until 1717, when he received his discharge under the act of grace. He died at Bath, in poverty and affliction, about the year 1743.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, EARL OF NITHISDALE.

WILLIAM, the fifth Earl of Nithisdale, was born in 1702. Loyalty for the house of Stuart had been instilled into him from his childhood; and on the standard of the Chevalier being set up in 1715, he joined the insurgents, at Moffat, in Annandale.

He surrendered, at Preston, with the other companions of Forster; and having been sent to London, was committed to the Tower, to abide his trial for high treason. On being impeached, he pleaded guilty, and when brought up for judgment, he declared that, when he surrendered at Preston, he was led to hope much from the royal mercy, and still depended on the king's goodness.

His young countess afterwards, by stratagem, obtained an interview with George the Second, and pathetically entreated him to save the life of her unfortunate husband, but without effect. The intercession of many noblemen in his behalf met with no better success; a warrant was issued for his execution, and his doom appeared inevitable. The Dowager Countess of Nithisdale, however, in the noble enthusiasm of maternal affection, determined on making a desperate effort to procure his escape. She had then reached the forty-sixth year of her age: like her son, she was remarkably tall; and she strikingly resembled him, not only in her features and the dignified expression of her countenance, but also in the tone of her voice. Having frequently visited the earl

during his confinement in the Tower, the sentinels had become so well acquainted with her figure, that, at length, they suffered her to pass to and from his apartment without challenge or inquiry. On the evening before the day appointed for his execution, she went to the Tower, in a hackney coach, accompanied by a lady, whom she had previously made acquainted with the particulars of her project. As they passed the sentinels, the countess dowager held a handkerchief to her face, and sobbed audibly. On entering her son's apartment, she proposed that he should disguise himself in a portion of her dress, and endeavour to quit the Tower. The earl, however, refused to do so, alleging, that he would rather die than expose her to the slightest danger. But she charged him on his duty to obey her; and urging that the government would be ashamed to keep her in confinement longer than a few days, he, at length, consented to make the proposed attempt. Accordingly, putting on the hat, long mourning cloak, and deep black veil, which his mother had worn, and taking the arm of her confederate, he knocked to apprise the guard outside that the dowager wished to withdraw. On the door being opened, the earl came forth with his companion, and, keeping a handkerchief close to his face, proceeded along the passages, towards the outer entrance, at a slow and tottering pace, and seeming to sob incessantly; the confederate, during their progress, repeatedly adjuring "her ladyship, to make haste and quit that horrid place!" They passed the whole of the sentinels without exciting suspicion, and in a few minutes reached the hackney coach, which had been ordered to wait for the countess dowager.

The earl succeeded in making his escape beyond seas, and died at Rome, in 1744. His mother was closely confined for several months, but, at length, government thought fit to set her at liberty. Suspicions have been entertained that the sentinels on duty were bribed to connive at the earl's escape; but no proof has been adduced that such was the fact.

WILLIAM BOYD, EARL OF KILMARNOCH.

THIS nobleman was born in 1702. His person is described as having been remarkably fine; his manners engaging; but his intellect feeble rather than otherwise. In 1725, he married Lady Anne Livingstone, daughter of the Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had several children. Brought up, as he had been, in the strong Whig principles of his family, and having no settled income to depend on for the support of his large family, but a pension from government, it was, for a long time, supposed that the house of Hanover did not possess a more staunch adherent in Scotland than Kilmarnoch.

Temptations, however, which he had not sufficient energy to resist, involved him with the Jacobite party: his pension was consequently stopped; and, with a view, perhaps, to obtain, under a new order of things, at least that decent competence which he had lost, rather than from any sincere devotion to the Stuarts, he joined in the rebellion of 1745. While the insurgents were successful, he displayed much gallantry and confidence; but after their retrograde movement from Derby, he became inactive and desponding. Being captured after the battle of Culloden, in which, although present, he had taken no part, he was sent to London, for trial, with other prisoners of quality. On the 23d of June, 1746, a true bill for high treason was found against him by the grand jury of Surrey, and his trial was appointed to take place before the lords, in Westminster hall, on the 28th of July. When placed at the bar, he pleaded guilty to his indictment, and on being brought up to receive sentence of death, pathetically entreated, on account of his children, and because he had never entertained, as he protested, the slightest malice against the existing government, that he might be recommended as a proper object of clemency to the king.

"I am assured," observes Horace

Walpole, "that the old Countess of Errol made her son, Lord Kilmarnoch, go into the rebellion on pain of disinheriting him. The man at the tennis court protests that he has known him dine with the man that sells pamphlets at Storey's gate; 'and,' says he, 'he would often have been glad if I would have taken him home to dinner.' He was certainly so poor, that in one of his wife's intercepted letters, she tells him she has plagued their steward for a fortnight for money, and can get but three shillings!" "The Duke of Cumberland," says the same writer, in another part of his correspondence, "declared publicly, at his levee, that Lord Kilmarnoch proposed murdering the English prisoners; and when Duke Hamilton begged his intercession for the earl, he coldly replied, that the affair was in the king's hands, and that he had nothing to do with it."

Various applications were made to obtain a remission of his sentence, but they proved ineffectual, and he was ordered for execution with Lord Balmerino, on the 18th of August. He was attended, in his last moments, by the Rev. Mr. Hume, and a dissenting clergyman. With the latter he spent an hour in devotion, at the house on Tower hill, which had been prepared for the reception of Balmerino and himself, on the morning of their execution. After refreshing himself with a morsel of bread and a glass of wine, he expressed a desire that Balmerino, with whom he had a short interview, should precede him to the scaffold; but on being told that his request could not be complied with, his own name being mentioned first in the warrant, he prepared, with more calmness and courage than he had been expected to display, for his immediate execution.

On mounting the scaffold, and beholding the immense multitude of spectators, the executioner, the block, and his own coffin, his spirits failed him for a moment, and he said to one of the ministers who attended him, "Hume, this is dreadful!" Having taken off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin-cap, he knelt down, and, after a short delay, dropped his handkerchief as a signal to the executioner, who performed the duty assigned to him with merciful despatch. The earl's remains were buried at St. Peter's church in the Tower.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY.

THE father of this celebrated nobleman was rewarded, by William the Third, with the dukedom of Athol, for the distinguished part which he had taken in the revolution of 1668. Lord George was the duke's fourth son. His birth took place in 1705. He entered the army at an early age, and served with the British forces in Flanders. In 1727, he married Lady Jane Murray, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom eventually became third Duke of Athol.

On the 5th of September, 1745, Lord George joined the young Pretender's army, at Perth, with a number of men from the estates of his brother, the Duke of Athol, and was almost immediately nominated lieutenant-general of the insurgent forces. At the battle of Preston Pans, which was fought on the 21st of September, (1745,) Lord George displayed considerable military skill and great personal intrepidity. The royal troops, under the command of Cope, occupied so strong a position, that for some time it was difficult to discover in what manner they could be attacked with any probability of success. Lord George at length determined, if possible, to lead his troops across a marsh, on the left of the royal camp, which he found totally unprotected, in consequence of its being considered impassable. He carried his project into effect without much difficulty, during the night; and early on the morning of the battle, to the astonishment and dismay of the royal forces, drew up his army within a short distance of their camp. "Lord George," says Johnstone, "at the head of the first line, did not give the enemy time to recover from their panic. He advanced with such rapidity,

that General Cope had hardly time to form his troops in order of battle, when the Highlanders rushed upon them sword in hand. They had frequently been enjoined to aim at the noses of the horses with their swords, without minding the riders; as the natural movement of a horse, wounded in the face, is to wheel round: and a few horses wounded in that manner, are sufficient to throw a whole squadron into disorder, without the possibility of their being afterwards rallied. They followed this advice most implicitly, and the English cavalry was instantly thrown into confusion." The rebel forces achieved a complete victory over their opponents, in less than five minutes, entirely without the aid of their second line, which came up only in time to join in the pursuit.

Lord George is said to have distinguished himself, so far as circumstances would permit, during the march to Derby; where, in opposition to Charles Edward, and many of the chiefs, he strenuously recommended a retrograde movement. With much difficulty, the prince was brought to adopt his advice: and the insurgents immediately began to retrace their steps towards the north. On reaching Kendal, Lord George, with a detachment of horse, personally reconnoitred the position of Marshal Wade, who was encamped in the neighbourhood. On his return, he said to Charles Edward, who had often reproached him, for avoiding the enemy, "As your royal highness is always for battles, be the circumstances what they may, I now offer you one, in three hours from this time, with the army of Marshal Wade, which is only about two miles distant from us." The prince made no reply: and the rebels continued their retreat; during the whole of which, Lord George, as it appears, cheerfully undertook the command of the rear, a post of extraordinary difficulty and danger. In consequence of the badness of the roads, and the slow progress made by the artillery, he was frequently compelled to march for several hours after dark, in order to keep up with the main body of the insurgents. The Duke of Cumberland's advanced parties of horse repeatedly annoyed him; and, at length, on the 29th of December, the whole of the royal cavalry, under the immediate command of the duke, endeavoured to prevent the artillery from passing the bridge of Clifton; but Lord George attacked them with such spirit, that they were compelled to abandon their object, and effect a precipitate retreat. On this occasion, he fought sword in hand, and on foot, at the head of the Macphersons.

At the battle of Falkirk, which took place in January, 1746, Lord George, according to Home, marched at the head of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, with his drawn sword in his hand, and his target on his arm. He let the English dragoons come within ten or twelve paces of him, and then gave orders to fire. "The cavalry closing their ranks, which were opened by this discharge," says Johnstone, "put spurs to their horses, and rushed upon the Highlanders at a hard trot, breaking their ranks, and throwing down everything before them. A most extraordinary combat followed. The Highlanders, stretched on the ground, thrust their dirks into the bellies of the horses: some seized the riders by their clothes, dragged them down, and stabbed them with their dirks; several of them again used pistols; but few of them had sufficient space to handle their swords."

With the victory of Falkirk terminated the successes of the insurgents; who were soon afterwards compelled, by the near approach of the Duke of Cumberland, to retreat into the Highlands. At Inverness, where the prince eventually fixed his head-quarters, Lord George was informed that a party of the king's troops had, by the command of their vindictive and blood-thirsty general, committed the most wanton barbarities on the families of his own immediate followers. "As all the male vassals of the Duke of Athol were with us," says Johnstone, "the Duke of Cumberland sent a detachment of his troops into their country, who committed the most savage cruelties: burning the houses, turning out the women and children in the midst of winter, to perish on the mountains with cold and hunger; after subjecting them to every species of brutal and infamous treatment. These proceedings being known at Inverness, Lord George set off instantly, with the clan of Athol, to take

vengeance for these outrages, and he conducted his march so well, passing through bye-ways across the mountains, that the enemy had no information of his approach. Having planned his march so as to arrive at Athol in the beginning of the night, the detachment separated, dividing itself into small parties, every gentleman taking the shortest road to his own house, and in this way all the English were surprised in their sleep. Those who found their wives and daughters violated by the brutality of these monsters, and their families dying from hunger and the inclemency of the season, made no prisoners. They received, while they slept, the punishment which their inhumanity merited. All were put to the sword or made prisoners, except two or three hundred men, who shut themselves up in the castle of Athol."

Meantime, the Duke of Cumberland's forces had approached Inverness, from which the insurgents set out, on the 13th of April, for the purpose of surprising the royal troops in their camp. After a fatiguing march, during the night of the 15th, a considerable portion of the insurgents were within a mile of the English camp; but the remainder having been dispersed, on account of the darkness of the night, Lord George at first determined to wait for their arrival; but, at length, finding that it would probably be day-break before his troops could reach the position occupied by the royal army, when their repulse would be an easy task to their opponents, Lord George, contrary to the wishes of the prince, gave orders for a retreat. For this, Charles Edward absurdly accused him of treachery; and taking the sole command of his forces, halted at Culloden, where, in opposition to Lord George's advice, notwithstanding the fatigues which his men had undergone, and although they might have been marched to a secure post, on the high ground beyond the plain, he obstinately insisted on waiting until the royal troops (who were rapidly approaching) should come up, and on hazarding a battle. Hopeless, as he must have been, as to its result, Lord George displayed the most heroic courage in the contest that ensued:—although severely wounded, and thrown from his horse, he refused to quit the field; and would, in all probability, have perished, had not some of the insurgents removed him by force to a place of safety.

The king's troops achieved a complete victory over the insurgents; great numbers of whom, however, escaped to the Highlands, and, in two days after the battle, Lord George was already at the head of five thousand men. "We might," he observes to a correspondent, "have set the English at nought for years; and as to provisions, had I been allowed to have any direction, we would not have wanted as long as there was cattle in the Highlands, or meal in the lowlands." The prince, however, refused to join the still formidable remnant of his army, and the insurgents speedily dispersed. Lord George withdrew to the continent, and, after having passed some years in France and Italy, died in North Holland, on the 8th of July, 1760.

His character is thus sketched, apparently, with much truth, by the Chevalier Johnstone:—"Lord George Murray, who had the charge of all the details of our army, and who had the sole direction of it, possessed a natural genius for military operations; and was a man of surprising talents, which, had they been cultivated by the study of military tactics, would unquestionably have rendered him one of the greatest generals of his age. He was tall and robust, and brave in the highest degree; conducting the Highlanders in the most heroic manner, and always the first to rush, sword in hand, into the midst of the enemy. He used to say, when we advanced to the charge, 'I do not ask you, my lads, to go before, but merely to follow me.' He slept little, was continually occupied with all manner of details; and was, altogether, most indefatigable, combining and directing alone all our operations:—in a word, he was the only person capable of conducting our army. He was vigilant, active, and diligent; his plans were always judiciously formed, and he carried them promptly and vigorously into execution. However, with an infinity of good qualities, he was not without his defects:—proud, haughty, blunt, and imperious; he wished to have the exclusive ordering of every thing, and,

feeling his superiority, he would listen to no advice. Still, it must be owned, that he had no coadjutor capable of advising him, and his having so completely the confidence of his soldiers enabled him to perform wonders. He possessed the art of employing men to advantage, without having had time to discipline them; but taking them merely as they came from the plough, he made them defeat some of the best disciplined troops in the world. Nature had formed him for a great warrior,—he did not require the accidental advantage of birth."

JAMES DRUMMOND, EARL OF PERTH.

JAMES, the sixth earl, and, nominally, third Duke of Perth, was born in August, 1706. His father, the fifth earl, commonly called the Marquess of Drummond, attended James the Second to Ireland: he also joined the Jacobites of 1715, with all the force he could raise; and, at the close of the insurrection, escaped to France, where he died. His son, the sixth earl, imbibed the unfortunate predilections of his race in favour of the Stuarts, and was proud of nothing so much as the personal regard evinced towards him by Charles Edward; in whose army he acted as first lieutenant-general at the battle of Preston-Pans. He appears to have united considerable military skill with the most heroic courage. "In spite of a very delicate constitution," says Douglas, "he underwent the greatest fatigues, and was the first on every occasion of duty, where his head or hands could be of use; bold as a lion in the field, but ever merciful in the hour of victory." After the battle of Culloden, he escaped to the coast, and embarked for France; but his health being quite ruined by long continued fatigue, and his spirit broken by misfortune, he expired on the passage, on the 13th of May, 1746.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, EARL OF CROMARTIE.

THIS nobleman was born in 1710. When about nineteen years of age, he married his first cousin, Lady Castlehaven, by whom he had a large family. On the arrival of Charles Edward in Scotland, he joined the insurgents, with his eldest son, Lord Macleod, and four hundred of his clan. He fought on foot, at the battle of Falkirk, among the Highlanders; to whom he greatly endeared himself, by sharing in all their perils and privations. On the final retreat of the rebel army towards the north, he took refuge with his son, at Dunrobin castle, where Lord Sutherland's militia surprised them, on the 15th of April, 1746.

They were soon afterwards sent to London, and, on the 28th of July, pleaded guilty to a charge of high treason. When brought up to receive sentence, the earl most abjectly implored the peers to procure his pardon. His wife also presented a petition for mercy to the king. "He was very civil to her," says Walpole, "but would not at all give her any hopes. She swooned away as soon as he was gone. Lord Cornwallis told me, that her lord weeps every time any thing of his fate is mentioned to him." "Lord Cromartie," says the same author, on a subsequent occasion, "is reprieved, for a pardon. If wives and children become an argument for saving rebels, there will cease to be a reason against their going into rebellion."

The earl's estates were sold by order of government: he was allowed £500 per annum out of the proceeds, the residue of which was settled on his children. Lord Macleod entered the Swedish service, and subsequently served with the English army in the East Indies. The earl died in 1759.

THE CHURCH.

TENISON

BURNET

WAKE

KENNETT

ATTERBURY

WHISTON

GIBSON

SACHEVERELL

POTTER

CLARKE

HOADLY

SHERLOCK

THE CHURCH.

THOMAS TENISON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THOMAS, son of the Reverend John Tenison, was born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, on the 29th of September, 1636. He acquired the rudiments of education at the grammar-school of Norwich, whence, about the year 1653, he was removed to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B. A. in 1657, and that of M. A. in 1660, during which year he obtained a fellowship. In 1662, he became tutor of his college; and, in 1665, he was chosen one of the university preachers, and presented to the curacy of St. Andrew the Great. His conduct to the sick, when the plague broke out at Cambridge, was so exemplary and self-devoted, that, as a token of their admiration and gratitude, his parishioners presented him with a valuable piece of plate. In 1667, he took his degree of B. D., and became chaplain to the Earl of Manchester: from whom, about the same time, he obtained the rectory of Holywell, in Huntingdonshire. Shortly afterwards, he married Anne, the daughter of Dr. Love, master of his college. In 1674, he was appointed upper minister of St. Peter's Manscroft, Norwich. In 1680, he took the degree of D. D.; became one of the royal chaplains; and was presented, by Charles the Second, to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the Fields. In 1685, he attended the Duke of Monmouth to the scaffold; on which occasion he deported himself, according to Burnet, with all the honest freedom of a Christian minister, and yet with such prudence, as to give no offence.

Although a zealous protestant, he is said to have been much esteemed, on account of his integrity and abilities, by James the Second; to whose successors, William and Mary, he rendered himself particularly acceptable, by his moderation towards the dissenters. Soon after the revolution, he was made Archdeacon of London; and, having displayed great zeal in a project, that was shortly afterwards brought forward, for reconciling the various protestant sects to the established church, he was raised to the see of Lincoln, in 1691. It is related, that Lord Jersey, then master of the horse, had endeavoured to prevent his elevation to the episcopal bench, by reminding Queen Mary that he had preached a funeral sermon for the celebrated Nell Gwynn. "I have heard as much," replied her majesty; "and it is a sign that the poor unfortunate woman died penitent; for, if I can read a man's heart through his looks, had she not made a truly pious and Christian end, the doctor could never have been induced to speak well of her."

In 1693, he was offered the archbishopric of Dublin; which, however, he refused, because a measure, suggested by himself, and to which the king was favourable, of restoring to the respective parish churches, the impropriations of estates forfeited to the crown, could not be accomplished. In the following year, he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury; a station for which, in the opinion of a majority of his cotemporaries, he was eminently qualified. By her own desire, he attended Queen Mary during her last moments, and preached her funeral sermon. Taking advantage of the serious feelings, which the death of his consort produced in King William, Tenison boldly censured him for his immoralities; and, in particular, protested with such energy against the

monarch's illicit connexion with Lady Villiers, that his majesty promised never to see her again.

He officiated as primate at the coronation of Queen Anne, with whom he appears to have been by no means a favourite, although he had strenuously exerted himself to procure her a proper settlement in the preceding reign. He, doubtless, rendered himself obnoxious to her majesty, by his strong inclination for a protestant succession; which, in 1705, induced him to enter into a correspondence with the Electress Sophia. In 1706, he was chosen first commissioner for effecting the union with Scotland; and, on the death of Queen Anne, he was one of those who were appointed to take charge of the instrument, which gave the new monarch power to appoint a regency, until his arrival in this country. He did not long survive the coronation of George the First, at which he officiated as primate; his death occurring on the 14th of December, 1715. He was buried in Lambeth church, by the side of his wife, who had died without issue, in the preceding year.

Archbishop Tenison published an able treatise, in opposition to the opinions of Hobbes; Sir Thomas Browne's Tracts; The Remains of Bacon; A Discourse on Idolatry; a variety of sermons, and a number of tracts, in defence of the established church against popery. Of preferment, he appears to have been by no means ambitious. As a preacher, he was plain, but forcible; and, as a writer, clear and argumentative, but never brilliant. The parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is indebted to him for its library; he rebuilt the chancel of Topcroft church, where his parents were buried; and, after having been eminently beneficent throughout life, bequeathed, at his death, very considerable sums to charitable uses. Macky says, that he was a plain, good, heavy man; very tall; of a fair complexion; and a great opponent of the progress of popery, in the reign of King James. Swift, doubtless under the influence of party rancour, terms him, the most good-for-nothing prelate, and the dullest man he ever knew. The witty dean is also reported to have originated the saying, that, "Tenison was as hot and heavy as a tailor's goose." On the other hand, Baxter regarded him with warm admiration; Burnet, ignorant of Swift's animosity towards him, declared, that he had many friends, and no enemies; Kennett speaks of him as having been exemplary in every station of life; the anonymous author of his memoirs states that he was an exact pattern of that exemplary piety, charity, stedfastness, and good conduct, requisite in a governor of the church; and Garth, alluding to his elevation to the primacy, says:—

> Good Tenison's celestial piety,
> At last, has raised him to the sacred see.

GILBERT BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

THIS celebrated prelate, the son of a Scotch civilian, was born at Edinburgh, on the 18th of September, 1643. After having made some progress in learning, under the instruction of his father, he was sent to the university of Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M. A. before he was fourteen years of age. Feeling some inclination for the bar, he studied civil and feudal law for about a year, and then abandoned it entirely for theological pursuits. He is said to have made himself master of school divinity by the time he had reached his eighteenth year, when he was admitted a probationer, and went through such examinations as qualified him, without ordination, to become a preacher in the church of Scotland. One of his relatives now offered him a good living, but he thought proper to decline it, modestly deeming himself unequal to the charge. On the death of his father, then a lord of session, in 1661, his friends advised him to resume his legal pursuits, with a view of practising at the Scotch bar. Burnet, however, refused to abandon the study of divinity, in which he continued to make extraordinary progress. In 1663, he

visited Oxford and Cambridge, where he became acquainted with most of the learned men of the day, and much improved himself in mathematics and philosophy.

On his return to Scotland, Sir Robert Fletcher offered him the living of Saltoun; but Burnet, wishing to visit Holland, begged leave to decline it in favour of a gentleman, from whom he had received some valuable instructions with respect to extempore preaching. Fletcher, however, determined to keep the living vacant, until Burnet's return from Holland; whither the latter proceeded in 1664, and while residing at Amsterdam, studied Hebrew under a learned Jewish rabbi. He subsequently removed to Paris, and thence to London, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society. Returning to Scotland, he found the living of Saltoun still vacant, but Sir Robert Fletcher could not prevail upon him to take it, until, by preaching to the parishioners, for some months, he had ascertained that his ministry was acceptable. In 1665, he was ordained priest; and, for some years, performed the duties of his sacred office, at Saltoun, in a most exemplary manner; comforting, reproving, instructing, and assisting the members of his congregation, as occasion required. One of his parishioners having fallen into difficulties, Burnet asked him how much would be sufficient to set him up again in business. The man named a certain sum, which Burnet immediately ordered his servant to fetch. "Sir," said the servant, "it is all we have in the house." "Well, well," replied Burnet, "pay it to this poor man: you do not know the pleasure there is in making a man glad."

About this time, he drew up a statement of the abuses practised by the Scotch bishops, to each of whom he sent a copy of it, signed with his own hand. This bold proceeding, in so young a man, exposed him to the deep resentment of Archbishop Sharpe, who, had he been seconded by his brethren, would, as it appears, have taken immediate measures for Burnet's deprivation and excommunication. In 1669, he was elected professor of divinity at Glasgow; where, it is said, he continued four years and a half, hated by the presbyterians, lest his moderation should lead to the establishment of episcopacy; and by the episcopalians, because he was for exempting the dissenters from their persecutions. While officiating at Saltoun, it was remarked, that he had used the only copy of the church of England prayer-book which had been known to have existed in the church of Scotland from the beginning of the reign of Charles the Second.

Soon after his election to the professorship, he published A Modest and Free Conference between a Conformist and a Non-conformist, which procured him an increase of esteem among the friends of moderation. He next occupied himself in compiling his Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton, relative to which he visited London, and while there, it is said, he was offered, but refused, a Scotch bishopric. On his return to Glasgow, he married Lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Cassilis; to whom, on the day of their union, without any solicitation on her part, he unexpectedly delivered a deed, by which the whole of her fortune was secured to herself. This he did, it is said, to silence the imputation of having married a woman whose age exceeded his own, from interested motives.

In 1672, he published A Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland, a work which was strikingly at variance with his previous opinions. It met with great approbation at court, and procured for Burnet the offer of a Scotch archbishopric, which, however, he would not accept. In 1673, appeared his Mystery of Iniquity Unveiled. During the same year, while he was in London, whither he had proceeded for the purpose of obtaining a license to print his Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton, he was made chaplain to the king; with whom, and also with the Duke of York, he is said to have had several private interviews. But his court-favour was of brief duration; his name being struck out of the list of royal chaplains, soon after his return to Scotland, for opposing the measures of Lauderdale. He shortly afterwards found it necessary, as it is stated, for his personal security, to resign the professorship of divinity, at Glasgow, and remove to London.

He now printed his Truth of Religion

Examined; and after having refused the living of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, which had previously been intended for his friend, Dr. Fowler, he was appointed, in 1675, preacher at the Rolls, and, soon afterwards, lecturer of St. Clement's. In 1676, he published his Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton, and An Account of a Conference between himself, Coleman, and Dr. Stillingfleet. The rapid progress of popery, at this time, induced him to undertake a History of the Reformation; the first volume of which, after having remained a year in manuscript, to receive the corrections of his friends, was produced in 1679. It not only met with great approbation from the public, but procured for the author the high honour of thanks from both houses of parliament; with a request that he would prosecute his design to a conclusion. In 1681, appeared a second volume of the work; and, during the same year, he printed An Account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester, which contained a most interesting account of his conferences with that profligate nobleman, whose death-bed he had attended, at the expiring libertine's request.

He soon afterwards published his Life of Sir Matthew Hale; The History of the Regale; The Method of Conversion by the Clergy of France examined; and An Abridgment of the History of the Reformation. About the same time, after having attended Mrs. Roberts, one of Charles the Second's mistresses, in her dying moments, he addressed a letter to that monarch, in which he boldly censured his majesty's misgovernment and licentiousness. "I told the king," he says, "I hoped the reflection on what had befallen his father, on the 30th of January, might move him to consider these things more carefully. The king read the letter twice over, and threw it into the fire."

In 1683, appeared his Translation of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. He had now become so intimately connected with the party opposed to government, that, after having attended Lord Russell to the scaffold, he deemed it prudent to go to Paris; and while there, he was deprived of his lectureship, by the king's mandate, and forbidden to preach again at the Rolls. In 1685, he published his Life of Dr. Bedell; and, about the same period, returned to England: but, on the accession of James the Second, he again fled to Paris, in order to avoid being inculpated with the conspirators in favour of Monmouth. From Paris, he proceeded to Rome, where Pope Innocent the Eleventh offered to give him a private audience in bed, to avoid the ceremony of kissing the slipper of his holiness; Burnet, however, declined the proposal. He was treated with great consideration by the Cardinals Howard and D'Estrées; but became involved in some religious disputes, on account of which, Prince Borghese recommended him to quit Rome. He then made a tour through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and France; of which, he afterwards published an account, in a series of letters addressed to Mr. Boyle.

At the conclusion of his tour, he repaired to the Hague, on the invitation of the Prince and Princess of Orange, in whose councils, with respect to England, he took so prominent a share, that James the Second ordered a prosecution to be commenced against him for high treason, and demanded his person from the States General, but without effect, as he had previously acquired the rights of naturalization, by forming an union (his first wife being dead) with a Dutch lady, of large fortune, named Scott. He took a particularly active part in the revolution of 1688, and accompanied the new monarch to England, as chaplain. The king, soon afterwards, offered him the bishopric of Sarum, which, however, he begged his majesty to bestow on his old friend, Dr. Lloyd. "I have another person in view," coldly replied the king; who, the next day, nominated Burnet himself to the see, and subsequently conferred on him the chancellorship of the order of the Garter.

On taking his seat in the house of lords, he declared himself to be an advocate for moderate measures towards non-juring divines, and for the toleration of protestant dissenters. He acted as chairman of the committee to whom the bill, for settling the succession, was referred; and displayed so much zeal in favour of the house of Hanover, that the Princess Sophia corresponded with him until within a very short period of her death. In 1692, he published a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, which, on account of its containing a statement

that the title of William and Mary to the crown, might be grounded on the right of conquest, was, three years afterwards, during the ascendancy of Burnet's political enemies, ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

He published Four Discourses to the Clergy, in 1694; An Essay on the Character of Queen Mary, in 1695; and A Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson, in 1696. In 1698, he became tutor to the young Duke of Gloucester; and, during the same year, (having lost his second wife,) married Mrs. Berkley, the authoress of a pious work, entitled A Method of Devotion. In 1699, he produced his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles; in 1710, his Church Catechism Explained; and, in 1715, the third volume of his History of the Reformation. He died of a pleuritic fever, on the 17th of March, in the last-mentioned year, leaving three sons; one of whom published the deceased prelate's celebrated History of his own Times, with an account of his life, in 1723-4. In addition to his more important works already specified, Bishop Burnet was the author of several minor theological and political pieces; which, however, add but little to his fame.

He is described by Macky, his cotemporary, as "a large, strong-made, bold-looked man, and one of the greatest orators of his age. His History of the Reformation, and his Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," continues Macky, "shew him to be a man of great learning; but several of his other works shew him to be a man neither of prudence nor temper; his sometimes opposing, and sometimes favouring the dissenters, hath much exposed him to the generality of the people of England; yet he is very useful in the house of peers; and proves a great pillar, both of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, against the encroachments of a party which would destroy both. On the queen's succession to the throne, he was the first who brought the news to her of King William's death, and saluted her queen; yet was turned out of his lodgings at court, and met with several affronts."

"His character," says a foreigner, quoted in Grosley's observations on England, "was an odd mixture of violence and complaisance, which he made alternately subservient to promoting his fortune. He was concerned in all the great changes, and had a hand in all the intrigues which agitated England, from the year 1680 till his death. Ever varying his principles according to circumstances, he was unshaken in nothing but his hatred to the house of Stuart. This hatred it was, that excited King William to promote him to the episcopal dignity, and confer on him the place of chancellor of the order of the Garter, and that of preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester. He was afterwards as warm a partizan of the house of Hanover, as he had been of the Prince of Orange; but death did not give him time to reap the fruits of this new attachment."

Some Tory wag, soon after his decease, proposed the following inscription for his monument:—

Here Sarum lies, of late so wise,
And learn'd as Tom Aquinas;
Lawn sleeves he wore, but was no more
A Christian than Socinus.

Oaths, pro and con, he swallow'd down;
Lov'd gold like any layman;
Wrote, preach'd, and pray'd; and yet betray'd
God's holy word for Mammon.

Of every vice he had a spice,
Although a rev'rend prelate;
And liv'd and died, if not belied,
A true dissenting zealot.

If such a soul to Heav'n should stroll,
And 'scape old Satan's clutches;
We then presume there may be room,
For Marlb'rough and his duchess!

Many of his friends, blind to his real defects, which his enemies have greatly magnified, appear to have thought, as one of them admits, that "his talents gave him a privilege for straying from the strict rules of caution, and exempted him from the ordinary censure." In extenuation of his activity as a politician, which, under different circumstances, would have been degrading to his character as a divine, it has been suggested that, in his times, the established church was in danger, from the probability of a popish succession; to defeat which, it became decorous and laudable for her most dignified supporters to take an influential part in public affairs.

That he was betrayed, by the ardour of his temperament, into frequent improprieties, it would be rash to deny;

but his motives appear to have been always conscientious; and the general tenour of his conduct, was certainly more worthy of applause than deserving of censure. He possessed many virtues, some prejudices, several failings, but no positive vice. He was zealous for the promotion of religion; extensively tolerant, though conspicuously hostile to papacy; assiduous in the discharge of his episcopal duties; a warm advocate for bettering the condition of the poor clergy; an enemy to pluralities; a benefactor to the unfortunate; an excellent husband, a good father, and a constant friend. His chief failings were self-importance, credulity, officiousness, and a gossipping garrulity, which frequently rendered him offensive, exposed him to repeated inconveniences, and often led him into misrepresentations, although his breaches of veracity never appear to have been intentional.

With him originated the measure for augmenting poor livings out of the first fruits payable to the crown; during the progress of which, he either instituted to prebendal stalls, or bestowed small annuities upon, those ministers in his diocese, whose incomes were too slender for their comfortable maintenance. He allowed pensions to several clergymen's widows, who had been left destitute; contributed largely to the repairing and building of churches and parsonage-houses; supported four students at the university, and fifty boys at a school at Salisbury, whom, in due time, he apprenticed to tradesmen; assisted industrious persons, who were in distress; and constantly expended so much of his episcopal revenue in acts of benevolence and hospitality, that, at his death, he left no more than was barely sufficient to pay his debts.

Equally opposed to political as to religious persecution, he interfered, effectually, although in opposition to the wishes of the Whig lords, in behalf of the Earl of Clarendon, when that nobleman, in 1690, became involved in some of the plots of the day. He also interested himself in favour of Sir John Fenwick; and procured Queen Anne's pardon for Dr. Beach, a non-juring divine, who had preached a treasonable sermon. His letter to Charles the Second affords a strong proof of his disinterestedness; and it is said, that during the reign of William and Mary, although he never lost the royal favour, he frequently digusted their majesties, by the bold candour with which he delivered his sentiments. He was careless of preferment, which, on several occasions, he felt anxious to decline, in favour of his friends. To him, pluralists, whom he designated as sacrilegious robbers of the revenues of the church, were so odious, that his chaplains were invariably dismissed on their obtaining promotion. A clergyman in his diocese, once asked him if, on the authority of St. Bernard, he might not hold two livings. "How will you be able to serve them both?" inquired Burnet. "I intend to officiate by deputy, in one," was the reply. "Will your deputy," said the bishop, "be damned for you too? Believe me, you may serve your cure by proxy, but you must be damned in person!" The Rev. Dr. Kelsey, a pluralist, who happened to be present, was so struck with these words, that, it is said, he immediately resigned one of his preferments.

In the discharge of his duty, as a prelate, he remedied many abuses; and displayed his characteristic fearlessness, in supporting the true interests of the church. The lord chancellor having presented an ignorant young nobleman to a living in the bishopric of Salisbury, Burnet refused to institute him. He was, consequently, threatened with a prosecution by the chancellor, who, however, finding him resolute, consented to abandon the presentation. Burnet then made an offer, which was accepted, to perform the parochial duties of the living, until he should have qualified the young nobleman to discharge them himself.

In conversation, he is described as having been often unintentionally disagreeable, through a singular want of consideration. One day, during Marlborough's disgrace, and voluntary exile, Burnet, while dining with the duchess, who was a reputed termagant, compared the duke to Belisarius. "How do you account," inquired her grace, for so great a man as that celebrated Roman, having been so miserable and deserted?" "Oh! madam," replied the bishop, "he had, as you know, such a sad brimstone of a wife!"

When Prince Eugene visited England,

at the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, Burnet, whose curiosity is said to have been equal to that of any woman in the kingdom, contrived to be among the guests at a dinner party, to which the prince was invited, at Marlborough house. He had previously been warned to say nothing which might disgust the illustrious visitor, whose mother, the Countess of Soissons, it is necessary to remark, had been imprisoned, at Paris, on suspicion of having been concerned in the administration of poison to certain individuals, about the year 1680. Burnet preserved an inflexible silence, until the prince, discovering his name, entered into conversation with him, and, among other questions, asked him when he had last visited Paris. The bishop answered, precipitately, that "he could not recollect the year, but it was about the time when the Countess of Soissons was imprisoned."

Although hasty and careless in his composition, he has, deservedly, by his vigour, the variety of his knowledge, and the liberality of his sentiments, acquired considerable reputation as an author. Horace Walpole, after stating that his very credulity is a proof of his honesty, declares his style and manner to be very interesting. "It seems," he adds, "as if he had just come from the king's closet, or from the apartments of the man whom he describes, and was telling his reader, in plain terms, what he had seen and heard." The humorous piece, entitled, Memoirs of P. P. the Parish Clerk, was composed in ridicule of the History of his own Times; a work, which, on account of its anecdotes and characters, excited considerable clamour among the Tories, and exposed his memory to much animadversion and ridicule from Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot. His Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, originally undertaken at the request of Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson, although it incurred the censure of the lower house of convocation, was honoured with the applause of Tenison, Sharpe, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Lloyd, Hall, and others, and is still esteemed a standard work on the subject of which it treats. His History of the Reformation, which has been visited with much animadversion, is highly illustrative of the fervour, talent, and honesty of its author; whose Account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester, Dr. Johnson says, is a book the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety.

WILLIAM WAKE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS eminent prelate was born in 1657, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire. He commenced his university education at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1676, and that of M. A. in 1679. It appears that his father wished him to enter into business, as a clothier; but, preferring the ministry, he was allowed to obtain ordination; and, in 1682, he visited Paris, as chaplain to the envoy extraordinary, Viscount Preston, who had been his fellow-collegian.

Soon after his return to England, he was elected preacher to the society of Gray's-inn; contrary, as it appears, to the express desire of James the Second, to whom he had given offence, by his spirited Exposition of the Doctrines of the Church of England; in which, he had closely imitated the style, and exposed the sophisms, of Bossuet, the famous Bishop of Meaux. After having published some other theological pieces against the Roman catholic faith, he proceeded to the degrees of B. D. and D. D.; became one of the royal chaplains, and deputy clerk of the closet to William and Mary; and obtained a canonry of Christchurch. In 1693, he produced An English Version of the genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers; which, on its being subsequently republished, with additions, exposed him to an attack from Dr. Middleton. In 1694, he was presented to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster; and, three years afterwards,

appeared his Defence of the Power of Christian Princes over Ecclesiastical Synods, with particular Respect to the Convocations of the Clergy of the Church of England. This work was speedily followed by his Vindication of the King's Supremacy, against both Popish and Fanatical Opposers; as a reward for which, perhaps, he was promoted, by the crown, in 1701, to the deanery of Exeter. His doctrines had already been vehemently attacked by Burnet, Kennett, Gibson, Atterbury, and others; in opposition to whom, he published a work, in 1703, entitled, The State of the Church and the Clergy of England considered; which, it is said, decided the contest in his favour.

In 1705, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincoln; and, being a strenuous opponent to high-church principles, warmly concurred in the prosecution and punishment of Sacheverell. A few months after the accession of George the First, he was raised to the primacy, and his views, with regard to ecclesiastical affairs, suffered an immediate and extraordinary change. He wrote and spoke against the proposed repeal of the schism act, which, previously, during its progress through the house of lords, he had warmly opposed. His first speech from the episcopal bench had been in favour of a compromise with the dissenters; but he now resisted the repeal of the conformity bill; insisted on the necessity of continuing the test and corporation acts; and, in conjunction with Lord Nottingham, brought in a bill for imposing a new test against Arian opinions.

In 1717, he formed a scheme for uniting the English and Gallican churches; and entered into a secret correspondence on the subject with Dupin, De Noailles, and others, through the medium of Beauvoir, chaplain to the British ambassador, at Paris. The negotiation had proceeded so far, that a plan for the proposed union, had been read and approved of in the Sorbonne; when, the affair being made public, a clamour was raised against De Noailles and his friends, for attempting, as it was said, to bring about a coalition with heretics; and the French government, which, from temporary political motives, had appeared to encourage the design, sent the whole of Archbishop Wake's letters to the pope, who is stated to have much admired the catholic spirit and ability displayed by the writer. Soon after the failure of this, his favourite project, which exposed him to great vituperation, the primate corresponded, relatively to a proposed union between the Roman catholics and the Lutherans, with Jablonski, the Pole, whom he earnestly exhorted not to enter into any arrangement with the church of Rome, except on a footing of perfect equality; and not to sacrifice truth for a temporal advantage, or even to a desire of peace.

On account of his infirmities, during the latter years of his life, the duties of the primacy were, for the most part, performed by Gibson, Bishop of London. He lingered, in a most enfeebled state, until the 24th of January, 1737; when he expired, at Lambeth palace, leaving, by his wife, Etheldred, coheiress of her father, Sir William Havel, knight, six daughters, all of whom were married at the time of his decease. He was buried within the precincts of the archiepiscopal palace, at Croydon; which, together with that at Lambeth, he is said to have repaired and improved, at an expense of £11,000. He bequeathed his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and ancient coins, to the society of Christchurch, Oxford.

Archbishop Wake is represented to have been gentle, benevolent, and conciliating; liberal in his disbursements, and munificent in his charities; powerful, but never acrimonious, as a controversialist; and a most zealous advocate for concord in the christian church. The historical fact, however, of his hostility to toleration, after he had attained the primacy, throws some doubt upon his imputed sincerity, in recommending an extensive reconciliation of theological differences. He has, indeed, been broadly accused, by his opponents, of the grossest tergiversation, particularly with regard to Arian opinions; against which he introduced a test bill, in 1721, although he had spoken of them with moderation, nearly amounting to approval, in 1712.

Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of several tracts against the doctrines of the Romish church; of a letter, addressed to

a young lady in France, entitled, A Preparation for Death, which reached a fourth edition, so early as 1688; of three volumes of sermons, published after his death; and of some other theological productions.

WHITE KENNETT, BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

THIS learned prelate was born at Dover, on the 10th of August, 1660. After having acquired the rudiments of education at Eleham and Wye, he was removed to Westminster school; where, however, the progress of his studies was interrupted by an attack of the small-pox; on recovering from which, he became tutor to the sons of a country gentleman; and, in 1678, was entered of St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, under the celebrated Allam, who so approved of his exercises, as to read them before the college. His first literary employment appears to have been on the Athenæ Oxoniensis, for which he was employed, by Matthew Wood, to collect epitaphs and notices of eminent men. In 1680, he gave offence to the Whigs, by publishing A Political Letter from a Student at Oxford to a Friend in the Country; and, in the following year, aggravated them further, by producing A Tory Ballad on the Dissolution of Parliament.

He took his degree of B. A. in 1682, and soon afterwards published a translation from Erasmus, entitled Wit against Wisdom; or, a Panegyric upon Folly. In 1684, he printed a Life of Chabrias; and, taking orders, became curate of Burrester. In 1685, he proceeded M. A., and was presented to the vicarage of Amersden, by Sir William Glynne; to whom, in 1686, he dedicated a translation of Pliny's panegyric upon Trajan, which was considered as an indirect eulogium on James the Second; although Kennett, at the same time, rendered himself obnoxious to the more violent partisans of that monarch, by declaiming against popery, and refusing to read the royal declaration of indulgence.

While on a shooting excursion, in 1689, the front of his skull was so dreadfully fractured, by the bursting of his gun, that he was compelled to submit to the operation of trepanning, and ever afterwards wore a black patch over the part that had been thus injured. It is said, that when suffering most severely from the consequences of the accident, he calmly wrote some Latin verses, which, according to one of his biographers, were "thought, by good judges, to be no reproach to the author."

In 1691, having previously become tutor and vice-principal of his college, he was chosen lecturer of St. Martin's, Oxford; and, in 1693, he obtained the rectory of Shottesbrook, in Berkshire; but still continued to reside at the university, devoting a great portion of his time to antiquarian researches, and the study of Saxon. About this time, he wrote a life of Somner, and subsequently published Parochial Antiquities, and Sir Henry Spelman's History and Fate of Sacrilege, with additional authorities. Having been admitted B. D. in 1694, he proceeded to the degree of D. D. in 1699. In 1700, he was appointed, without any solicitation on his part, minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate; in the following year, he became archdeacon of Huntingdon, and acquired great reputation among the low-churchmen, by engaging in a dispute with Atterbury, on the rights of Convocation. In 1703, he created much clamour by a discourse on clerical privileges; and, two years after, preached a consecration sermon, which chief justice Holt said, "had more in it, to the purpose, of the legal and christian constitution of the church, than any volume of discourses." In 1706, appeared his Continuation of the History of England, from Charles the First to Queen Anne. In the following year, he was appointed a royal chaplain, and preached a funeral sermon on the first Duke of Devonshire, by which he procured the patronage of that nobleman's successor, and, at the same time, greatly exasperated his enemies, who said, that

he had built a bridge to heaven for men of wit and parts, but had excluded the duller part of mankind from any chance of passing it.

Through the interest of his patron, he now procured the deanery of Peterborough, as well as the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and acquired great favour with the Whigs, who, in the early part of his career, had been the objects of his derision, by his stern opposition to Sacheverell, for which, he was denounced, by the Tories, as an enemy to government, and a traitor to the cause, which, at a former period, he had, upon conviction, espoused. Among other offensive expedients adopted by the high churchmen, to render him odious, he was depicted as Judas Iscariot, in an altar-piece, representing the last supper, at Whitechapel church, to which vast crowds were consequently attracted, until the Bishop of London properly directed that the painting should be removed.

In 1713, he made a large collection of books and maps, for the purpose of preparing a History of the Propagation of Christianity in English America; and, about the same time, founded an antiquarian and historical library at Peterborough. In 1715, he published a discourse On the Witchcraft of the Rebellion; and, although his conduct and doctrines were, it is said, in some respects, offensive to the new government, he was promoted, in 1718, to the bishopric of Peterborough, which he held during the remainder of his life. He died, at his house in St. James's street, on the 19th of December, 1728. Besides his literary labours already mentioned, he partly edited a collection of English historians, and published A Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil. The Marquess of Lansdowne purchased the whole of his valuable manuscripts, which were, eventually, deposited in the British Museum.

Bishop Kennett is described as having been courteous, bountiful, and communicative. His application was intense, his judgment solid, his style easy, and his elocution impressive. As a prelate, his conduct appears to have been exemplary; but, before his elevation to the episcopal bench, he certainly, on some occasions, displayed more zeal as a partisan, than dignity as a divine.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

FRANCIS, son of Lewis Atterbury, a time-serving divine, was born at Milton-Keynes, near Newport Pagnel, in 1662. After having greatly distinguished himself at Westminster school, he was elected to a studentship, at Christchurch, Oxford, where he soon became conspicuous for classical attainments and poetical abilities. In 1684, he took the degree of B. A.; and, in 1687, that of M. A. During the latter year, he published his first work, entitled, Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther, &c.; and it is suspected that, about the same time, he assisted his pupil, Boyle, in the controversy with Bentley, relative to the Epistles of Phalaris. Disgusted with a college life, and feeling himself, as he stated, "made for another scene, and another sort of conversation," he adopted the advice of his worldly-minded father, (who had advised him to form a matrimonial alliance, which might better his prospects,) and married a relative of the Duke of Leeds, named Osborne, who possessed a fortune of £7,000.

In 1691, he entered into holy orders; and, two years afterwards, became chaplain in ordinary to the king and queen, preacher at Bridewell, and lecturer at St. Bride's. The spirit and elegance of his discourses soon rendered him popular; while the tendency of his opinions to high-church doctrines, exposed him to the attacks of Hoadly and others, with whom he willingly entered into a controversy. In 1700, he commenced a dispute with Dr. Wake, on the rights, powers, and privileges of convocations, in which he supported the principles of his ecclesiastical party, with such zeal and dexterity, although with little Christian

charity or candour, that, at its conclusion, four years afterwards, he received the solemn thanks of the lower house of convocation, and the degree of D. D.; although he was not then of sufficient standing in the university to have obtained it in the regular course.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he became chaplain in ordinary to her majesty; and, two years afterwards, Dean of Carlisle. In 1705, appeared a pamphlet, entitled, The Christian Religion, as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England; of which he was suspected, and accused by Lord Stanhope, of being the author. In 1707, he was made a canon of Exeter cathedral; and, in 1709, preacher at the Rolls chapel. He engaged in another controversy with Hoadly, on the doctrine of passive obedience; and aided materially in the defence of Sacheverell, for whom he is stated to have become bail. At this time, he was prolocutor to the lower house of convocation; and, as it is alleged, wrote, and privately circulated, a work, which was deemed too grossly violent to be presented to the queen, entitled, A Representation of the present State of Religion. In 1712, he was made Dean of Christchurch; and, in the following year, by the recommendation of Lord Oxford, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster.

On the death of Queen Anne, it is asserted that he offered, with a sufficient guard, to proclaim the Pretender in full canonicals. George the First, who was, doubtless, aware of his political sentiments, treated him with marked coolness; and Atterbury evinced his disaffection towards the new monarch, by refusing to sign the loyal declaration of the bishops, during the rebellion, in 1715; and suspended a clergyman in his diocese, (Gibbin, curate of Gravesend,) for allowing the performance of divine service in his church to the Dutch troops, who had been brought over to act against the insurgents. At length, he engaged in a correspondence with the Pretender's friends, for which he was committed to the Tower, in August, 1722, and, in the following March, a bill of pains and penalties was brought forward against him. He defended himself with great eloquence, but contemptible hypocrisy; meekly, but stedfastly, denying his guilt, which has since been established on authenticated documentary evidence. The bill, although vehemently opposed by many of the peers of Atterbury's party, who declared it to be grossly unconstitutional, was passed into a law; and, by its operation, the bishop was stripped of his benefices, exiled for life, and deprived of the society of British subjects residing abroad; they being forbidden to visit him, without permission under the king's sign manual, which, however, was not withheld from any of his relatives.

In June, 1723, he proceeded, with his favourite daughter, Mrs. Morice, to Brussels; and, soon afterwards, fixed his residence at Paris, where he amused himself, chiefly, during the remainder of his life, in corresponding with eminent men of letters. But his love of political intrigue, appears to have never subsided. While pretending to be wholly devoted to the enjoyments of literature, and affecting, even in his correspondence with Pope, to be a friend to the constitution as it then existed, he was secretly contributing, as a collection of letters, published at Edinburgh in 1768, unquestionably prove, to the advance of the Jacobite cause in the Highlands. His last years were much embittered by the death of his favourite daughter, Mrs. Morice, the voluntary companion of his exile, who expired in his arms, in 1729. He had three other children by his wife, (who died in 1722,) of whom, only one, Osborn, Rector of Oxhill, in Warwickshire, survived him. His own death occurred in the month of February, 1731, and his remains were permitted to be brought to this country, and privately interred in Westminster abbey.

Although remarkably turbulent, aspiring, and contentious, Bishop Atterbury succeeded in obtaining a high character for moderation and humility, from many of his cotemporaries, by an affected suavity of deportment, and a hypocritical mildness of expression. Few prelates have evinced a more intemperate spirit of partisanship, or a greater share of daring ambition. He was hostile to civil and religious liberty, from political, rather than conscientious motives; passive obedience, and non-resistance, being among the chief tenets of the party, to which he had deemed

it most prudent to attach himself. Early in life, according to a statement made by his friend, Pope, to Lord Chesterfield, he was a sceptic with regard to revealed religion; from which, however, it is added, he derived his chief consolation during his adversity. It would be absurd to deny him the possession of considerable talent: he was an effective preacher, and an admirable parliamentary orator; yet, he enjoys more celebrity as an author than he appears to deserve. This may be attributed to his intimacy with the literary aristocrats of his day, who, influenced by friendship, or party prejudices, ascribed to his writings a degree of excellence, which they do not, in reality, possess. His controversial productions are brilliant, but shallow; his criticisms evince more taste and fancy than erudition; and his translations from Horace have, as it is now generally admitted, obtained greater praise than they merit. His sermons, however, it must be confessed, are clear, forcible, and, though never sublime, occasionally eloquent and pathetic; and his letters, on which his fame, as a writer, must principally depend, are superior even to those of Pope: but the great delight which a perusal of them would otherwise afford, is marred, by a conviction, in the minds of those who are acquainted with the circumstances of his career, that no dependence can be placed on his sincerity. "Atterbury," says Horace Walpole, "was nothing more nor less than a Jacobite priest: his writings were extolled by that faction; but his letter on Clarendon's history is truly excellent." He appears to have married from motives of interest, and his elder brother, Lewis, rector of Shepperton and Hornsey, in Middlesex, a plain and benevolent divine, is said to have had reason to complain of his neglect.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

THIS extraordinary divine was born at Norton, in Leicestershire, of which his father was rector, in the year 1667. On account of a hypochondriacal affection, under which he laboured, he studied at home, until the age of seventeen; when he was sent to Tamworth school, from which he was removed, two years after, to Clare hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his ardent application to the mathematics. In 1690, he commenced B. A., and, proceeding M. A. in 1693, became a fellow of his college, and an academical tutor. His reputation for learning was rapidly on the increase, when, in consequence of his bodily inability to fulfil the duties of his station, he took holy orders, and obtained the appointment of chaplain to Dr. Moore, bishop of Norwich, who, in 1698, presented him to the living of Lowestoffe, in Suffolk.

He had, previously, (in 1696) published a highly imaginative work, entitled, A Theory of the Earth, of which Locke said, "It deserves great commendation; and is the more to be admired for its hypotheses, whereby he explains so many wonderful and before inexplicable things, in the great changes of this globe; and the whole is entirely new. Such writers, I always fancy, should be most esteemed. I am always for the builders who bring some addition to our knowledge, or, at least, some new things to our thoughts."

At Lowestoffe, he devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his cure, and, while residing there, it is related, that, on being requested to sign the necessary document for opening a new alehouse, he said, "Had you brought me a paper for pulling an alehouse down, I would certainly have signed it, but I will never sign one for setting an alehouse up." In 1700, Newton, who subsequently resigned in his favour, appointed him his deputy, as professor of mathematics, at Cambridge; where Whiston, who now gave up his benefice, for some time held the office of cathetical lecturer, at St. Clement's. In 1706, appeared his Essay on the Revelations of St. John; and, in 1707, he preached a course of sermons, as Boylean lecturer, on Scripture prophecies,

which were printed in the following year. About this period, he wrote An Essay on the Apostolic Constitution, which he avowed, in his opinion, to be the most sacred of the canonical books of the New Testament. In this production, he had thrown out doubts as to the divinity of our Saviour; and, in a sermon, preached shortly afterwards, he affirmed that the children of Joseph and the Virgin Mary were the natural brothers and sisters of Christ. He then openly avowed Arianism, and his expulsion from the university ensued.

Proceeding to London, he published various pieces in support of his opinions, and gave lectures on astronomy, from the continuance of which he might, perhaps, have derived a comfortable income, but he neglected them for theological controversy; and, by his publication of Primitive Christianity Revived, in 1711, exposed himself to a prosecution for heresy, which, however, four years after, was terminated by an act of grace. When Prince Eugene, after having achieved some victories over the Ottoman troops, came to England, Whiston presented him with a copy of his Essay on the Revelations, and, in a short dedication, designated him "the man foretold in the apocalypse, as the destroyer of the Turkish empire." The prince, in return, gave him fifteen guineas, although, he observed, he was not aware that he enjoyed the honour of having been known to St. John.

Whiston, subsequently, presumed to apply various Scripture prophecies to passing events: his absurd predictions were constantly falsified; but still he went on, less sane, perhaps, in intellect, than honest in his intentions, affecting to foretell what did not come to pass; and, at length, avowed an opinion, that the millenium, and restoration of the Jews, were at hand. About this time, having a small estate to sell, he offered it to a gentleman, at thirty years' purchase. "Thirty years' purchase!" exclaimed the gentleman. "You appear astonished," said Whiston; "and yet I ask no more, I believe, for my property than other folks do for theirs." "I don't wonder at other people," replied the gentleman, ironically, "because they know no better; but I certainly am surprised to hear Mr. Whiston ask thirty years' purchase, when he feels sure, that in half that time, property will be in common, and no man's estate worth a groat."

In 1717, he was turned out of St. Andrew's Holborn, which was then his parish church, by the notorious Sacheverell, against whom, Wilson, an attorney, offered to institute proceedings, at his own cost; but Whiston declined the proposal, observing, that if he consented to it, he should prove himself to be as passionate and foolish as Sacheverell himself. In 1719, he published his Letter to Lord Nottingham on the Eternity of the Son of God and His Holy Spirit, on account of which, principally, it has been asserted, his admission to the Royal Society was successfully opposed by Sir Isaac Newton, the president; whose favour Whiston had enjoyed for twenty years, but lost it, at last, as he states, by contradicting him when he was old. "Had he lived," continues Whiston, "when I refuted his Chronology, I should not have published the work, because I knew his temper so well, that I should have expected it would have killed him."

He now made an attempt to discover the longitude, which proving abortive, a subscription was commenced to reimburse him for his labours and losses in the undertaking; the collection, it is said, amounted to nearly £500, which was the largest sum he ever possessed. During the remainder of his life he was indefatigably industrious, and published numerous works, among which were a translation of Josephus, and memoirs of himself. He remained, as he states, in communion with the church of England, until Trinity Sunday, 1747, when, on account of the Athanasian creed being read during public worship, he went to a Baptist meeting, "whither," he adds, "I shall continue going, until I can set up a more primitive congregation myself." He died, after a brief illness, on the 22nd of August, 1752.

By his wife, a Miss Antrobus, of Tamworth, whom he married about the year 1699, he had a large family. In domestic life, he is reputed to have been amiable, happy, and beloved. Viewing him in his public career, he appears to have displayed much imagination, united to great learning, but

unrestrained by judgment. In him there was rather an unusual combination of feverish ardour and plodding diligence. Utterly careless of personal interest, he hesitated not, for a moment, on any occasion, to do what he deemed to be his duty to mankind. His lofty contempt for worldly wisdom, at length, reduced him to depend, in some measure, on donations for his support. His friends vainly endeavoured to moderate the warmth of his religious zeal; and his antagonists in controversy, with a large portion of the public, so far from being convinced by his arguments, eventually became of opinion that his intellectual faculties were impaired. The wits abused him without mercy; and Swift, in particular, wrote some satirical lines on him, which, to the dean's disgrace, are too disgusting to repeat.

Towards the close of his career, Whiston was thus spoken of by Bishop Hare:—"He has, all his life, been cultivating piety, and virtue, and learning; he is rigidly constant in all his duties; and both his philosophical and mathematical works are highly useful. But it is the poor man's misfortune (for poor he is, and like to be, not having any preferment) to have a warm head and to be very zealous in what he thinks the cause of God. He thinks prudence the worldly wisdom condemned by Christ and his apostles; and that it is gross prevarication and hypocrisy, to conceal the discoveries he conceives he has made; and thus, though he designs to hurt nobody, he is betrayed into some indiscretions. But he is very hardly dealt by: his performances are run down by those who never read them; and his warmth of temper is denounced as pride, obstinacy, and innate depravity. Some, too, say he is a madman, and, low as he is, will not leave him quiet in his poverty."

Collins, in the Discourse on Christianity, says of him, "His ardent temper frequently leads him into strange mistakes: for instance, an Arabic manuscript coming into his hands, of which he understood not one word, he fancied it was a translation of an ancient book of Scripture, belonging to the New Testament, styled, The Doctrine of the Apostles; and on this he reasoned and wrote, as if it had been indisputable, till, on its being read by persons skilled in Arabic, it proved quite a different matter. He lives in London, and visits persons of the highest rank, to whom he discourses freely on doctrinal points, and especially about Athanasianism, which seems his chief concern." George the Second once observed to him, in Hampton Court gardens, that however right he might be in his opinions, it would have been better if he had kept them to himself. "Had Martin Luther done so," replied Whiston, "where, let me ask, would your majesty have been at this moment?"

"He was much esteemed," says his son, "by Queen Caroline, who made him a present of fifty pounds yearly. She usually sent for him once in the summer, whilst she was out of town, to spend a day or two with her. Loving his free conversation, she asked him, at Richmond, what people, in general, said of her. He replied, that they justly esteemed her a lady of great abilities; a patron of learned men; and a kind friend to the poor. 'But,' says she, 'no one is without faults; pray what are mine?' Whiston begged to be excused speaking on that subject, but she insisting, he said, 'Her majesty did not behave with proper reverence at church.' She replied, 'The king *would* talk with her.' He said, 'A greater than kings was there only to be regarded.' She owned it, and confessed her fault. 'Pray,' says she, 'tell me what is my next?' He replied, 'When I hear your majesty has amended of that fault, I will tell you of your next;' and so it ended."

The following anecdote of Whiston is related by the same writer:—"Being in company with Addison, Steele, Secretary Craggs, and Sir Robert Walpole, they engaged in a dispute, whether a secretary of state could be an honest man. Whiston being silent, was asked his opinion, and said, 'he thought honesty was the best policy, and if a minister would practise it, he would find it so.' To which Craggs replied, 'It might do for a fortnight, but would not do for a month.' Whiston demanded, 'If he had ever tried it for a fortnight.' To which, he making no answer, the company gave it for Whiston."

EDMUND GIBSON, BISHOP OF LONDON.

THIS eminent prelate was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, in 1669; and, after having acquired an intimate knowledge of the classics, at a provincial school, he was sent to Queen's college, Oxford, in 1686. He proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1691; and, about the same time, published new editions of Drummond's Polemo-Middiana, and the Catilena Rustica of James the Fifth, with notes abounding in humour and erudition. In 1692, he produced a Latin version of the Chronicon Saxonicum, and a catalogue of Manuscripts in the Dugdale Library, and that of Bishop Tennison. His More Correct Edition of Quintilian de Arte Oratoriâ appeared in 1694; and he subsequently published new editions of Julius Cæsar, and Somner's Treatise. During the year last mentioned, he took the degree of M. A., and became librarian at Lambeth palace. In 1697, he was elected a fellow of his college, and entered into holy orders. He now devoted himself, with great zeal, to the reproduction of Camden's Brittannia; in editing which he was assisted by Lhwyd, Smith, Johnson, and Kennett.

After having declined a small living in the Isle of Thanet, which had been offered to him by Lord Somers, he accepted, in 1697, the appointment of morning preacher at Lambeth church; and, in 1698, that of domestic chaplain to Archbishop Tennison. About the same time, he was made lecturer at St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and published the posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman. In 1700, he was presented to the rectory of Stisted, in Essex; two years afterwards, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D. D.; and, in 1703, he obtained the rectory of Lambeth, and was made precentor and residentiary of the cathedral of Chichester. He next obtained the mastership of St. Mary's hospital, with license to hold his other preferments; and, in 1710, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey.

In 1713, he published his famous Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani; in 1715, on the death of his patron, Archbishop Tennison, he was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln; in 1721, he became dean of the chapel royal; and, on the death of Bishop Robinson, in 1723, he was translated to the vacant see of London. His death took place at Bath, on the 6th of September, 1748. He married early in life, and left several children. His social virtues have been highly eulogized; and it is recorded, to his honour, that, Dr. Crow having left him £2,500, he generously abandoned the bequest to the testator's necessitous relations.

His natural abilities were great, and his disposition was admirably calculated to improve and develop them. As a student, he was zealously laborious; his piety was equal to his erudition; and, although occasionally betrayed into intolerance, he appears, on the whole, to have been an excellent prelate, and a strictly conscientious man. In addition to the works already enumerated, he composed a Life of Bodley; Tracts on the Antiquities of Great Britain; and several pastoral letters, which have been considered masterly attacks on infidelity and enthusiasm.

During the long illness of Archbishop Wake, the affairs of the church were left almost entirely to the management of Bishop Gibson; and, it is said, that, in the exercise of his great ecclesiastical power, he advanced those only who, by their learning and piety, were deserving of preferment. He procured an endowment from the crown for the regular performance of divine service at Whitehall, by twenty-four preachers, selected from the two universities. He zealously promoted the spiritual interests of the colonies, and laboured assiduously for the advancement of religion within his own diocese. He stood forward, on several occasions, as the champion of the church; but sometimes insisted upon her rights with more zeal than discretion. Although an enemy to persecution on matters of faith, he sternly opposed a repeal of the

test and corporation acts; and counteracted the attempts of the Quakers to avoid payment of tithes. He exposed himself to the animadversions of the lord chief justice, and many severe writers, by censuring the practice of sending prohibitions from the temporal to the spiritual courts; and offended George the Second, not only by inveighing from the pulpit against masquerades, to which that monarch was much attached, but by procuring the signatures of several bishops to an address to the throne, "praying for the entire abolition of such pernicious diversions." Until the boldness with which he discharged what he deemed to be his duty had given offence to government, "he had been considered," says Whiston, "as heir-apparent to the see of Canterbury;" and so great had been his ecclesiastical power, that Walpole was reproached with allowing him the authority of a pope. "And a very good pope he is, too," replied the minister.

HENRY SACHEVERELL.

HENRY, the son of the Rev. Joshua Sacheverell, was born in 1672. He obtained the rudiments of education from a village schoolmaster, at the cost of his godfather, an apothecary, named Hurst, on whose death, his widow sent the youth to Magdalen college, Oxford. While at the university, Sacheverell was chamber fellow with Addison, who inscribes one of his pieces to him, as "his dearest friend and colleague." Accounts vary as to Sacheverell's conduct at this period of his life: one set of authorities accusing him of turbulence, and ingratitude to his former friends; while another eulogizes his good manners, morality, and application. He distinguished himself by some clever Latin poems; was chosen fellow of his college; and became tutor to several pupils who afterwards attained great eminence. He took his degree of M. A. in 1696; that of B. D. in 1707; and that of D. D. in the following year.

His first preferment in the church was to the living of Cannock, in Staffordshire; whence he removed, in 1705, to St. Saviour's, Southwark, of which he was appointed preacher. In the year 1709, he delivered two sermons, one at Derby, and the other at St. Paul's, which raised him to a great but unmerited notoriety. In these discourses, greatly to the satisfaction of the Tory or high church party, he warmly advocated the doctrines of divine right and passive obedience; and, particularly in one of them, virulently attacked the leaders of the Whigs, who were then in office. His popularity rapidly increased: his health was drank in pint bumpers, at numberless festive meetings; while handkerchiefs, and even fans, were embellished with his portrait. Ministers denounced his doctrines as being most pernicious; and, rather indiscreetly, brought his conduct under the notice of parliament. After many stormy debates in the house of commons, it was resolved to proceed against him by impeachment. His trial, which commenced on the 27th of February, 1709-10, continued until the 23rd of March, when he was sentenced to a suspension from preaching for three years, and his two obnoxious sermons were ordered to be burnt.

The excitement of the public during his trial was almost unexampled. Queen Anne attended the court daily; and as her chair passed through the streets, she was greeted by the multitude with such exclamations as the following:—"High church and Sacheverell for ever!" "We hope your majesty is for Dr. Sacheverell!" The impeachment was disastrous to the Whigs, as it not only increased the reputation of Sacheverell, but led to their own overthrow.

During his suspension, Sacheverell, who was considered a martyr to his principles, made a sort of triumphal tour through the kingdom; in most parts of which he was received, both by the clergy and laity, as the victim of a detestable persecution. He was collated to a living before the term of his

sentence had expired; and, within a month after its termination, (on the 13th of April, 1713,) the queen presented him to the valuable rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The first sermon which he preached in the church of that parish, he sold for £100, and forty thousand copies of it were speedily purchased. Ministers, according to Swift, hated, and affected to despise him; but he had sufficient interest to procure from them, in addition to his own preferment, a handsome provision for his brother.

He seems to have been still in high favour with the populace, during the first year of the reign of George the First; at whose coronation, it is related, the proceedings were repeatedly interrupted by vociferations of "Down with the Whigs!" and "Sacheverell for ever!" From this time, however, he gradually dwindled into insignificance; and signalized himself, only, during the remainder of his life, by contemptible squabbles with his parishioners; one of whom, the famous Whiston, he actually turned out of the church, because his avowed opinions were heterodox. Some years before his death, which took place on the 5th of June, 1724, one of his relatives left him a considerable estate in Derbyshire. By his will, Sacheverell bequeathed £500 to Bishop Atterbury, who, it is suspected, wrote the defence which he made at his trial.

The Duchess of Marlborough describes him as having been an ignorant, impudent incendiary, who was the scorn even of those who made use of him as a tool. "He was," says Bishop Burnet, "a bold, insolent man, with a very small measure of religion, virtue, learning, or good sense; but he resolved to force himself into popularity and preferment, by the most petulant railings at dissenters and low church men, in several sermons and libels, written without either chasteness of style, or liveliness of expression."

Sacheverell was evidently neither wise nor good: he disgraced the pulpit by political rancour, with a view to his own advancement, and to further his object, affected a religious zeal, which he never actually felt. Although for some time deemed an exalted character, he was, unquestionably, one of the most contemptible public men of his day. He is described as having been stout and athletic; but, on some occasions, so timorous, that Honeyman, the ventriloquist, one day, nearly frightened him into a fainting fit, by maliciously imitating the voices of several persons in his room.

JOHN POTTER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

JOHN, the son of Thomas Potter, a linen-draper, in Yorkshire, was born at Wakefield, in 1674. Dr. Parr supposes that he was brought up at a private school, "his Latin productions abounding with those faults which instruction at a higher seminary would have taught him to avoid." He was, however, at the age of fourteen, when he became a battler at University college, Oxford, deemed a great proficient in Greek. After taking the degree of B. A., he published, in 1693, his first work, entitled, Variantes Lectiones et Notæ ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis Poetis; et ad Babilii Magni Orationem ad Juvenis, quomodo cum fructû legere possint Græcorum Libros; which he compiled at the request of Dr. Chartlett, master of his college, at whose expense it was printed, for the purpose only of being presented, as a new-year's-gift, to private friends and deserving students. In the following year, he became fellow of Lincoln college, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. He soon after took orders, and distinguished himself as a private tutor. In 1697, he produced his elaborate edition of the Alexandra of Lycophron, and the first volume of his Archæologia Græca, of which the second and last appeared in the following year.

In 1704, he proceeded to the degree of B. D., and, becoming domestic chaplain to Archbishop Tennison, took up his abode with that prelate, at Lambeth palace. In 1706, he proceeded to the

degree of D. D., and was made chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1707, he printed A Discourse on Church Government; in which he maintained ecclesiastical to be distinct from civil authority, and that episcopacy was of divine institution. Notwithstanding the support which he thus gave to high-church principles, he seems to have been regarded as a staunch Whig; and, during the last-mentioned year, he was triumphantly elected, by his party, regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christchurch, in opposition to Dr. Smalridge, a conspicuous Tory.

In 1715, he was raised, by George the First, to the see of Oxford; and, about the same time, he published an edition of Clemens Alexandrinus, with an entirely new version of the Cohortations. The celebrated Bangorian controversy soon afterwards commenced, in which, with Sherlock and others, he accused Hoadly, then Bishop of Bangor, of having, in his sermon preached before the king, in 1717, on civil and religious liberty, avowed opinions hostile to all establishments, and particularly to that of the church of England. In 1722, he entered into a correspondence with Atterbury, as to the period when the four gospels were written. He preached the sermon at the coronation of George the Second, who raised him to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1737. He died in January, 1747, leaving two sons and three daughters.

Dr. Potter was possessed of great learning and much talent. His works have deservedly obtained extraordinary commendation, as well on the continent as in this country. Dr. Harwood enthusiastically pronounces his Alexandra to be an everlasting monument of the learning of its illustrious editor; and Gronovius deemed the Archæologia Græca (which has passed through many editions, and is still deemed a standard work) worthy of a place in his celebrated Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum. Although haughty and morose, he seems to have been highly esteemed by a great portion of his cotemporaries; by many of whom he was admired and eulogized, for his vigilance, zeal, and talent, as a defender of orthodox opinions. Whiston, on the other hand, accuses him of extreme pride, court adulation, neglect of christian discipline, and strenuous hostility to those who attempted to effect any reformation in the church. He procured a preferment of £2,000 a year for the eldest of his two sons, but disinherited him for having formed an unequal alliance; and left the bulk of his large property to the other, a man of bad character, who grossly ill-treated his wife, whom he had married pursuant to his father's commands.

Shortly after his elevation to the primacy, he went to the residence of one of his relations, (a divine), for the purpose of stating that he intended to bestow on him a very acceptable preferment. The reverend gentleman, however, happened to be at a neighbouring ale-house, whither the archbishop proceeded. On entering the skittle-ground, he found his relative busily engaged at a game of nine-pins, and had the mortification of hearing him exclaim, while aiming a bowl at the centre pin, "Here goes for the head of the church!" The archbishop, it is said, immediately retired in disgust, and bestowed the preferment on another divine.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

THIS celebrated divine and philosopher was born on the 11th of October, 1675, in the city of Norwich, of which his father was an alderman. After passing some years at the free grammar school of his native city, he was sent to Caius college, Cambridge; where he studied the Scriptures, and the fathers of the church, in their original languages; and, preparatory to taking his degree of B. A., distinguished himself by the performance of a public exercise on the Newtonian system, then a novelty, which he afterwards materially contributed to diffuse, by translating and publishing the Physics of Rohault.

On entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich. In 1699, appeared his first original work, under the title of Three Practical Essays upon Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance; and, in 1701, he published his celebrated Paraphrase on the Four Gospels. About this time, he obtained the rectory of Drayton. In 1704, he preached at Boyle's lecture, On the Being and Attributes of God; and, in 1705, On the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. These admirable sermons were soon after printed, and have since gone through many editions. In 1706, he answered, and refuted the arguments of those who had endeavoured to disprove the immortality of the soul, in a letter addressed to Mr. Dodwell; and, during the same year, published a Latin version of the optics of Newton, who presented him with £500, as a token of his approbation and esteem.

About the same time, Bishop Moore procured for him the rectory of St. Bennet's, London, and introduced him to Queen Anne, who nominated him one of her chaplains, and bestowed on him, in 1709, the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. On this occasion, he took his degree of D. D. and highly distinguished himself, by his public exercise, at Cambridge; in which he maintained, that no article in the christian faith is discordant to right reason; and that, without the liberty of human actions, there can be no religion. Prior to this period, he had been accustomed to preach without notes; but he now began to bestow such care on the composition of his sermons, that they were found, at his death, written at full length, and in a fit state for the press.

In 1712, he edited a noble edition of Cæsar's Commentaries; and soon afterwards involved himself in controversy, by the publication of his celebrated treatise, entitled The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. Whiston states, that, shortly before this work appeared, Lord Godolphin, and some other members of the administration, sent a fruitless message to the author, requesting him to defer the publication of his treatise, "until a fitter opportunity; as it was likely to make a great noise and disturbance." The unitarian principles, advocated in the production, exposed Dr. Clarke to the censures of both houses of convocation, and to some spirited attacks from Waterland, and other champions of orthodoxy. In 1715, he engaged in a disputation on the principles of natural philosophy and religion, with the celebrated Leibnitz; a full account of which, he published, two years afterwards, with a dedication to the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline. In the same year appeared his Remarks upon Collins's Inquiry concerning Human Liberty; and, in 1718, he boldly altered the forms of doxology, in A Collection of select Psalms and Hymns, for the use of St. James's church; some copies of which having been distributed, by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, before any discovery of the alterations had been made, he was accused of having practised a gross imposition. In reply to the charge, he stated, that the collection had been printed for the use of his own church only. His conduct was, however, severely censured by his diocesan, who, in a pastoral letter, on the occasion, observed, "that some persons, seduced by the strong delusions of pride and self-conceit, had lately published new forms of doxology, entirely agreeable to those of the ancient heretics, who impiously denied a trinity of persons in the unity of the Godhead."

A controversy on the subject ensued, in which the character of Dr. Clarke, as a divine, was severely animadverted upon by several high churchmen, and zealously defended by his friend Whiston. About this time he was presented, by Lord Lechmere, to the mastership of Wigston's hospital, at Leicester: and, on the death of Newton, in 1727, he might, had he thought fit, have succeeded to that eminent man's office in the Mint, which was worth above £1,200 per annum; but, "as he wanted it not," and, "being averse to any secular employment," says Whiston, "he absolutely refused it; which I take to be one of the most glorious actions of his life; and to afford undeniable conviction that he was in earnest in his religion."

He had, previously, (in 1724) printed a volume containing seventeen sermons;

and, in 1728, he addressed a letter to Hoadly, on the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion. In the following year appeared his edition of the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version: the remainder of the work was published, a few years after his death, by his son.

He had, throughout his life, enjoyed a robust state of health, until Sunday, May the 11th, 1729, when he was attacked with a violent pain in his side, while proceeding to Serjeant's inn, for the purpose of preaching before the judges; and, on the ensuing Saturday, he expired. By his wife, Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, rector of Little Massingham, Norfolk, on whom, after her husband's decease, Queen Caroline settled a pension of one hundred guineas per annum, Dr. Clarke had seven children, five of whom survived him. His brother, John Clarke, originally a weaver, studied at Cambridge, and became chaplain to the king, and dean of Salisbury. He prepared for the press ten posthumous volumes of Dr. Clarke's Sermons, and also his Exposition of the Catechism.

In private life, Dr. Clarke was amiable and unpretending; reserved among strangers, but frank and easy with his friends. As a writer he possessed the advantages of a strong memory, considerable powers of language, a natural aptitude for methodical arrangement, extraordinary learning, and great acuteness. He was zealous, but not enthusiastic; exceedingly diligent, and yet an inveterate lover of cards, at which, although described as being, in general, a miser of moments, he would frequently spend entire hours.

Whiston highly praises his general character, but censures him for subscribing to the articles, on taking the degree of D. D., when he actually did not believe in the Athanasian creed: the same writer, however, admits that he subsequently refused any preferment, the acceptance of which, would expose him to the necessity of another subscription against his conscience.

It is related, that when Sir John Germaine, being in great trouble of mind, and on his death-bed, sent for Dr. Clarke, and on his arrival asked him if he should receive the sacrament, or what he should do in his sad condition, the divine, who was well aware of Sir John's immoral career, told him, in reply, that he did not think the sacrament would be of any avail to him with respect to his final welfare, and left the dying sinner without administering it.

BENJAMIN HOADLY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

THIS prelate was born at Westerham, in Kent, on the 14th of November, 1676; and, after acquiring the rudiments of learning under his father, who was for some time master of the grammar school at Norwich, he was admitted, in 1691, a pensioner of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1695, and to that of M. A. in 1699. He had, also, in the interim, been elected fellow and tutor of his college. In 1700, he took orders, and obtained the lectureship of St. Mildred's, in the Poultry; which he retained until, by his own avowal, he had preached it down to £30 per annum. In 1702, he officiated at St. Swithin's, and, in 1704, was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-le-poor. He had already entered into a controversy with Calamy, in defence of conformity; and, in 1705, he preached a sermon before the lord mayor, on civil government, which rendered him so offensive to the Tories, that, as he says, "a torrent of angry zeal began to pour itself out upon him." Soon afterwards, he entered into a dispute with Atterbury, one of whose discourses he had severely criticised; and, in 1709, the contest was renewed, with increased zeal, on the subject of non-resistance and passive obedience. His exertions in this controversy were so agreeable to the party in power, that the house of commons addressed the queen in his favour; and her majesty is said to have, consequently, given him a promise of preferment; which, however, she did not fulfil: but, to console him for his

disappointment, a wealthy lady, named Howland, presented him to the living of Streatham, in Surrey.

On the accession of George the First, he became one of the king's chaplains; and, in 1715, having previously taken his degree of D. D., he was elevated to the bishopric of Bangor; but, instead of visiting his see, he continued to preach in London, chiefly against what he considered the inveterate errors of the clergy; and, in 1717, so offended the high church party, by his celebrated discourse, which was delivered before the king, on the Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ, that it was resolved to proceed against him in convocation: his enemies were, however, foiled in their intention, by the prorogation of the assembly.

Having, about this time, preached a sermon on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," in the interpretation of which he maintained that the clergy had no right to temporal jurisdiction, he was attacked by Snape, and a controversy, termed the Bangorian, from the see then held by Hoadly, followed; in which the latter defended himself with great skill, as well against his first assailant on the subject as the celebrated Sherlock, Law, Potter, and other divines. This contest had scarcely terminated when he engaged in another, on the nature of prayer, which, as he maintained, should be calm and dispassionate, while his opponent, Hare, insisted that, without fervour, it must needs be unavailing.

In 1754, Hoadly was translated to the see of Hereford; in 1732, to that of Salisbury; and, in 1734, to that of Winchester. In 1735, he published a plain account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and, many years afterwards, prepared for the press two volumes of his sermons, which were received with much commendation. Towards the close of his life, he drew up a clear, manly, and spirited exposure of a fraud intended to have been committed upon him by a popish convert, named Fournier, by means of a forged note of hand for £8,800. His death took place at Chelsea, on the 17th of April, 1761; and his remains were interred in Winchester cathedral. He was twice married: first, to Sarah Curtis, by whom he had two sons; and, secondly, to Mary Newry, daughter of the Dean of Chichester, by whom he had no issue.

In private life, Dr. Hoadly was facetious, easy, conciliating, and fond of society; from which, however, he would often abruptly retire to his studies. In his religious principles he differed so materially from the doctrines of the church of England, that it has been said of him, he was the greatest dissenter that ever wore a mitre. He contended, *inter alia*, that sincerity in opinions, whatever they might be, was sufficient for acceptance. As a controversialist, he was acute, candid, and moderate. His style possessed many beauties; Pope, however, justly censures the immoderate length of his sentences. Akenside complimented him in an ode; and Burnet, with many other writers, eulogized his merits as a divine, a scholar, and a man. A complete edition of his multifarious writings was published by his son, in 1773.

It is rather remarkable that he was a college rival of his future formidable opponent, Sherlock. One day, when both freshmen, after being called to lectures in Tully's offices, Sherlock, somewhat nettled at the approbation which Hoadly had elicited from the tutor, sneeringly remarked, "Ben, you have made good use of L'Estrange's translation to-day." "No, Tom, I have not," replied Hoadly; "and I forgot to send the bed-maker for yours, which, I understand, is the only one in the college."

THOMAS SHERLOCK, BISHOP OF LONDON.

THIS eminent prelate, eldest son of Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, and author of the well known Discourse on Death, was born in 1678. At Eton, where he received the early part of his education, he was not only distinguished for great application, but for boldness of personal character;

being always a leader of his companions, as well in as out of school. Walpole, who was his cotemporary, relates, that on one occasion, when other lads stood shivering on the bank of the river, Sherlock plunged in without hesitation, and Warton supposes this to be the incident alluded to by Pope, in the Dunciad, where he calls Sherlock "the plunging prelate."

He removed, in 1693, to Catherine hall, Cambridge; and, after taking his degrees of B. A. and M. A., entered into holy orders. It appears that he was severely reprimanded for being late in attendance on the bishop at his ordination. A fine turbot, intended for the prelate's table, was brought by the same conveyance as that by which Sherlock had travelled; and the bishop was under the necessity of apologizing to his company for the delay that occurred in serving up the dinner, on account of the late arrival of the fish. Sherlock, on this occasion, is said to have remarked, that "he and the turbot had both reached the palace time enough to get into hot water."

In 1704, he was appointed master of the Temple; and, notwithstanding an impediment in his speech, soon became one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. In 1714, he took the degree of D. D.: he was then appointed master of Catherine hall, and, in his turn, discharged the duties of vice-chancellor. His influence at the university was so great, that Bentley nicknamed him, Cardinal Alberoni; and Middleton, about the same time, gave him the more flattering appellation of "principal champion and ornament of both church and university."

His next advancement was to the deanery of Chichester, which he obtained in 1716; and, soon afterwards, he engaged in the Bangorian controversy. It has been said, however, that in his latter years, Sherlock did not approve of the part he had taken in this dispute, and refused to have his various pamphlets on the subject collected into a volume. In 1726, he printed Six Discoures on the Use and Intent of Prophecy; which he had delivered, in the preceding year, at the Temple church. In 1728, he was elevated to the bishopric of Bangor; and, in 1734, translated to that of Salisbury. During the interim he had published his celebrated Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus.

On the death of Archbishop Potter, he was offered the primacy; which, however, he refused on account of his ill-health; but, in the following year, 1747, having in some degree recovered, he accepted the bishopric of London. In 1753, he resigned the mastership of the Temple, on which occasion, he addressed an affectionate letter to the treasurer and benchers, expressive of his gratitude for all their kindness to him, and declaring, that he felt his connexion with them to have been the greatest happiness of his life, as it had introduced him to some of the greatest men of the time. Notwithstanding the infirmities of age, he performed his episcopal duties, with great ability; and, when under the pressure of severe illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, revised and published four volumes of his sermons. On the accession of George the Third, he addressed a dutiful and complimentary letter to the young monarch, which, perhaps, was the last production of his pen. He died at Fulham, on the 18th of July, 1761. Having had no children by his wife, whose maiden name was Judith Fountaine, and whom he married in 1707, his nephew inherited the bulk of his property; which, although Sherlock had been very charitable, amounted, it is said, to upwards of £100,000.

He appears to have possessed great abilities, and very extensive acquirements. His style was correct, pleasing, and animated; and his sermons afford many specimens of pulpit eloquence, which have rarely, if ever, been excelled. He was even more eminent for his piety than his learning. In his Discourses on the Use and Intent of Prophecy, he vindicated Christianity against the objections of Anthony Collins, with as much zeal as talent; and during the principal part of his career, enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most efficient pillars of the church of England, although he was of opinion, to use his own language, "that our liturgical forms ought to be revised and amended only for our own sakes, though there were no dissenters in the land."

DANIEL WATERLAND.

DANIEL, son of the Rev. Henry Waterland, was born at Waseley, in Lincolnshire, (of which his father was rector,) on the 4th of February, 1683. After having received some preliminary instruction at home, he was sent to the free school at Lincoln; which he quitted in 1699, and went to Magdalen college, Cambridge; where he was elected a scholar, in 1701, and proceeded to the degree of B. A., in 1703. In the following year, he obtained a fellowship; and, in 1706, proceeded M.A. He now became celebrated as a private tutor, and published a work, entitled, Advice to a Young Student, with a Method of Study for the First Four Years; which went through several editions. In 1713, he was presented to the rectory of Ellingham, in Norfolk; and, about the same time, was nominated master of his college. In 1714, he proceeded to the degree of B. D.; and, shortly afterwards, became chaplain in ordinary to George the First; who, visiting Cambridge, in 1717, conferred upon him, by royal mandate, the degree of D. D., of which rank he was also incorporated at the university of Oxford. In 1719, he published his orthodox Vindication of Christ's Divinity; being a Defence of some Queries, relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the Holy Trinity; and, in the following year, Gibson, Bishop of London, appointed him first preacher of the lecture founded by Lady Moyer. Soon afterwards he entered into a doctrinal dispute with Dr. Whitby. In 1721, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's presented him to the rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith; in 1723, he obtained the chancellorship of York; and having, soon after, printed his History of the Athanasian Creed, in opposition to the opinions supported by Dr. Clarke, he was made a canon of Windsor. He resigned his rectory, on being presented to the vicarage of Twickenham, and the archdeaconry of Middlesex, in 1730; during which year, he produced some remarks on Dr. Clarke's Exposition of the Church Catechism, and thus involved himself in a controversy with Dr. Sykes, relative to the eucharist.

He next published two works, in defence of revealed religion, against Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation: the first, entitled Scripture Vindicated; and the second, Christianity Vindicated against Infidelity; which were supported by Dr. Pearce, and condemned, as being calculated to do more harm than good, by Dr. Conyers Middleton. In 1734, he produced A Discourse on the Argument, à priori, for proving the Existence of a First Cause; in which he endeavoured to refute Dr. Clarke's opinions on that subject. During the same year, he declined the office of prolocutor to the lower house of convocation, and published his celebrated treatise On the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity.

In 1736, as archdeacon, he preached a series of charges on the eucharist, in which he argued, on the one hand, against the opinion of Bishop Hoadly, who considered it a mere commemorative feast; and, on the other, against that of Johnson and Brett, who held it to be a proper propitiatory sacrifice. During the latter part of his life, he was afflicted with an acute malady, to which, after having undergone many surgical operations, he fell a victim, in the month of December, 1740. By his wife, a lady of good fortune, whom he had married in 1719, and who survived him, he left no children.

In a funeral sermon, preached on the Sunday after his decease, the character of Dr. Waterland was thus described: "His head was an immense library, where the treasures of learning were ranged in such exact order, that, whatever himself or his friends wanted, he could have immediate recourse to, without any embarrassment. A prodigious expanse of reading, without a confusion of ideas, is almost the peculiar characteristic of his writings. His works, particularly those on our Saviour's divinity, and the importance of the doctrine, and the eucharist, into

which he has digested the learning of all preceding ages, will, we may venture to say, be transmitted to, and stand the examination of, all succeeding ones. He has so thoroughly exhausted every subject that he wrote a set treatise upon, that it is impossible to hit upon anything which is *not* in his writings, or to express that more justly or clearly which *is* there."

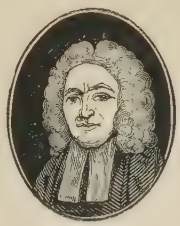
This sturdy polemic appears to have been one of the most zealous, disinterested, and temperate, of that host of controversialists, for which his times were remarkable. Orthodoxy never had a more stedfast defender; but his aversion to arianism carried him so far, that he was sometimes charged with evincing an heterodox tendency towards arminianism. He wrote entirely for conscience' sake, and not with a view to attract notice, or to obtain promotion. He never solicited preferment, and once refused a bishopric. Though firm and unflinching in his polemical contests, he treated his adversaries, except in a few rare instances, with courtesy, and gave them credit for sincerity in professing those doctrines which he most vehemently opposed.

CONYERS MIDDLETON.

CONYERS, the son of William Middleton, rector of Henderwell, in Yorkshire, was born on the 27th of December, 1683. He passed his boyhood under the tuition of his father, and, when about seventeen years of age, was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge; where having, in due course, proceeded B. A., he obtained a fellowship in 1710; which, however, he, some time afterwards, vacated, by marrying a rich widow, named Drake. In 1717, George the First, during a visit to the university, nominated Middleton, among others, for a doctor's degree in divinity; but Bentley absolutely refused to create him, except on payment of four guineas beyond the usual fees. Middleton was naturally of a most irritable disposition, and had previously been involved in a quarrel with Bentley, which, it is said, originated from the latter having termed him, on account of his occasionally playing on the violin, "fiddling Middleton;" and Bentley's illegal demand produced a renewal of their strife. Middleton paid the additional fee under protest, and, immediately appealing to the vice-chancellor, procured an order for its restitution; which, however, Bentley refused to obey, and he was consequently degraded from all his university honours and offices. The conflicting parties afterwards brought the matter before the judges of the court of king's bench; Middleton also published four pamphlets against his adversary; but the dispute, which appears, for a long time, to have been deeply interesting to the public, terminated, at length, by Bentley's restoration to his rank.

On the death of his wife, in or about 1724, Middleton went to Italy for the benefit of his health; and, on his return, greatly increased the number of his enemies, by publishing a scurrilous pamphlet against the medical profession. Soon afterwards, he exposed himself to a charge of heterodoxy, in a dispute which arose out of the answers of Waterland and Pearce, to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. In 1734, he married a Miss Place, of Dorchester; and, in the same year, abandoning the Woodwardian professorship, which he had previously held, he became librarian to the university. In 1735, appeared his Dissertation concerning the Origin of Printing in England; and, in 1741, he published a Life of Cicero, which reflects considerable lustre on his talents. Two years afterwards appeared his Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero; and, in 1747, he involved himself in a bitter controversy with several orthodox writers, by his Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers.

Having lost his second wife, he was united, in his old age, to a Welsh lady, named Powell. During his last illness, he is said to have been laboriously



MIDDLETON

BERKELEY

PEARCE

HERRING

BUTLER

SECKER

WARBURTON

JORTIN

LAW

NEWTON

BLACKBURNE

LOWTH

engaged in preparing answers to some of his numerous antagonists. At the time of his death, which took place on the 28th of July, 1750, he held no preferment but a small living which had been given to him by Sir John Frederick.

In addition to the works already mentioned, Middleton published objections against the proposed edition of the New Testament, by Bentley; and engaged in a disputation with Sherlock. He seems to have purposely created antagonists, with a view to gratify his inclination for literary warfare; and sacrificed all hopes of preferment, for the pleasure of assailing received opinions on doctrinal points. As a writer, he possessed considerable powers: his productions are, however, debased by the leaven of infidelity. But for his avowed scepticism, and the tendency of his temper to dispute, he would, in all probability, have adorned, as well as acquired, a mitre.

GEORGE BERKELEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

GEORGE, the son of Thomas Berkeley, collector of Belfast, was born at Kilerin, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, on the 12th of March, 1684. After passing some time at Kilkenny grammar school, he was removed to Trinity college, Dublin, of which he became a fellow in 1707; and, in the course of the same year, published his Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide Demonstrata, a work, it was said, that would have done honour to the most experienced mathematician. In 1709, appeared his Theory of Vision, in which a successful and entirely novel attempt was made, to shew that our ideas of sight and touch are connected only by habit; and this opinion appears to have been soon afterwards confirmed, in the case of a youth who, though born blind, was restored to sight by the celebrated Cheselden.

In 1710, appeared his Principles of Human Knowledge; and, in 1713, his Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous; two works, which, although avowedly composed in opposition to sceptics and atheists, formed, in the opinion of Hume, "the best lessons of scepticism, to be found either among the ancient or modern philosophers, Bayle not excepted."

In 1712, he published three sermons in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance, which, ultimately, exposed him to the imputation of Jacobitism, and, consequently, tended to impede his advance. He had, by this time, become intimate with Pope, Addison, Arbuthnot, Steele, (for whom he wrote some papers in the Guardian) and Dean Swift, who recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Peterborough, with such warmth, that when the latter was appointed ambassador to Sicily, he took Berkeley out with him, as secretary and chaplain.

Soon after his return, he accepted an offer to accompany the Bishop of Clogher's son on a continental tour. While abroad, he wrote an account of the Tarantula, and collected some materials for the natural history of Sicily, which, however, he lost at sea. Returning to England, in 1721, he published his tract, De Motû, which he had also written during his tour; and, in the same year, appeared his Essay towards preventing the Ruin of Great Britain. About this time he took the degrees of B. D. and D. D.; and procured, through the interest of Pope, the appointment of chaplain to the Duke of Grafton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

In 1722, the celebrated Mrs. Vanhomrigh, Swift's Vanessa, unexpectedly bequeathed the whole of her fortune, about £8,000, to Berkeley, and a gentleman named Marshall, whom she appointed her joint executors; but, notwithstanding her express wish, that the letters addressed to her by Swift should be published, Berkeley thought proper to destroy them. In 1724, he resigned his fellowship, on being appointed to the deanery of Derry, worth about £1,100 a-year; and, in 1725, he published a proposal for converting the American savages to christianity. He

soon afterwards obtained a charter for the erection of a college at Bermuda, and a promise of £10,000, from government. Having also obtained some subscriptions in aid of the design, he embarked, in September, 1728, for Rhode Island, with his wife, who was a daughter of Foster, speaker of the Irish house of commons, and whom he had married in the preceding month; another lady; and two gentlemen of fortune. His plan, however, completely failed; principally, as it was alleged, because government did not furnish him with the promised pecuniary aid; and, after an absence of two years, he returned to this country, a great loser by the undertaking.

In 1732, with a view to the refutation of sceptical systems, he published a series of dialogues, entitled, The Minute Philosopher; with which Queen Caroline was so pleased, that she procured his promotion to the bishopric of Cloyne. About this period, having been informed that Dr. Garth had, on his death-bed, asserted to Addison, that he did not believe in the doctrines of christianity, because Dr. Halley had demonstrated to him, that they were incomprehensible, Berkeley produced his Analyst, addressed to an Infidel Mathematician; in which he contended, that some mysteries in mathematics were more difficult of conception than the articles of faith. A spirited controversy ensued, which gave rise to Colin Maclaurin's Treatise on Fluxions.

In 1744, Berkeley published a work entitled, Siris, in which he zealously advocated the virtues of tar water, a medicine, which, as he said, had cured him of a distressing nervous complaint: and, some years afterwards, appeared his Further Thoughts, on the same subject. In 1745 and 1749, he wrote some able letters to the Roman catholics in his diocese. During the former year, he was offered the bishopric of Clogher, which, however, he declined in these terms:—"I love my neighbours, and they love me; why, then, should I begin, in my old days, to form new connexions, and tear myself from those friends, whose kindness is to me the greatest happiness I can enjoy?"

In 1750, appeared his last work, entitled, Maxims concerning Patriotism. Soon afterwards, for the purpose of superintending the education of his son, he removed to Oxford; where, on the 14th of January, 1753, while his wife was reading to him a sermon, by Sherlock, he suddenly expired, of what was termed a palsy in the heart. So imperceptibly did he breathe his last, that his body was already cold, and his joints stiff, before Mrs. Berkeley, and her daughter, who were present, became aware of his death. He was buried at Christchurch, Oxford, where a noble monument was erected to his memory. In the early part of his life, he was robust, powerful, and handsome; but constant study, by impairing his health, prematurely destroyed his personal graces and bodily strength; his countenance, however, is said to have retained to the last its original innocent, kind, and enthusiastic expression.

In addition to his more celebrated productions, Berkeley was the author of some "fugitive pieces," which were printed in a volume of Miscellanies, the year preceding his death. His attainments were very extensive: he was ingenious, acute, and imaginative; but, in the opinion, perhaps, of the majority, his writings are too much tinged with that enthusiasm which was so conspicuous in his actions. His letters are excellent; and a high degree of poetical merit has been attributed to his Stanzas on looking towards the Bermudas. His motives were always pure, and his conduct disinterested. Even in the destruction of Mrs. Vanhomrigh's letters, there is no doubt, that, however wrong he may have been, he acted conscientiously. He was invariably zealous; though certainly, on some occasions, far from successful, for the advancement of religion. He is described as having been a pattern of christianity to his flock; a rare example of humility combined with great intellect; and, in the language of Pope, of having possessed "every virtue under heaven!"

His application is said to have been so intense, that although he rarely quitted his studies until midnight, he rose between three and four o'clock in the morning; when, although, like many other eminent men, "he had not the least ear for music," he summoned his children to take a lesson on the bass viol, from an Italian, whom he kept in the house for that purpose.

ARTHUR ASHLEY SYKES.

THIS learned divine was born in 1684, and received the early part of his education at St. Paul's school; whence he was removed, in 1701, to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. While yet a student, he composed a copy of Hebrew verses, on the death of King William the Third, which were printed in the Cambridge collection. After proceeding to the degree of B. A., in 1704, and to that of M. A., in 1708, he acted, for a short time, as an assistant tutor, at St. Paul's school.

Having taken deacon's and priest's orders, in 1712-13, he was preferred, by Archbishop Tennison, to the vicarage of Gormorsham, in Kent; which he resigned, in 1714, on being presented by the Duchess Dowager of Bedford, to the rectory of Dry-Drayton, in Cambridgeshire. About this time he wrote an answer to Brett's Extent of the Commission of Christ to Baptise; and, in 1715, published a curious tract, entitled, The Innocency of Error Asserted and Vindicated; in which he maintained that no heresy is so destructive to religion as a wicked life; and no schism so damnable as a course of sin. Some anonymous attacks being made upon this production, he replied to them in a preface to the second edition; and, in 1720, vindicated his opinions in a letter to Potter, then Bishop of Oxford, who had animadverted upon them in a charge to his clergy. He had, previously, in 1718, resigned the rectory of Dry-Drayton, on being instituted to that of Rayleigh, in Essex; and, during the same year, he had been appointed afternoon preacher at King street chapel, Golden square, by Dr. Clarke, the rector of St. James's; to whose doctrines, as well as to those of Hoadly, he appears to have been a staunch adherent.

In 1723, he was made præcentor of Winchester cathedral, in which, Hoadly, at the same time, collated him to a prebend. In 1725, he became assistant-preacher at St. James's; and, during the same year, he published his Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion. In 1726, he proceeded to the degree of S. T. P., at Cambridge, on which occasion, it is said, "he stood like a sturdy oak, to receive and return back the fiery darts of the orthodox."

Soon after the death of his friend, Dr. Clarke, he entered into a controversy, relative to that divine's Exposition of the Church Catechism, with Dr. Waterland, by whom it had been severely attacked; and subsequently contended, against Whiston and others, that the eclipse recorded by Phlegon had no connexion with the darkness that occurred at the crucifixion of our Saviour. In 1736, he published two tracts, the first of which was entitled, Reasonableness of applying for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts impartially considered; and the second, The Corporation and Test Acts shewn to be of no Importance to the Church of England. Soon afterwards, he became involved in another controversy arising out of his Inquiry as to the Meaning of the Demoniacs; in which he had maintained that the demons, mentioned in the New Testament, signified the souls of departed men. In 1739, he was presented, by the crown, to the deanery of St. Burien, in Cornwall; and in the following year, Hoadly collated him to a prebend in the cathedral of Winchester.

About this period appeared his Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion; which was speedily followed by his Brief Discourse on Miracles, and his Rational Communicant. In 1744, he published an Examination of Warburton's Account of the conduct of the ancient Legislators; of the Double Doctrine of the Old Philosophers; of the Theocracy of the Jews; and of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology. Warburton soon wrote an angry reply, to which, Sykes powerfully rejoined. Among his subsequent productions were, An Essay on the Nature, Design, and Origin of Sacrifices; Two Questions previous to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry impartially considered; and A Paraphrase and Notes upon the Epistle to the Hebrews. He died, leaving a widow, but no children, on the

15th of November, 1756, and was buried near the pulpit in St. James's church, Westminster.

Dr. Sykes composed a great number of publications, besides those already mentioned, the most celebrated of which are, his Case of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles considered; and a tract, entitled, The Eternal Peace of the Church only attainable by a Zeal for Scripture in its just Latitude, by Mutual Charity, not by a Pretence of Uniformity of Opinion. He was a strong supporter of Whig sentiments, and so zealous an advocate for latitudinarian subscription, that Cramer, chaplain to the King of Denmark, while engaged on a history of the protestant religion, requested Professor Hubner, who was then in London, to inquire if Sykes had ever actually subscribed to the articles of the English church: Hubner replied, that he certainly had done so on being admitted to each of his preferments. Although Warburton affected to despise him, it is clear that he possessed considerable ability. Bott said, that "in Sykes, Warburton had caught a Tartar." As a controversialist, he was shrewd, temperate, and disinterested. "Truth," said he, "I love; truth I constantly search after; truth I make the study of my life."

Bishop Watson had so high an opinion of his productions, as to wish that a complete edition of them had been published; Priestley declared, that in his Treatise on Redemption, a great number of texts were admirably explained; Harwood says, that all his works manifest a sedulous and successful study of the Scriptures; and Hollis, as he states in his diary, "employed himself in collecting a complete set of the late learned Dr. Sykes's works, to bind and send to Harwood college, in America, for honourable preservation of his memory."

In private life he was mild, obliging, cheerful, and much beloved by his friends. "Dr. Clarke," says Mrs. Sykes, "would often make him a visit; and when he came, his usual way was to sit with him upon a couch, and, reclining upon his bosom, to discourse in the most free, easy, and familiar manner, upon subjects agreeable to the taste and judgment of both."

ZACHARY PEARCE, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

THIS learned prelate, the son of a distiller in Holborn, was born in 1690. In 1704, he was sent to Westminster school; where he much distinguished himself. He became a king's scholar in 1707; and in 1710, removed to Trinity college, Cambridge; of which, after having proceeded B. A. in 1713, he was elected a fellow, through the interest of Parker, subsequently Earl of Macclesfield; to whom, in 1716, he had dedicated an edition of Cicero de Oratore. On taking his degree of M.A. and entering into holy orders, in the following year, he became domestic chaplain to his patron; who, in 1719, being then lord chancellor, instituted him to the rectory of Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; in 1722, to that of St. Bartholomew, London; and, in 1723, to that of St. Martin's-in-the-fields; for which, Dr. Claget had already kissed hands; but, such was the interest of Macclesfield, and the esteem in which Pearce was held, that the king confirmed him in the living.

In the following year, he received the degree of D. D. from Archbishop Wake, and published his edition of Longinus de Sublimitate, with a Latin version and notes. In 1739, he was promoted to the deanery of Winchester, which he unwillingly exchanged, in 1748, for the bishopric of Bangor. In 1756, the Duke of Newcastle prevailed upon him to accept the see of Rochester, and the deanery of Westminster. Lord Bath afterwards, on two occasions, offered him the bishopric of London; but Pearce positively declined further promotion; and, in 1763, feeling the infirmities of age growing fast upon him, solicited permission to resign his dignities, in order that he might have some interval between the fatigues of business and eternity. His desire not

being complied with, he renewed it, in 1768, when he was permitted to give up his deanery, but not his bishopric.

Though now nearly eighty years of age, he continued to discharge his duties as a prelate with great energy. At the latter end of 1773, he exerted himself so much beyond his strength, at a confirmation of above seven hundred persons, that, on the following day, he could scarcely articulate, and never after recovered the perfect faculty of speech. A paralytic affection followed; and his death took place, at Little Ealing, on the 29th of June, 1774. He was buried at Bromley, in Kent, and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey.

In his thirty-second year, he married the daughter of a distiller in Holborn, named Adams, who brought him a large fortune, and by whom he had several children, none of whom, however, survived him. In stature he was tall, and in aspect benign. The bust, on his monument, in Westminster abbey, is said to resemble him strikingly: there is also a good portrait of him at Bromley college, in Kent, to which, during his life, he gave £5,000; and, in addition to this and other munificent acts, he appropriated, by his will, the sum of £15,000 to charitable purposes. He was the author of four volumes of sermons; a Commentary on the Gospels and Acts; a Reply to Woolston on the Miracles; an Account of Trinity college, Cambridge; a Review of the Text of Milton; two letters to Conyers Middleton in defence of Waterland; and some other works. He also contributed, it is said, Nos. 572 and 633 to the Spectator, and Nos. 114 and 121 to the Guardian. His memoirs, written by himself, at intervals of leisure, and with no view to publicity, were, after his death, printed under the superintendence of Dr. Johnson, and prefixed to his Commentary.

In pulpit eloquence he was deficient, his voice being so feeble, that it could be heard only within a short distance, and his discourses, though sensible, being far from effective. He was, however, an accomplished scholar; a perspicuous, but, perhaps, neither an elegant nor a forcible writer; an active prelate; and a pious, benevolent, and upright man. His fortunate dedication of a republished classic, to Chief Justice Parker, was the foundation of his future eminence; honours were literally thrust upon him against his will; those who possessed the greatest power evinced the greatest inclination to elevate him; and the more coyly he shunned preferment, the more pertinaciously was he solicited to accept it. Unambitious and rich, he contemplated his elevation not only without pleasure, but with actual regret; as necessarily entailing upon himself an increase of labour, the honours and emoluments attendant upon which, he neither wanted nor desired. His anxiety to abandon his bishopric arose out of a wise and noble sentiment. It cannot be expressed better than in his own words:—"As," said he, to a friend, "I never made a sinecure of my preferments, and being in my seventy-fourth year, I wished to resign while my faculties were entire, lest I might chance to outlive them, and the church suffer by my infirmities."

THOMAS HERRING, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THIS distinguished prelate was born in 1691, at Walsoken, in Norfolk; of which place his father was rector. At an early age he entered the grammar school at Wisbeach; whence, in June, 1710, he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1713; but, soon afterwards, removed, with a view to preferment, to Corpus Christi college, of which he was elected a fellow, in 1716. He was made deacon during the same year, and, after proceeding M. A., in 1716, undertook the duties of classical tutor. In 1719, he was ordained priest, and officiated, successively, at Great Shelford, Stow-cum-qui, and Trinity, in Cambridge. His talents, as a preacher, soon attracted notice. In 1722, he became chaplain to Bishop Fleetwood, who

presented him to the rectories of Barley and Rittenden. In 1724, he took the degree of B. D., and was offered the rectory of All Hallows, which, however, he declined accepting. In 1726, he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's inn; and, after being nominated chaplain in ordinary to the king, accompanied his majesty to Cambridge, in 1728, when he was complimented with the degree of D. D. In 1731, Sir W. Clayton presented him to the rectory of Blechingly; and, at the close of the same year, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. In 1737, he was raised to the see of Bangor; and translated, in 1743, to the archbishopric of York. During the rebellion of 1745, he called a meeting of the affluent, loyal, and influential persons in his diocese, for the purpose of raising a subscription in support of government; and, in consequence, it is said, of his enthusiastic address, the amount collected on the occasion was not less than £40,000.

On the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747, he succeeded to the primacy. In 1753, he was attacked by a violent fever, from which he but partially recovered, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement at Croydon, where he expired, on the 13th of March, 1757. His remains, pursuant to his testamentary directions, were deposited in a vault under Croydon church.

On account of the mildness of his disposition, his indifference as to doctrinal points, and his abhorrence of controversy, Herring had but few enemies. He once, however, drew upon himself a violent attack from Dean Swift, in Number three of The Intelligencer, for having, while preacher to the Society of Lincoln's inn, denounced the Beggar's Opera as being pernicious to public morals. "I should be very sorry," said the dean, "that any of them (the clergy) should be so weak as to imitate a court chaplain in England, who preached against The Beggar's Opera; which, probably, will do more good than a thousand sermons of so stupid, so injudicious, and so prostitute a divine!"

Although exceedingly popular as a preacher, none of his sermons were published during his life, and only seven of them after his decease. A collection of his letters, appeared in 1777, which exhibit his character in a very amiable light. While Archbishop of York, he greatly improved the property of the see; and, on attaining the primacy, expended upwards of £6,000 in repairing the archiepiscopal palaces at Lambeth and Croydon. He died unmarried, and bequeathed a large portion of his fortune to public charities.

His great kindness and condescension occasionally exposed him to annoyance. Having once told a curate, who had waited on him with the presentation copy of a work, dedicated to the archbishop, that he should always be happy to see the author at his table, the latter became his constant visitor. The frequency of his attentions was by no means agreeable to Herring, who, wearied with his "continual coming," at length, gave him a distant living to get rid of him.

JOSEPH BUTLER, BISHOP OF DURHAM.

THIS eminent prelate was the son of a shopkeeper, and presbyterian dissenter, at Wantage, in Berkshire, where he was born, in the year 1692. After receiving the rudiments of education at the free grammar school of his native place, he was sent to a presbyterian academy, at Tewkesbury, with a view to his becoming a pastor in his own communion. His progress in the study of divinity was rapid; but his mind became tainted with scepticism, and, in November 1713, he commenced a series of anonymous private letters to Dr. Clarke, in which he stated many acute, but untenable objections, to the arguments of that divine, in his Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of a God.

He next proceeded to examine the points of controversy between the members of his own communion, and those of the established church; and, at length, he determined to conform. In March,

1714, he was admitted a commoner of Oriel college, Oxford; and, having been ordained, procured, partly through Dr. Clarke's interest, the office of preacher at the Rolls. In 1721, he took the degree of B. C. L., and, in 1726, published a volume of sermons, which procured him considerable reputation. The Bishop of Durham, to whom he had been introduced, by that prelate's son, Mr. Edward Talbot, his fellow-collegian at Oriel, presented him, in 1722, to the rectory of Haughton; and, in 1725, to the living of Stanhope. At the latter cure he resided a number of years, discharging his pastoral duties greatly to the satisfaction of his parishioners. At length, Secker, whom he had persuaded to take holy orders, procured him the appointment of chaplain to the lord-chancellor, and recommended him to the notice of Queen Caroline, who appointed him her clerk of the closet. Previously to his obtaining the latter preferment, he had been admitted to the degree of D. C. L., and nominated, by the lord-chancellor, a prebendary of Rochester. In 1736, he published his great work, The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature; which has, with much justice, been designated one of the most excellent theological works extant. Dr. Wood, the Dean of Ely, when some opposition was made to the severe examination in The Analogy, which all students undergo, during the third year of their residence at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was master, is said to have observed, that "'bate the Bible, it was the best book he knew!" In 1738, Butler was consecrated Bishop of Bristol; and, in 1740, made Dean of St. Paul's. He now resigned his living at Stanhope, and devoted his attention solely to the duties of his deanery and see. In 1746, he was nominated clerk of the closet to George the Second; by whom, in October, 1750, he was translated to the bishopric of Durham. His primary charge to the clergy of his new diocese, in which he advocated the efficacy of religious forms and ceremonies, as tending to the advance of piety, somewhat strengthened a suspicion, which had previously been entertained, on account of his having set up a cross in his chapel at Bristol, that his principles were verging on popery; and, after his decease, a report prevailed, that he had died a Roman catholic; but Porteus and Stinton, in their Life of Secker, have satisfactorily shewn, that such was not the fact.

Bishop Butler appears to have been eminently pious, charitable, eloquent, and learned. While Bishop of Bristol, he expended more than a year's revenue of the see, in repairing the episcopal palace. He contributed munificently to various infirmaries, and left a large bequest to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He was remarkably hospitable to his clergy, the poorest of whom he frequently visited, without ostentation, and they, in return, were at all times welcome to his palace. He died, unmarried, at Bath, on the 16th of June, 1752, and his remains were interred in Bristol cathedral.

THOMAS SECKER, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THOMAS SECKER was born at Sibthorpe, Nottinghamshire, in 1693, and received his education at various provincial schools. It was the intention of his father, a protestant dissenter, of small fortune, that he should join the ministry in his own communion; and, with that view, his studies were, from an early period, directed to divinity: but scruples of conscience arising in his mind in the course of his theological inquiries, he, at length, positively declined accepting the office of a dissenting pastor, and resolved to qualify himself for the practice of physic. He, accordingly, devoted his attention to the study of medicine, for about three years, and then proceeded to Paris for the purpose of attending the hospitals, and acquiring instruction from the most eminent medical practitioners in that capital.

During his residence abroad, a circumstance occurred in this country, which induced him again to turn his thoughts towards divinity. Butler, then preacher at the Rolls, who had been his schoolfellow at Tewkesbury, having warmly recommended him to the notice of Mr. Edward Talbot, the latter engaged that his father, the Bishop of Durham, should provide for Secker, if he thought proper to take orders in the church of England. Secker, after a mental debate of two months' duration, accepted this offer. He, accordingly, quitted France, in August, 1720; and, immediately on his arrival in England, was introduced to Mr. Talbot; with whom he cultivated a close acquaintance. Shortly before Christmas, he went to Leyden, and there took the degree of M. D., in order to facilitate his graduating at an English university. While at Leyden, he is broadly accused, by Horace Walpole, of having been president of a free-thinking club: "Mr. Robins," observes that writer, "said that he had known him an atheist, and had advised him against talking so openly in the coffee-houses; and Mr. Stephens says Secker made him an atheist at Leyden, where the club was established."

Soon after his return to England, in April, 1721, he entered himself a gentleman commoner at Exeter college, Oxford. In the ensuing year, he took the degree of B. A., and was ordained deacon by his patron, Bishop Talbot; who appointed him one of his domestic chaplains; and, in the year 1724, presented him to the valuable rectory of Houghton-le-spring. On the 28th of October, 1725, he married Bishop Benson's sister, a relation, as Walpole asserts, of the Bishop of Durham; and, two years afterwards, exchanged his rectory for that of Ryton, near Newcastle, and a prebend at Durham.

In 1732, he became chaplain to the king; and, in the following year, obtained the rectory of St. James's, as Walpole affirms, by the queen's favour. His biographers, Porteus and Stinton, however, state that his preferment took place under the following circumstances:—Dr. Tyrwhit, who succeeded Dr. Clarke, as rector of St. James's, in 1729, finding that preaching in so large a church endangered his health, his father-in-law, Bishop Gibson, proposed to the crown, that he should be made residentiary of St. Paul's, and that Secker should succeed him in the rectory; a proposition which proved so acceptable to those in power, that the arrangement was effected without difficulty. Shortly afterwards, Secker took the degree of D. C. L.; on which occasion he preached his celebrated act sermon, On the Advantages and Duties of an Academical Education. In December, 1734, he was raised to the see of Bristol. Walpole attributes his elevation to the episcopal bench, as well as his subsequent translation to the diocese of Oxford, which took place in 1737, to the same august patronage which procured for him, according to the same writer, the rectory of St. James's.

Pending the differences between George the Second and his son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, the latter, who had removed to Norfolk house, constantly attended divine service in St. James's church. The first time he went thither, Bonney, the clerk in orders, inadvertently commenced the service with his usual sentence of Scripture, "I will arise and go to my father, &c." and Dr. Secker, who preached the sermon, as it was currently reported at the time, selected for his text the commandment, "Honour thy father and thy mother, &c." The latter part of the story appears, however, to be altogether void of foundation. It has been positively contradicted by good authorities; and, if this were not the case, it can scarcely be supposed that a man of Secker's character would have ventured to allude so pointedly and offensively to the heir-apparent's quarrel with the king in the presence of his royal highness, and especially after the singular inadvertence of the clerk in orders. Nor is it probable that the prince, had he received so severe a public rebuke from the bishop, would have honoured him, as his royal highness afterwards did, with many marks of civility and condescension. All the prince's children, with two exceptions, were baptised by Secker, who, for some time, acted so adroitly as to secure the esteem of the heir-apparent, without giving cause of offence to the monarch;

paying all due respect to the rank of the prince, but never attending his court, as such a step would have precluded him from appearing in the presence of the king.

At length, on account of his supposed influence over the prince, he was deputed to bear what George the Second considered an amicable offer to his son; which, however, the prince thought proper to reject; and Secker, in consequence of the failure of his mission, fell under the severe displeasure of the king, who was so convinced that he had not acted with becoming zeal and loyalty on this occasion, that his majesty refused to speak to him for a very considerable time; and even after several years had elapsed, as Walpole states, one day refused to go to St. James's church, because Secker was appointed to preach before him.

In 1750, he accepted the deanery of St. Paul's, in exchange for the rectory of St. James's, and his prebend at Durham; and, in 1758, without any solicitation on his own part, he was advanced to the primacy. During the latter part of his life, he suffered excruciating pain in one of his thighs, from gout; and, on Sunday, the 31st of July, 1768, while his servants were raising him in bed, he suddenly exclaimed that it was broken: this, the surgeon who attended him soon discovered to be the fact. A fever ensued, and, three days afterwards, he expired. On a post mortem examination, it appeared that, previously to the fracture, a great portion of the thigh-bone, with the exception of the outward integument only, had been destroyed by disease. He was buried in a covered passage, leading from a private door in Lambeth palace, to the north entrance of the church.

His domestic character appears to have been very amiable. He attended his wife, who died in 1748, during a very long illness, with extraordinary care and tenderness, although her bad health and depressed spirits, it is said, frequently put his affection to the most severe trials. To the widow and daughters of Bishop Talbot's son, who had laid the foundation of his ecclesiastical honours, he displayed great kindness during his life; and, at his decease, left them the interest of £13,000 in the three per cents. To the archiepiscopal library, at Lambeth, he bequeathed a valuable collection of books, and a great number of his own manuscripts; among which were, an interleaved English Bible, with very copious remarks; Michaelis' Hebrew Bible, filled with comparisons of the ancient versions, emendations, and conjectures on the original text; and two folio volumes of notes upon Daniel.

As an author, he displayed more elegance than depth; and excelled rather in the correction of other men's writings, than in original composition. He improved the style of Bishop Butler's Analogy; assisted Archdeacon Sharpe in his controversy with the Hutchinsonians; and lent his aid to Dr. Church, both in the Vindication of the Miraculous Powers, and the Analysis of the Works of Bolingbroke. Among his original productions are, Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England, and A Reply to Mayhew on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for propagating the Gospel. He also communicated some observations to Warburton on The Divine Legation, in allusion to which, Bishop Hurd says, "Dr. Secker was a wise man, an edifying preacher, and an exemplary bishop; but the course of his life and studies had not qualified him to decide on such a work as The Divine Legation. Even in the narrow walk of literature he most affected, that of criticising the Hebrew text, it does not appear that he attained to any great distinction. His chief merit (and, surely, it was a great one) lay in explaining, clearly and properly, the principles delivered by his friend, Bishop Butler, in his famous book of The Analogy, and in shewing the important use of them to religion." Four volumes of his works were published about the year 1770; in which, says a reviewer of that period, "though the reader will seldom meet with the strokes of a lively genius, the graces of oratorical language, the critical accuracy of Dr. Clarke, the reasoning of Hoadly, or the acuteness of Sherlock, yet he will find what is extremely valuable, the strongest marks of a benevolent disposition, unaffected piety, and solid sense." His discourses, according to Walpole, were a kind of moral essays; but what they wanted

in Gospel was made up, in fanaticism. A second edition of his works, in twelve octavo volumes, appeared in 1795.

Although intolerant towards the Roman catholics, he cultivated a good understanding with the dissenters, whose numbers rapidly increased during his primacy. With some of their most eminent leaders, Watts, Doddridge, and others, he maintained a friendly intercourse; considering them, it is said, as temporary separatists only from the church, whom conciliation might, perhaps, induce to return to her bosom.

RICHARD GREY.

THIS ingenious and learned divine was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1693, and, becoming a student of Lincoln college, Oxford, took the degree of B. A. in 1715, and that of M. A. in 1718. On entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain and secretary to Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who presented him, first, to the rectory of Hinton, in Northamptonshire; afterwards to the living of Kingscote, in Leicestershire; and procured him a stall in St. Paul's cathedral.

In 1730, he published his celebrated Memoria Technica, or, A New Method of Artificial Memory; and, in the following year, A System of Ecclesiastical Law, extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani of Bishop Gibson, for the use of students in divinity. Of this work, which was subsequently reprinted, with marginal references, the university so highly approved, that in the year after its appearance, he was rewarded with the degree of D. D. by diploma. In 1736, he published, anonymously, The Miserable and Distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfal of the Church Established; and, in 1738, A New and Easy Method of Learning Hebrew with Points. He produced several other learned works, to facilitate the study of Hebrew; and, in 1742, published his Book of Job, divided into metrical verses, with the Latin version and notes of Professor Schultens, and his own annotations. In the preface to this work, he introduced some strictures on certain passages of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses; to which that prelate having replied, Grey, in 1744, printed An Answer to Mr. Warburton's Remarks on several occasional Reflections, so far as they concern the Preface to a late Edition of the Book of Job, &c. In 1746, he acted as official and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester; in 1749, he published his Last Words of David, divided according to the metre, with notes critical and explanatory; and, in 1753, an English translation of Browne's poem, De Animæ Immortalitate.

He died in 1771, leaving four daughters, by his wife, Joyce, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thicknesse, of Farthingoe, to whom he had been united while chaplain to Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, in the neighbourhood of whose residence the young lady lived. Her brother, Philip Thicknesse, states, in his memoirs, that Grey, having been sent with a message from Lord Crewe to the elder Thicknesse, on entering the study of the latter, instead of disclosing his business, he inquired, whether a young lady he had seen in the court-yard was his daughter. "My father," continues the brother, "informed him he had two daughters, and probably it might be. 'Bless me!' said Mr. Grey, 'it made my heart leap to see so fine a girl in such a country village.' This so offended my father, that he had a great mind to make him leap, body and soul, out his study, had he not quickly perceived his displeasure at so novel an address, and explained his errand. My father, finding him an ingenious young man, began to feel as much partiality for the young parson, as the parson had conceived for his youngest daughter. Mr. Grey repeated his visits, and before my sister was well out of her white frock, she became the rector of Hinton's wife. Mr. Grey paid her the following singular compliment the day he obtained her father's and mother's consent:—Entering the

garden with my sister and mother, he led her on the grass plot, and walking several times round, admiring her person, 'Well,' said he, 'Miss Joyce, I own you are too good for me; but, at the same time, I think myself too good for any body else!'"

Dr. Grey was learned, amiable, and ingenious. His system of mnemonics has, under various modifications, been extensively circulated, and considerably praised. His works on the study of Hebrew, which are still esteemed, prove him to have been a man of much talent, as well as deep erudition. He might, it is said, but for his Jacobitical opinions, at one time have attained the episcopal bench. His early patron, Lord Crewe, appears to have been a staunch adherent to the exiled family; but, according to Thicknesse, Grey was quite cured of Jacobitism long before he died. He observed, that when the Pretender was at Rome, his friends here kept his birth-day, and spoke of him with concern; but when he was in Scotland, they seemed to forget him every day. "Now," continued he, "if I had been the king, I would have pardoned all those who showed their unshaken loyalty openly, and hanged all cowardly adherents, who durst not appear to serve him when their services were wanted. But, thank God! that silly business is at an end; and the catholics know the sweets of living under a protestant prince, and a free government."

WILLIAM WARBURTON, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

THIS celebrated prelate, the son of an attorney, was born at Newark-upon-Trent, on the 24th of December, 1698. After receiving the rudiments of learning at a school kept by his brother-in-law, and finishing his education at another in Rutlandshire, he was articled to an attorney, at Great Merkham. On the completion of his clerkship, in 1719, he was admitted in one of the courts at Westminster, and, for a short time, practised in his native town; but, finding his profession neither pleasant nor profitable, he soon abandoned it, and was for some time, it is supposed, an usher in a school. In 1723, he was ordained deacon; and having, in the following year, dedicated his first work, consisting of miscellaneous translations, in prose and verse, from Latin authors, to Sir Robert Sutton, he was presented, by that gentleman, on his taking priest's orders in 1726-7, to the small vicarage of Griesley, in Nottinghamshire.

About the close of the same year he came to London, and formed an acquaintance with Theobald; to whose edition of Shakspeare, he contributed several notes. He now engaged in a confederacy against Pope, of whom he said, that while Milton borrowed by affectation, and Dryden by idleness, Pope did so from necessity. In 1727, he published his Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, which he dedicated to Sir Robert Sutton, who procured him a place among the king's masters of arts, on the occasion of his majesty's visit to Cambridge, in 1728; during which year, Warburton was also presented, by his patron, to the rectory of Brand Broughton, in Lincolnshire, worth about £200 a year.

At this time he appears to have possessed but little ambition; for he passed many years in the quiet performance of his duties as a parish priest; and the public heard but little or nothing of him, until 1736, when he produced his celebrated Alliance between Church and State; on account of the merits of which, Hare, Bishop of Chichester, recommended him to the notice of Queen Caroline; who, however, died before he could be introduced. He had previously announced, in a foreign periodical, his intention of preparing for the press a new edition, with notes, of Velleius Parterculus; but had abandoned the idea, by the advice of Dr. Middleton.

At the conclusion of the Alliance, he had announced his great work, entitled The Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrated on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the

Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments, in the Jewish Dispensation; the first volume of which, published in 1737-8, excited so much clamour against him, that, as he said, he could not, with justice, have been more bitterly abused had he written a book maintaining the divine legation of Mahomet. He defended his work, of which a second volume appeared in 1741, with great ability, against the attacks of his numerous clerical adversaries; but, with a view, perhaps, to conciliate the caustic satirist, Pope, he published, in a periodical, entitled The Works of the Learned, a vindication of that author, who had been charged with having evinced a tendency to Spinosism and naturalism in his Essay on Man. Pope, proud of his champion, sought an intimacy with Warburton, which continued, much to the advantage of the latter, up to the period of the poet's death. In 1741, during a country excursion, they visited Oxford, where the vice-chancellor proposed conferring a degree on Pope, which, however, he declined, on finding that some impediment occurred, in carrying into effect an offer which had, at the same time, been made of the degree of D. D. to Warburton. "We shall take our degree together in fame," said the poet, on this occasion, "whatever we do at the university." At this time, the fourth book of the Dunciad was projected; and it appeared in the following year, with notes, by Warburton, who, it is said, suggested many alterations and improvements in the writings of his friend.

About this time, Sir Thomas Hanmer procured from Warburton a large collection of notes and emendations, which were, it is asserted, afterwards improperly used in Hanmer's edition of Shakspeare. Warburton's next great work was a Dissertation on the Origin of Books of Chivalry; relative to which, Pope, in a letter to the author, used the following expressions: "I had not read two clauses before I cried out, 'Aut Erasmus, aut diabolus!' I know you as certainly as the ancients did the gods, by the first pace, and the very gait." He was indebted to the friendship of Pope, for introductions to Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield; to Lord Chesterfield, who, on being made viceroy of Ireland, offered him the appointment of first chaplain, which, however, he declined; and to the lady who afterwards became his wife. The poet, it appears, while on a visit to his friend, Mr. Allen, of Prior park, near Bath, had a letter put into his hand, on reading which, he exhibited some symptoms of perplexity. Allen asked him what was the matter: "A Lincolnshire parson," replied Pope, "to whom I am much obliged, writes me word that he will be with me in a few days, at Twickenham." Allen then proposed that the reverend gentleman should be invited to Prior park, and offered to send a carriage to meet him, at Chippenham. Pope acquiesced, and, shortly afterwards, Warburton, who was the Lincolnshire parson in question, arrived at Allen's residence; where he captivated his host's favourite niece, Miss Gertude Tucker, whom he afterwards married, and in whose right, he eventually obtained possession of Prior park, and the greater part of Allen's property.

A change appears to have taken place in the tone of Warburton's writings, about the year 1744, when, utterly abandoning his previous comparative diffidence, he adopted, in his defences against those who had presumed to enter the lists of controversy against him, the lofty and austere style of one who condescended to convince antagonists whom he despised. During the rebellion, in 1745, he was a staunch advocate of government; still, notwithstanding his loyalty and talents, he had not hitherto been honoured with any public preferment. In 1746, by the interest of Murray, he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's inn; and, in the following year, he published an edition of Shakspeare; which, says one of his cotemporaries, raised a considerable outcry against him, his illustrations of the poet's sense being frequently not admitted, and his corrections of the faulty text not allowed.

He now engaged in a controversy with Dr. Middleton, in which, both parties disgraced themselves by uncharitable asperity towards each other. In 1749, he thus wrote, from his house in Bedford row, to Bishop Hurd, apparently in a splenetic mood, at the total indifference evinced towards him by government:—"I am now got hither

to spend the month of November,—the dreadful month of November,—when the little wretches hang and drown themselves, and the great ones sell themselves to the court and the devil!" In 1750, he published a work, entitled Julian; or, A Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption, which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem; a production, which, although it exposed Warburton to censure in this country, is said to have been much admired by many men of learning on the continent. He next employed himself in producing an edition, in nine volumes, octavo, of all the works, except the translation of Homer, of his deceased friend, Pope, who had bequeathed to him one half of his library, and the whole of his unsold copyrights.

At length, though late in life, preferment was awarded him. In 1753, through the patronage of Lord Hardwicke, with whom, prior to his elevation to the peerage, he had been intimately acquainted, he became prebendary of Gloucester; in the following year, one of the king's chaplains; in 1755, by the interest of Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, prebendary of Durham; D. D. by archiepiscopal mandate, in the same year; Dean of Bristol, in 1757; and, two years afterwards, Bishop of Gloucester. He had previously published an attack on the philosophical works of Lord Bolingbroke, in some anonymous letters; the two last of which appeared in 1755, with an apology for the two first, which Hurd designates as being at once the most interesting, and the most masterly of all his productions. Soon afterwards, he wrote and published, with the collusion of Hurd, Remarks (addressed to himself) on David Hume's Essay on the History of Religion.

In 1758, he printed an improved edition of the first volume of his Divine Legation, with copious notes, in which were comprised answers to some observations on the work, which had been communicated to him by Archbishop Secker. He soon afterwards re-printed A Discourse, (which he had previously published in a larger form) on the Lord's Supper, which he maintained to be a feast on a sacrifice; and that the sacrifice was an atonement to the offended majesty of the Creator. In 1762, appeared his Doctrine of Grace, in which he indulged in some severe animadversions on the principles of Methodism. In 1765, he published the third, fourth, and fifth volumes of The Divine Legation; and, shortly afterwards, became again involved in controversy, on account of some remarks, contained in that work, on the character of Dr. W. Lowth, father of the Bishop of London. In 1763, his name having been appended to certain notes, attached to the Essay on Woman, published by Wilkes, he solemnly disavowed them in the house of lords, and said that the work was worthy of Satan himself: "but," added he, after a short pause, "I beg the devil's pardon; he is incapable of writing it!"

In 1766, he produced a new and improved edition of his Alliance; and, a few years afterwards, founded a course of lectures, at Lincoln's inn, "to prove the truth of revealed religion in general, and of the Christian in particular, from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament, which relate to the Christian church, especially to the apostacy of papal Rome." In a letter to Hurd, written on the 20th of February, in the following year, he says:—"I brought, as usual, a bad cold with me to town; and, this being the first day I ventured out of doors, it was employed, as in duty bound, at court, it being a levee-day. A buffoon lord in waiting was very busy marshalling the circle; and he said to me, without ceremony—'Move forward; you clog up the door-way.' I replied, with as little, 'Did nobody clog up the king's door-stead more than I, there would be room for all honest men.' This brought the man to himself. When the king came up to me, he asked, 'Why I did not come to town before?' I said, 'I understood there was no business going forward in the house, in which I could be of service to his majesty.' He replied, 'He supposed the severe storm of snow would have brought me up.' I answered, 'I was under cover of a warm house.' You see, by all this, how unfit I am for courts."

His declining years were embittered by the illness of his only son, whose death occurred shortly before his own,

which took place on the 7th of June, 1779. In addition to the productions already enumerated, he printed three volumes of sermons; and left a quantity of notes "scribbled over the margins" of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Neale's History of the Puritans, and Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. Of the latter author, he says, in a letter to Hurd, "I think I have him as sure as I had Collins: that is, I overturn the *pillars* of this famous edifice of impiety, which all the writers against him hitherto have left standing,—busying themselves only to untile its *roof*." Some years after his decease, the whole of his works, including the ninth and last book of The Divine Legation, which had not previously appeared, were collected and published, with a biographical memoir, by Bishop Hurd.

In youth, Warburton's person, which was tall and athletic, is said to have been awkward; in maturity, dignified; and in old age, particularly venerable. His countenance, in all the stages of life, was very expressive; and his eye, searching and brilliant. Of his character, Johnson, in his life of Pope, has given the following estimate:—"He was a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination, nor clouded his perspicacity. To every work he brought a memory full fraught; together with a fancy fertile of original combinations; and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. But his knowledge was too multifarious to be always exact, and his pursuits were too eager to be always cautious. His abilities gave him a haughty confidence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition, disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate, the wishes of some who favoured the cause. He seems to have adopted the Roman emperor's determination, '*Oderint dum metuant.*' He used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than to persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure; and his sentences are unmeasured."

In his own opinion, he was "frank, but honest; and, if plain, yet generous; above all, a lover of truth and good men; not the most forbearing when he thought himself ill-treated; but ready to be reconciled by the least shadow of recantation." In another passage he confesses himself to be "a little fanatical." His laudatory biographer, Hurd, admits that he was not always guarded, or even just, in his censures or commendations; and his antagonist, Lowth, accused him of sophistry, scurrility, and buffoonery; adding, that he had not only assumed the office of inquisitor-general, and supreme judge of the opinions of the learned, but had exercised it with a ferocity and despotism without example in the republic of letters. A love of paradox, a daring self-sufficiency, and a vulgar, yet haughty, virulence towards his polemical antagonists, combined with much ingenuity and considerable learning, are the most striking characteristics of the greater part of his productions. The critical reviewers of 1795 remark, that, notwithstanding the president Montesquieu was said to have been enchanted with his Julian, there were still some, "and even hard heads, who asserted that one part of the work reversed the other." On the appearance of The Divine Legation, his friend, Bishop Hare, paid Warburton this equivocal compliment:—"I hear nobody speak of your book who do not express themselves entertained with it; though they think the principal point, which remains to be proved, a paradox." Wilkes, alluding to the same work, observes, "I have been said to have my doubts. I really have none. If I had, that orthodox bishop (Warburton) would surely be able to remove them; only I should fear, that, for every one of mine he carried away, he would leave ten of his own behind with me." A similar assertion forms the point of the following epigram, written by an unknown hand, on the fly leaf of a copy of his works:—

> Great is your wisdom, sir, no doubt,
> Surpassed by very few,
> Who strike not only new lights out,
> But all the old ones too.

Dr. Sykes, although he admits The Divine Legation to be the work of a man of learning and abilities, characterizes its reasoning as inconclusive; Bishop Lowth maintains, that even a young student in divinity might, without presumption, undertake to give a more satisfactory demonstration on the subject in five pages, than Warburton has done in as many volumes; and Richard Bentley, the great critic, is said to have observed of its author, after reading the first part of the work, "This man has a monstrous appetite, but a very bad digestion!" It has been remarked, that among his many infelicities of expression, he frequently mentions the *fortunes* of the Christian church, and alludes to the descent of the Holy Ghost as an important *adventure!*

Cradock states, in his memoirs, that Warburton was warm, witty, and convivial. "Hurd," he adds, "used to wonder where Warburton got the anecdotes with which his conversation and writings frequently abounded. 'I could readily have informed him,' said Mrs. Warburton, to me. 'When we passed our winters in London, he would often, after his long and severe studies, send out for a whole basket-full of books, from the circulating libraries; and at times I have gone into his study, and found him laughing, though alone; and now and then he would double down some entertaining pages for my amusement.'"

JOHN JORTIN, ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.

JOHN, the son of Renatius Jortin, (a Frenchman, who fled to England shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and became gentleman of the privy-chamber to King William, and secretary to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with whom he was wrecked, and lost his life,) was born in the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-fields, on the 23rd of December, 1698. He made a rapid advance in scholastic acquirements at the Charter house, whence he was removed, in 1715, to Jesus college, Cambridge; and, two years afterwards, Pope employed him to extract notes from Eustathius, for publication with the translation of Homer's Iliad. The poet, it is said, scarcely altered any of young Jortin's language; and, in a subsequent edition, corrected a passage to which the latter had raised some objection. "I was in some hopes," says Jortin, "in those days, (for I was young,) that Mr. Pope would make some inquiry about his coadjutor, and take some civil notice of him; but he did not; and I had no notion of intruding upon him:—I never saw his face."

In 1719, he graduated as B.A.; in 1721, he was made a fellow of his college; and, in 1722, he took the degree of M.A. During the same year he was appointed to the honourable office of moderator; and, subsequently, to that of taxor. About the same time, he published some elegant Latin poems, under the title of Lusus Poetici: in 1723, he was ordained deacon; in 1724, priest; and, in 1727, obtained the college living of Swavesey; which, in the following year, he resigned, and received the appointment of reader and preacher at a chapel of ease, in New street, Bloomsbury. In 1730, he published four sermons on the truth of the Christian religion; and, in the following year, contributed largely to the Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern, which were published in twenty-four six-penny numbers. He also officiated, for some time, as occasional assistant to Warburton, while the latter was preacher at Lincoln's inn. In 1731, appeared his Remarks on Milton, Spenser, and Seneca; in 1737, the Earl of Winchelsea presented him to the vicarage of Eastwell, in Kent, which, however, he soon resigned; and, in 1746, he was appointed preacher to a chapel of ease in Oxendon street.

In the following year, he preached a sermon, at the consecration of Dr. Pearce as Bishop of Bangor, which he afterwards printed. In 1751, while at the anniversary dinner of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, he was told that Archbishop Herring, who was

present, wished to speak with him Jortin endeavoured to find his hat, but without success, and went without it to Herring; who, after highly complimenting him for his learning, publicly presented him to the living of St. Dunstan-in-the-east. On returning to his seat, Jortin is said to have exclaimed, "I have lost my hat; but I have got a living!"

During the same year, appeared the first volume of his Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History; four other volumes of which were subsequently printed in his life-time, and two more after his decease. In 1755, he was made D. D., by Archbishop Herring, and published Six Dissertations upon different Subjects; the last of which, on the state of the dead, as described by Homer and Virgil, exposed him to an attack from Warburton, to which he made no direct reply; but, in his Adversaria, he observed, that he was willing to stake whatever credit he possessed as a critic and a philosopher, upon his Dissertation; wherein he had asserted, that Homer was not the inventor of the fabulous history of the gods, but had derived the doctrine of a future state from old traditions.

He performed well, it is said, on the bass-viol and harpsichord; and, in 1753, he addressed a letter to the composer, Avison, on the music of the ancients. In 1758, appeared his Life of Erasmus; and, two years afterwards, his remarks on the works of that eminent man. In 1762, he became chaplain to Dr. Osbaldiston, Bishop of London; obtained a prebendal stall in St. Paul's cathedral; and, shortly afterwards, was presented to the vicarage of Kensington. In 1764, he was made Archdeacon of London, and received an offer of the rectory of St. James's; which, however, he thought proper to decline, being unwilling to leave his parish of Kensington, the pastoral duties of which he continued to perform during the remainder of his life. In his last hours, he replied to a female attendant, who had offered him some refreshment, "No; I have had enough of everything." He died on the 27th of August, 1770, leaving three children by his wife, a Miss Ann Chibnall, of Newport Pagnell, to whom he had been united in 1728.

Jortin was a sincere and devout Christian; a disinterested, upright, and honest divine; who would stoop to no solicitation, nor ever check the ebullitions of his conscience against the sins of high rank, in order to obtain preferment. Few clergymen, with such talents as he possessed, have advanced so far, and lived so long, without further exaltation. His style, as a writer, was elegant, imaginative, judicious, masculine, and correct; his manners approached even to rustic simplicity; his benevolence and urbanity endeared him to all who came within the limited sphere of his influence; and his inoffensive humour, strong sense, and amiable sensibility, rendered his conversation particularly attractive. He seems to have been precisely such a character, as he himself has sketched;—"having all the necessaries, but none of the superfluities, of life; and these necessaries he had acquired by his prudence, his studies, and his industry. If he sought to better his income, it was by such methods as hurted neither his conscience, nor his constitution. As he had his occupations, he had his diversions also; and partook of the simple, frugal, obvious, innocent, and cheerful amusements of life."

Besides the works which have been mentioned, he was the author of Remarks on Tillotson's Sermons; two volumes of Philological, Critical, and Miscellaneous Tracts; and seven posthumous volumes of sermons and charges.

EDMUND LAW, BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

THIS prelate, son of a divine at Cartmel, in Lancashire, was born there in 1703. He received his education at the grammar school of Kendal, and at St. John's college, Cambridge. He proceeded B. A., in 1723; and, after having been elected a fellow of Christ college, in the same university, he took

the degree of M. A., in 1727. In 1732, he published a translation of Archbishop King's Origin of Evil; and, subsequently, joined in the controversy, occasioned by Dr. Clarke's Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God;—ingeniously attacking the opinions of that divine, in a tract, published in 1734-5, as to the ideas of space, time, &c. He assisted Taylor and others in editing Stephens' Thesaurus, which appeared in 1735: two years afterwards, the university presented him to the living of Graystock, in Cumberland; but, in consequence of a dispute arising as to the right of nomination, some time elapsed before he was inducted. In 1743, he obtained the archdeaconry of Carlisle, with the annexed rectory of Salkeld; and, soon afterwards, produced his Considerations of the Theory of Religion; Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ; and An Appendix concerning the use of the words Soul and Spirit, in Holy Scripture, and the State of the Dead, as therein described.

In 1749, he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; on which occasion, he defended, in his public thesis, the natural mortality, or sleep of the soul. He appears to have had some difficulty in procuring his testimonials, which the head of one college refused to sign, because, as he said, "he neither liked Law's person nor his doctrine." In 1754, he resigned his archdeaconry, on being appointed master of Peterhouse college. He was elected librarian to the university, in 1760, and casuistical professor, in 1764. He then became Archdeacon of Staffordshire, and was subsequently presented to prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Lichfield, Lincoln, and Durham. By the interest of the Duke of Grafton, but without any solicitation on his own part, he was elevated, in 1768, to the bishopric of Carlisle, which he held during the remainder of his life. In 1774, he published Considerations on the Propriety of requiring Subscription to Articles of Faith; and, in 1777, edited an edition of the works of Locke, whose character and principles he is said to have held in the highest estimation. Before his decease, which took place on the 14th of August, 1787, his two principal works were republished, with alterations and addenda. He also wrote Observations on the Contest occasioned about Literary Property; and printed several sermons and metaphysical tracts. By his wife, Mary, the daughter of John Christian, Esq., he had eleven children.

According to Paley, his person was low, but well-formed; his complexion fair; his countenance always unruffled; his deportment mild; his disposition benignant, and his temper sprightly. He avowed his own opinions with freedom; but treated those of others with candour and respect. Warburton speaks of him, as a man unhacknied in the ways of the world; and the Rev. John Jones, of Welwyn, warmly eulogizes his learning, integrity, and "sweet, benevolent, Christian disposition." He devoted the greater part of his time to metaphysical and religious inquiries; and has rendered his name conspicuous by his advocacy of the much disputed doctrine, that our Redeemer, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species; who, by their own nature, and without that interposition, would have remained in the state of insensibility, to which the death, brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam, had reduced them.

In the structure of his sentences, he used so many parentheses, that, as Paley relates, having, on one occasion, sent a work to press, at Carlisle, a considerable time elapsed before the printer could proceed with it. After sending several times, he at length called, to ascertain what could possibly occasion so great a delay. "Why does not my book make its appearance?" said he, to the printer. "My lord, I am extremely sorry," was the reply; "but we have been obliged to send to the letter-founder, at Glasgow, for a pound of parentheses!"

THOMAS NEWTON, BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

THIS prelate, the son of a brandy and cider merchant, was born on the 1st of January, 1704, at Lichfield, where he received the preliminary part of his education. In 1717, he was removed to Westminster school, at which he became a king's scholar. He was elected, in 1723, to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A., in 1726; and that of M. A. in 1730; during which year, having previously entered into holy orders, he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became, successively, curate at St. George's, Hanover square; assistant to Dr. Trebeck; and reader at Grosvenor chapel, South Audley street. His talents soon attracted the notice of Lord Carpenter, (to whose son he was appointed tutor), and of Bishop Pearce, who nominated him morning preacher at the chapel in Spring Gardens. About the same time, having edited the works of Rowe, he was presented, by that author's widow, to the Prince of Wales, and also to Pulteney, who, on being elevated to the peerage, made Newton his chaplain.

In 1744, he vacated his fellowship, on being presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. In the following year, he proceeded to the degree of S. T. P.; and distinguished himself by preaching some animated sermons against the rebellion, one or two of which he published. In 1747, he succeeded Dr. Savage, as lecturer at St. George's, Hanover square; and, during the same year, married Jane, eldest daughter of Dr. Trebeck, in whose house, he had, for some time before, resided. In 1749, he published an elegant edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with an elaborate verbal index, by Cruden, and copious notes, in which he was assisted by Warburton, Jortin, and others. In 1752, he printed, nearly on the same plan, an edition of Paradise Regained, and Milton's minor poems. By the two productions he gained nearly £750; and what, as he said, was more valuable, the friendship of Jortin and Warburton.

In 1754, appeared the first volume of his celebrated Dissertations on the Prophecies. Two years afterwards, he was appointed chaplain to the king, and also to the Princess of Wales; and, in 1757, he became prebendary of Westminster, sub-almoner, præcentor of the cathedral of York, and, shortly afterwards, preacher of Boyle's lectures. In 1758, he published the second and third volumes of his Dissertations on the Prophecies; and, on the 5th of September, 1761, having lost his first wife, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Lisburne, and widow of the Rev. Mr. Hand. A few days afterwards, he was made residentiary of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Bristol, when he gave up all his other preferments, except his living in the city; which, however, he resigned, some years afterwards, on being made Dean of St. Paul's. During the latter part of his life, he was so afflicted by illness that he could scarcely perform his duties as a diocesan. He rarely attended the house of lords, except during the agitation of very important questions, on which, however, he never spoke. When the bill for relieving protestant dissenters was about to be discussed, he zealously opposed it, in a letter, of which he caused a printed copy to be sent to every member of the upper house. In 1778, he published another epistle on the same subject; and, in 1780, appeared his last production, entitled, A Letter to the New Parliament, with Hints, and some Regulations which the Nation hopes and expects from them. On the 14th of February, 1782, he died suddenly, while about to set his watch. His remains were deposited in the vaults beneath St. Paul's cathedral; and a monument, by Banks, was erected to his memory, in the chancel of Bow church, Cheapside.

Bishop Newton was a pious, learned, and industrious man; but endowed with no extraordinary share of intellect. Church and state appear to have been, in his opinion, inseparably connected; and, although not strictly orthodox himself, he seems to have looked with as much horror upon heterodoxy

as rebellion. His Dissertations on the Prophecies passed through many editions in his life-time, and still enjoy much popularity. It has been said of them, that "if they have nothing to gratify a metaphysical genius, and little to inform the deep scholar; if fancy is not much charmed by their novelty or elegance; if no addition is made by them to the vast stores of criticism or erudition, yet they can boast a higher merit, and are likely to produce an effect that will outlive the inventions of genius, and the accumulations of learning." A complete edition of his works was printed, in three volumes, quarto, in 1782; and subsequently reprinted, with an autobiographical memoir, in six volumes, octavo. They contain nearly one hundred dissertations, besides those on the prophecies, nine sermons, and five charges.

FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, ARCHDEACON OF CLEVELAND.

THIS learned divine was born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, of which his father was an alderman, on the 9th of June, 1705. After having received a liberal education at some provincial grammar schools, he was admitted a pensioner of Catherine hall, Cambridge; where, in 1726, he proceeded to the degree of B. A.; and, soon afterwards, obtained a conduct-fellowship, and, was ordained deacon. His liberal principles precluding him, it is said, from a college fellowship, he quitted the university; and, having taken priest's orders, was presented to the rectory of his native town, by Sir Conyers D'Arcy, and John York, Esq. In 1733, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, in 1750, Hutton, Archbishop of York, to whom he had, for some time, been titular chaplain, collated him to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and the prebend of Bilton. On this occasion, he is said to have entertained scruples against subscribing to the thirty-nine articles; which, however, were removed, on his perusing Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, and half a sheet of arguments, in manuscript, from the pen of Dr. Law.

Previously to this period he had only published an assize sermon, which had attracted but little notice; but, in the year of his last-mentioned preferment, he highly distinguished himself by producing An Apology for the Author of a Book entitled, Free and Candid Disquisitions relative to the Church of England. The work, of which he thus came forward as an apologist, had been confidently attributed to Blackburne himself, although it appears to have been written by Jones, the vicar of Alconbury; who, by the recommendation of Dr. Law, had submitted great part of the manuscript to the perusal of Blackburne, by whom it is stated to have been returned without a single alteration or correction. After having published a few single sermons and charges, he wrote several pieces, concerning what was termed by Dr. Law, the sleep of the soul, the principal of which were, a work, entitled, No Proof in the Scriptures of an Intermediate State of Happiness or Misery between Death and Resurrection, printed in 1756; and A Short Historical View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State, which first appeared in 1765, and was republished, with large additions, in 1772.

In 1758, he printed Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Powell's Sermon in Defence of Subscription; and, in 1766, published, anonymously, his celebrated work, entitled, The Confessional; the preparation of which, he appears to have commenced shortly after his elevation to the archdeaconry; under an impression that the arguments, by which he had been induced to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, were invalid. This performance excited great attention, and extraordinary clamour. "Grievous offence," he observes, "was taken against it by that part of the clergy who affected to call themselves orthodox. The indignation of Archbishop Secker was excessive: his mask of moderation fell off at once. He employed all his emissaries to find out the

author; and, by the industry of Rivington, and the communicative disposition of Millar, he succeeded." Dr. Keene, his diocesan, now intimated to Blackburne, that it would be impossible for him to obtain any further preferment, unless he publicly denied the imputation of having written The Confessional. This, the heterodox archdeacon, of course, could not do; nor did he feel at all desirous of obtaining any further ecclesiastical honours; having actually refused the living of Middleton Tyers, (which he might have obtained, through the influence of his friends, from Lord Northington), notwithstanding the income of his archdeaconry and prebend amounted to no more than £200 per annum, because he could not, conscientiously, renew his subscription to the articles. On the death of Dr. Chandler, the dissenting pastor, his congregation, supposing that Blackburne would have no objection to quit the established church, proposed to receive him as their minister; but he declined the offer, upon reasons which are said to have been perfectly satisfactory to the applicants. He was not, in fact, so much an Unitarian as his relatives, Lindsay and Disney; on whose secession, he wrote a paper, entitled, An Answer to the Question, Why are you not a Socinian? which, however, motives of delicacy prevented him from publishing; and, consequently, it did not appear until after his decease.

In 1768, appeared his Considerations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland; a production in which he evinced much zeal, but little mercy; maintaining that papists, who were persecutors systematically, were entitled to no toleration from protestants. About the same time, he took upon himself the office of commissary to his own archdeaconry; and acted with such energy and skill, as to abolish a variety of abuses which had long been suffered to exist in the spiritual court. In 1772, he appears to have been at the head of a society, established for the purpose of obtaining an enactment to abolish subscription; but, as Cole states, with orthodox vehemence, in his life of Powell, Providence blasted its designs. Towards the close of his life, he entertained an idea of writing the life of Luther; which, however, he abandoned, in order to devote the whole of such time as he could spare from his clerical duties, to the composition of a memoir of the benevolent Hollis, who, without solicitation, bequeathed him a legacy of £500; and one of whose relatives, subsequently, presented him with double that sum. His latter years were embittered by the death of his son Thomas, a physician, at Durham: but neither sorrow, nor the infirmities of age, prevented him from sedulously performing his professional duties; and, it is said, that, for above twenty years, he never entered the pulpit without carrying with him a new discourse. His death took place, in the eighty-third year of his age, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the 7th of August, 1787. By his wife, the widow of a gentleman named Elsworth, he had six children.

Archdeacon Blackburne is described as having been temperate, athletic, apparently reserved, but, in reality, cheerful and communicative. His acquirements were extensive, and his style of writing strong and animated. In addition to his numerous theological and controversial productions, he was the author of several short pieces, which appeared in the public journals, in favour of political liberty; and contributed largely to a collection of letters and essays on the same subject, published in 1774.

ROBERT LOWTH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

ROBERT, the son of William Lowth, a divine of considerable learning, was born on the 27th of November, 1710. He was educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A., and was elected to a fellowship, in 1734. In 1737, he became M. A.; and, being

appointed professor of poetry, in 1741, he gave those celebrated lectures on Hebrew verse, which he afterwards published. In 1743, he was re-elected to the professorship; and, in the following year, Bishop Hoadly presented him to the rectory of Ovington. In 1746, appeared his Ode to the People of Great Britain, in imitation of Horace. He visited Berlin, with Mr. Legge, afterwards chancellor of the exchequer, in 1748, and acted as tutor to the Duke of Devonshire's sons, during their residence at Turin.

In 1750, Bishop Hoadly made him Archdeacon of Winchester; and, in 1753, gave him the rectory of East Woodhay. In 1753, Lowth printed the lectures which he had delivered as professor of poetry, under the title of De Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum Prælectiones Academicæ. In the following year, he received, by diploma, the degree of D. D.; and, in 1755, he went to Ireland as chaplain to the lord-lieutenant, who raised him to the bishopric of Limerick; which, however, he exchanged, before consecration, with Dr. Leslie, for a prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Sedgefield.

In 1756, Warburton took offence at some propositions advanced by Lowth, in his Prælectiones, on the book of Job; but their differences on this subject were soon, apparently, composed. In 1758, he delivered a discourse, which has been frequently printed, in support of free inquiry into matters of religion; and, during the same year, considerably increased his literary reputation, by producing a Life of William of Wykeham. In 1762, he published A short Introduction to the English Grammar, which he had originally prepared for the use of his own children. His dispute with Warburton, as to certain passages in the book of Job, was renewed with an acrimony and warmth, equally disgraceful to himself and his antagonist, in 1765; during which year, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In June, 1766, he was promoted to the see of St. David's; about four months afterwards, he was translated to that of Oxford; and, in 1777, to that of London.

His Translation of Isaiah, with notes, appeared in 1778; and, in the next year, he published a sermon, which he had preached at the chapel royal before the king. In a note appended to this production, he threw out some invidious reflections on the opponents of government, which exposed him to a charge of courtly adulation. In 1781, having refused institution to a gentleman, who, as he knew, had given a bond of resignation, he became involved in a law-suit; which, after it had been decided against him in the courts of Westminster, the bishop removed, by a writ of error, to the house of lords, where it was terminated in his favour by a majority of one.

On the death of Archbishop Cornwallis, he was offered the primacy; which, however, he refused, partly on account of his age, but principally in consequence of his family afflictions, which had permanently affected his spirits, and destroyed his energy. By his wife, Mary, the daughter of Lawrence Jackson, Esq., he had had several children: one of whom, the eldest daughter, had died in the thirteenth year of her age; her surviving sister had suddenly expired, while presiding at the tea-table, in 1783; and their eldest brother, a youth of great promise, had also prematurely become a victim to disease. The bishop himself died on the 3rd of November, 1787, and was buried at Fulham.

In person, Lowth was tall, and, in the early part of his life, remarkably thin; but, as he advanced in years, he became rather stout. His manners were grave, though not austere; his temper was mild; and his disposition, in every respect, so amiable, that, in private life, no man was more beloved. His piety, learning, and benevolence, were equally conspicuous. He was free from ostentation, a zealous promoter of religious knowledge, and an avowed friend to freedom of inquiry. As a contributor to biblical literature, he has obtained much eulogy: to his Prælectiones, the most unqualified praise has been accorded by many eminent critics; and his translation of Isaiah is, with justice, said to be executed in a manner adequate to his superior qualifications. Skelton, the Irish divine, is reported to have frequently declared, that "Lowth on the Prophecies of Isaiah, was the best book in the world next to the Bible."

As a poet, he was elegant, but by no means original. In his younger days, he wrote a piece on The Judgment of Hercules; and, in 1740, perceiving a work under the same title advertised, he posted up to London, supposing that a surreptitious copy of his manuscript had been obtained by the booksellers; but, on his arrival in Paternoster row, he found, to his mortification, that the forthcoming publication was from the pen of Shenstone.

WILLIAM ROMAINE.

THIS divine, the son of a French protestant, who had taken refuge in England, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, was born at Hartlepool, Durham, on the 25th of September, 1714. After having passed seven years at the grammar school of Houghton-le-Spring, he was sent to Hertford college, Oxford; whence he was removed to that of Christchurch, where he proceeded B. A. in 1734, and M. A. in 1737. He officiated for some time as curate of Loe Trenchard, in Devonshire; and afterwards as curate of Banstead and Horton, near Epsom, where he became acquainted with Sir Daniel Lambert, who, on being chosen lord mayor of London, in 1741, appointed him his chaplain. Romaine had previously (in 1739) attracted some public notice, by entering into a controversy with Warburton, relative to the opinions avowed by the latter in his Divine Legation of Moses. In 1742, he much increased his reputation by publishing a discourse, entitled, Jephtha's Vow Fulfilled and his Daughter not Sacrificed, which he had delivered before the university of Oxford; whence, however, he was, some time afterwards, excluded as a preacher, for advocating, in a sermon, called The Lord our Righteousness, those Calvinistic doctrines, by his staunch adherence to which, he, at length, became remarkably popular.

In 1748, he obtained the lectureship of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, and, subsequently, that of St. Dunstan's-in-the-west. In 1749, he published an edition of Calasius' Concordance; in which, although the work obtained him great credit, he was charged with having given some unwarrantable interpretations of certain passages of Scripture, with a view to support the doctrines of the Hutchinsonians.

He was appointed assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover square, in the following year; but he soon received notice, as his biographer, Cadogan, states, "that the crowd of people, attending from various parts, (to hear him preach,) caused great inconvenience to the inhabitants, who could not safely get to their seats." Romaine admitted the fact, and placidly consented to relinquish his office.

About the year 1752, he was appointed Gresham professor of astronomy; in 1756, he officiated as curate of St. Olave's, Southwark; and, in 1759, he became morning preacher at St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield. In 1764, he was elected to the rectory of St. Andrew, Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars; where he remained up to the time of his decease, which took place on the 26th of July, 1795. "In his last illness," observes Simpson, "not one fretful or murmuring word ever escaped his lips. 'I have,' said he, 'the peace of God in my conscience, and the love of God in my heart. I knew before, the doctrines I preached to be the truths, but now I experience them to be blessings. Jesus is more precious than rubies; and all that can be desired on earth is not to be compared to him.' He was in the full possession of his mental powers to the last moment, and near his dissolution cried out, 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty! Glory be to thee on high, for such peace on earth and good will to men!'" His character in private life, although his temper was hasty, is said to have been remarkably amiable. He married, in 1755, a young lady named Price, by whom he had three children.

Besides his religious tracts, eight volumes of his sermons have been

published. His Walk of Faith, and Triumph of Faith, are still held in high estimation. He was, for above thirty years, one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. His grand point was the doctrine of imputed righteousness; and he constantly maintained works to be subordinate to faith, which he declared to be "the sheet-anchor of the soul." He occasionally engaged in itinerant labours as a preacher; and thus, it is observed, placed himself in the foremost rank of Calvinistic methodists. The language of his sermons was plain and unadorned; but his delivery was enthusiastic; and he always, by his manner, impressed a belief on those who heard him, that he was sincere. It has been said of him, that he appealed rather to the heart than to the head; still, his discourses, to a reader, appear to be far from deficient in calm ratiocination. He warmly opposed the bill for naturalizing Jews; his productions against which, were printed at the expense of the corporation of London. His fame, as a preacher, was at one time so great, that booksellers offered him, but without effect, large sums for permission to place his name in the title-pages of religious compilations. A publisher, named Pasham, it is said, took a house on Finchley common, for the purpose of printing a beautiful edition of the Bible, in imitation of Field's, with annotations by Romaine, so managed that they might be cut off: "an artifice," as Nichols observes, "to evade the patent enjoyed by the king's printer."

The following singular circumstance is recorded of this eminent divine:— After he had been for some time in London, finding his ministry unsuccessful, he resolved on settling in his native county, (where he might, probably, have passed his days, unnoticed, as a curate,) and was actually on his way to the water side, for the purpose of securing his passage, when a stranger accosted him, and inquired if his name was Romaine. The divine answered in the affirmative. "So I suspected," said the stranger, "by the strong likeness you bear to your father, with whom I was well acquainted." A conversation ensued; in the course of which, Romaine admitted that he was about to depart for Durham, in consequence of his failure of obtaining preferment in the metropolis. The stranger, however, persuaded him to abandon his intended voyage, by stating, that he thought he had sufficient interest in the parish of St. Botolph, to procure him the lectureship of that parish, which then happened to be vacant. Success attended his exertions; and Romaine, who considered the stranger's accost as an interposition of divine providence, thenceforth rapidly increased in estimation as a preacher. The circumstance was, in fact, the foundation of his subsequent eminence.

BENJAMIN KENNICOTT.

THIS eminent Hebraist, was born on the 4th of April, 1718, at Totness, in Devonshire, where he was educated, and for some time officiated as master of a charity school. While in this humble station, he composed a short poem on the illness and recovery of a lady in the neighbourhood, who endeavoured, but in vain, to raise a subscription for the purpose of sending him to the university. In 1744, he had the good fortune to attract the notice of a Mr. Allen, of Bath, who afforded him the means of entering himself of Wadham college, Oxford; where, in 1747, he produced two dissertations, (one on the Tree of Life in Paradise, and the other on the Oblation of Cain and Abel,) the merit of which procured him the degree of B. A. a year before the statutable time, and without payment of fees.

He soon afterwards obtained a fellowship; in 1750, he took the degree of M. A.; and being about the same time ordained, went to officiate in his native town. On the first day of his performing divine service, Kennicott is said to have vehemently protested against having the surplice placed on his shoulders by

his venerable parent, who was the parish clerk; but the latter, as stoutly insisted on paying his son that respect with which he had been accustomed to treat other divines; and Kennicott was at length compelled to submit. His mother, who had frequently declared that she should never be able to support the joy of hearing her son preach, was so overwhelmed with delight at seeing him enter the pulpit, that she was carried out of the church in a state of insensibility. The good woman, shortly afterwards, on being informed that his addresses to a young lady of good family in the neighbourhood had been rejected as presumptuous, is reported to have exclaimed: "Truly, then, I think it a lucky escape; for had he married Miss, he would have been a country curate all his life; but now I trust to see him a bishop."

At this time, the young divine "was thought to affect a little too much of the gentleman;" and his lofty deportment was contrasted, greatly to his disadvantage, with his meekness and sociality, while master of the charity school, when, as it appears, "he taught the choir of Totness," and not only distinguished himself as the most expert among the bell-ringers, but drew up a set of rules for their government in the belfry; wherein he also recommended, that, after they had amused themselves during pleasure, at that diversion, which, to use his own language, might emphatically be said, above all others, to bear away *the bell*, he and they should adjourn to some neighbouring public-house, for the benefit of conversation. In this singular document, bell-ringing is described as the art for which this kingdom is renowned, and "judicious taste" is attributed to those "who have, by their performances, contributed thereto."

Kennicott gradually became a profound scholar; in 1753, he impeached, in a dissertation, the supposed integrity, as it was termed, of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, and insisted on the necessity of carefully collating it with ancient manuscripts. His plan was opposed in a pamphlet published by Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and Dr. King absurdly ridiculed him as being the son of a mechanic. Of the former he took no notice, but to the latter he wrote an indignant reply. Early in 1760, appeared his second dissertation, which, having procured him a liberal subscription, he devoted himself with great zeal and assiduity to a reformation of the printed text. He was soon afterwards appointed Vicar of Culham, in Oxfordshire, and one of the preachers at Whitehall.

On the 6th of December, 1761, he took the degree of B. D., and that of D. D. on the 10th of the same month. Early in the next year, he was presented at court, and obtained a pension of £200 per annum from the king, to assist him in the prosecution of his grand and laborious undertaking; which, however, was described as being utterly useless, in some of the controversial publications of the day. He had determined to waste no time in replying to his adversaries; but a severe attack from the pen of Warburton, appears to have irritated him beyond endurance; and, in the notes to a Sermon preached before the university, in 1765, he described the reflections of that divine on his (Kennicott's) intended work, as a mere fortuitous concourse of words, of heterogeneous and incompatible meanings, which were incapable of forming any regular system of opposition, and had therefore the benevolent faculty of destroying one another.

In 1766, he visited Paris for the purpose of examining some Hebrew manuscripts, in that capital: he was chosen Radclyffe librarian in the following year; and, soon afterwards, published Observations on the First Book of Samuel, Chap. vi. Verse 19. In 1770, he was made a prebend of Westminster, and, subsequently, a canon of Christchurch. At length, in 1776, by which time his subscriptions amounted to upwards of £9,000, he published a portion of his Hebrew Bible, with readings of the various existing manuscripts; and the second and concluding volume of the work appeared in 1780. He did not long survive the completion of his biblical labours, his death occurring on the 18th of August, 1783. For some time before his decease, he had possessed a valuable living in Cornwall, to which he had fondly hoped to have retired on the publication of his Bible; but when that event took place, he was too much debilitated by past exertions,

ROMAINE

HURD

DODD

HORNE

WATSON

PORTEUS

HORSLEY

PALEY

KIRWAN

SUTTON

HEBER

BLOMFIELD

to gratify his long cherished desire; and, consequently, about a year before he died, he resigned the benefice.

Kennicott was principally distinguished for his profound knowledge of Hebrew, and the persevering industry, with which he applied it to the illustration of the sacred writings. For many years he laboured from ten to fourteen hours a day, until, at length, as he states, such severe application became no longer possible, through the injuries done to his constitution. His diligence was great, even throughout the last year of his life, during which, he was occupied in preparing for the press his Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Testament. In private life he was liberal, unaffected, cheerful, and facetious. When young, he is described as having been particularly fond of music; and, it is said, added a tenor and counter-tenor to an anthem, which afterwards fell into the hands of Polwhele, author of the history of Devonshire.

RICHARD HURD, BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

RICHARD HURD was born at Congreve, in Staffordshire, on the 13th of January, 1720. His parents were, according to his own statement, "plain, honest, and good people,—farmers, but of a turn of mind that might have honoured any rank and any education." After passing some time at two provincial schools, he was admitted, in 1733, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1738, and proceeded M.A. in 1742; during which year, he was elected to a fellowship: shortly after, he took deacon's orders; and became B.D. in 1744.

His first literary production was a Latin poem, printed in the Cambridge collection, on the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1749, he published his Commentary on the Ars Poetica of Horace, which he dedicated to Warburton, by whose recommendation, in 1750, he was appointed one of the Whitehall preachers. During the same year, appeared his Commentary on the Epistle of Horace to Augustus; and, in 1751, he took a conspicuous part in the controversy, as to the right of appeal from the vice-chancellor to the senate of Cambridge. Soon afterwards, he published an attack on Jortin, (of which he appears to have been subsequently ashamed) in defence of Warburton; whose observations on Hume's Natural History of Religion, Hurd, by desire of the author, put forth as his own.

In 1753, he became minister of Little St. Andrew's, in Cambridge, where he continued to officiate until 1756, when, as senior fellow of his college, he succeeded to the living of Thurcaston, in Leicestershire. His next and most celebrated work consisted of Dialogues, Moral and Political, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance; which, having been published at intervals, from 1758 to 1764, he printed collectively in 1765. During the latter year he procured, by the influence of Warburton, the office of preacher at Lincoln's inn; and, in 1767, the archdeaconry of Gloucester. In 1768, he was admitted D.D., and delivered a series of discourses, at the Warburtonian lecture, which he afterwards published, under the title of an Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies.

In 1775, he was raised to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry; and, in the next year, printed a collection of his sermons. On the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, he was now appointed preceptor to the two eldest sons of George the Third, who, in 1781, translated him to the see of Worcester, and appointed him clerk of the closet. Two years afterwards, the king offered to elevate him to the primacy, which, however, he declined, "as a charge not suited to his temper and talents, and much too heavy for him to sustain, especially in such troubled times. Several much greater men than myself," added he, "have been contented to die bishops of Worcester; and I wish for no higher preferment." On this occasion, Dr. Johnson, who doubted Hurd's avowed conversion from the

liberal principles which he had at one time professed, particularly in his Dialogues, is said to have observed, "I am glad he did not go to Lambeth; for, after all, I fear he is a Whig in his heart!"

In 1788, he received a gold medal, as an especial mark of the king's esteem, and, during the same year, published an edition of Warburton's works, to which, in 1795, he added a biographical preface. For the deficiencies of this collection, he was attacked by Dr. Parr; who, to supply the prelate's omissions, printed a volume entitled, Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian. The last literary labour undertaken by Hurd was the arrangement for publication of Warburton's Correspondence. His death took place on the 28th of May, 1808, at the episcopal palace of Hartlebury; in repairing which, it is said, he had expended a very considerable sum.

Bishop Hurd's rise in the church is to be attributed, principally, to the friendship of Warburton; but for whose interest, he would, in all probability, have spent the greater part of his life, seated, as Mason has described him, in "low Thurcaston's sequestered bower, distant from promotion's view." On attaining a more conspicuous station, through the kindness of his friend, his virtues, rather than his talents, procured him new patrons, by whose aid he was elevated to a rank, which, owing to the feebleness of his character, he felt scarcely able to support. For his conscientious rejection of the primacy, he is fairly entitled to great praise; and his gratitude to Warburton would have been equally commendable, but that it occasionally verged on servility. Cradock describes him as having been cold, cautious, grave, and unaccustomed to society. As a scholar, he was inferior to few of his cotemporaries; and his exertions, as preceptor to the young princes, obtained for him the approbation of the king, and, in their manhood, the esteem of his pupils. As a prelate, he was mild, liberal, and pious; but devoted a large portion of his time, which might have been better employed in the spiritual improvement of his diocese, to literary trifling. Although his erudition, taste, and the beauty of his style, have been highly eulogized, he contributed nothing that promises to be durable, either to divinity or general literature.

WILLIAM DODD.

THIS unfortunate divine was born on the 29th of May, 1729, at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, of which his father was rector. After passing the early part of his youth at a private school, he was admitted, in 1745, a sizar of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he soon became conspicuous for his application and accomplishments. He took the degree of B. A., with great credit, in 1750; and, having previously commenced writing for the press, soon afterwards proceeded to London, where, although solely dependent on his pen for support, he "followed every species of amusement with the most dangerous avidity." In the spring of 1751, he imprudently married a young lady of considerable beauty, but no fortune, the daughter of one of Sir John Dolben's domestics, named Perkins; and immediately took and furnished a large house in Wardour street; which, however, in consequence of the remonstrances of his father, he gave up before the ensuing winter; and, on the 19th of October, was ordained deacon, by the Bishop of Ely.

About this time, his Beauties of Shakspeare were published; towards the close of his preface to which, he announced his intention of abandoning *belles lettres* for "better and more important things." He now officiated, for some time, at West Ham, where, to increase his income, he received a few pupils. In 1752, he obtained the lectureship of St. James's, Garlick hill, which he exchanged, two years afterwards, for that of St. Olave, Hart street; and, about the same period, preached Lady Moyer's lectures at St. Paul's. On the establishment of the Magdalen, in 1758, he contributed materially, by his discourses, to its success. In 1759, he took the

degree of M. A.; and, in 1763, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. He was next created prebendary of Brecon, by Dr. Squires, Bishop of St. David's; at whose recommendation he also became tutor to the Earl of Chesterfield's godson and heir. In 1764, he was made chaplain to George the Third; and, in 1766, took the degree of LL. D. Being disappointed in his expectations of succeeding to the rectory of West Ham, he quitted that place, and resigning, at the same time, his lectureship in the city, took a country house at Ealing, as well as a town house in Southampton street, and commenced living in a style of extravagance which his income could not support, although he had several pupils, besides Lord Chesterfield's godson, who, it is said, "were, in general, persons of family and fortune."

About this time, he obtained a prize of £1,000 in the state lottery; and engaged with a builder for the erection of a chapel at Buckingham gate, where he seems to have been so confident of the attendance of some of the junior branches of the royal family, that he had a pew fitted up expressly for the heir-apparent; to whom, it is said, he aspired to be preceptor; but George the Third objected to him, because a sufficient reliance could not be placed upon his principles. None of the royal children joined his congregation; nor does the success of the chapel, or that of another in Charlotte street, Bloomsbury square, with which he had also become connected, appear to have equalled his sanguine expectations; the emoluments of both, though for some time very beneficial to him, being, with other sources, it is said, "much inferior to his then expensive habits of living." In 1765, he commenced publishing, in weekly and monthly parts, his Commentary on the Bible; in which, it was announced, he had permission to avail himself of the manuscripts of Locke, Clarendon, Waterland, Gilbert West, and other eminent authors.

In 1772, he obtained the rectory of Hockliffe, and the vicarage of Chalgrave, in Bedfordshire: on his return to town from which, shortly afterwards, he was stopped, near Pancras, by a highwayman, who discharged a pistol into his carriage, but without doing him any injury. The delinquent was afterwards taken, and, on Dr. Dodd's evidence, convicted and hung.

Early in 1773, he was appointed chaplain to his pupil, Mr. Stanhope, who had then succeeded to the earldom of Chesterfield. His popularity as a preacher, had now attained its zenith. Although culpably extravagant, he was not only admired, but respected and beloved; and he would, probably, have soon obtained further preferment, had he not, with extraordinary imprudence, early in 1774, sent an anonymous letter to Lady Apsley, offering her £3,000 if she would prevail on her husband, the lord-chancellor, to appoint him to the valuable rectory of St. George's, Hanover square, which was then vacant. Lady Apsley immediately handed the letter to the chancellor, who, after tracing it to the writer, laid it before the king. Dr. Dodd's name was, consequently, struck out of the list of royal chaplains; and, the whole affair being made public, he was not only assailed with bitter invectives by the press, but Foote severely ridiculed him, in a farce, called The Cozeners; of which, Mrs. Dodd, under the name of Mrs. Simony, was the heroine.

Withdrawing from England, where he had now become an object of contempt, Dr. Dodd proceeded to Geneva, for the purpose of seeking an asylum with his former pupil, Lord Chesterfield, who received him there with great kindness, and presented him to the living of Winge, in Buckinghamshire, which he held, by dispensation, with that of Hockliffe. But this addition to his means failed to relieve him from his embarrassments, which still continued to increase. On his return to this country, he became editor of a newspaper; and attempted, but in vain, to liberate himself from his debts by a collusive commission of bankruptcy. In 1776, he visited France; and, it is said, "with little regard to decency, appeared in a phaeton at the races on the plains of Sablons, dressed in all the foppery of the kingdom in which he then resided." He was still popular as a preacher, at the Magdalen, where he delivered his last discourse on the 2nd of February, 1777, from the following remarkable text:—"And among these

nations shalt thou find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind; and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life."

Only two days afterwards, he forged the name of Lord Chesterfield to a bond for £4,200, on the security of which he obtained a considerable loan. Detection of the fraud speedily ensued, and he was taken, tried at the Old Bailey, and convicted before the close of the month; but sentence upon him was postponed until the opinion of the twelve judges could be obtained as to the admissibility of some parts of the evidence against him; which, however, it was determined had been properly received. Being placed at the bar again, on the 25th of May, and asked the usual question why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he read an address to the court, in which, after confessing his offence, committed, as he said, at a moment when temptation surprised and overwhelmed him, he alluded to the exertions he had made in the cause of charity; protested that he did not intend to be finally fraudulent; alleged that his sufferings had almost equalled his guilt; and, owning that he was not prepared to die, declared that, amidst shame and misery, he yet wished to live:—he, therefore, most humbly entreated, that he might be recommended to the clemency of the king.

Although condemned to suffer death, he still entertained hopes of obtaining a commutation of punishment. His friends were indefatigable in his behalf; the members of those charities to which he had been a benefactor, and the city of London, in its corporate capacity, on account of the advantages which the public had derived from his exertions, earnestly solicited that his sentence might not be carried into effect. Dodd himself, with his unhappy wife, entreated that mercy might be accorded to him; and Dr. Johnson, who had assisted him in the composition of his pathetic address to the court, on the 25th of May, in order still further to arouse popular feeling in his favour, published, in the public journals, some observations, in which he insisted, that as the petitions for clemency had been signed by above thirty thousand persons, Dr. Dodd had evidently done more benefit to the community than any previous criminal; that, as those who were protected by the law had prayed, that, in the present case, its rigour might be relaxed, government could not, if the offender were spared, be charged with consequences which the people had brought upon themselves; that, as Dodd's case was without precedent, it would, probably, be for many ages without example; and that justice might reasonably be satisfied with his imprisonment, infamy, exile, penury, and ruin. The privy-council, however, on the principle, that if Dodd were saved, the two Perreaus, who had recently suffered for the same offence, were unjustly executed, recommended that his sentence should be carried into effect on the 26th of June.

His behaviour, during his last moments, was truly admirable: he expressed the greatest contrition for the scandal which he had brought upon his order, and the offence which he had committed against his fellow-creatures. When bound, the ordinary offered to assist him through the yard; but he replied, "No! I am as firm as a rock." On approaching the street where he had formerly dwelt, he was, however, so affected that he shed tears; which, he said, were not the effect of cowardice, but of a weakness that he could not help. "I hope," added he, "that I am going to a better home." At the place of execution, he prayed for himself, his wife, and a youth who suffered with him. "Declaring," says Villette, the ordinary, "that he died in the true faith of the gospel of Christ, in perfect love and charity with all mankind, and with thankfulness to his friends, he was launched into eternity, imploring mercy for his soul, for the sake of his blessed Redeemer." His remains were interred at Cowley, in Buckinghamshire.

He appears to have been a man of considerable ability; and, though dissipated, of uncommon industry. As a writer, his talents were respectable; and, as a preacher, attractive. However derogatory the general tenor of his conduct may have been to the

character of a divine, in his ministry he is said to have been sincere. He zealously laboured to promote charity: he projected, but could not carry into effect, an establishment for the loan of money, without interest, to industrious tradesmen; to him has been attributed the institution of the society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts; and he seems to have been one of the earliest supporters, if not the founder, of the Magdalen. His prevailing errors he has admitted with much candour. "I was led astray," he says, "from religious strictness, by the delusion of show, and the delights of voluptuousness. I never knew, or attended to the calls of frugality, or the needful minuteness of painful economy. Vanity and pleasure, into which I plunged, required expense disproportionate to my income; expense brought distress upon me; and distress—importunate distress—urged me to temporary fraud."

Dr. Dodd was rather a voluminous writer. In 1750, he published his Synopsis Compendaria; H. Grotii de Jure belli et pacis; S. Clarkii de Dei Existentiâ et Attributis; et J. Lockii de Intellectu humano: in the following year, An Elegy on the Death of the Prince of Wales; in the next, Beauties of Shakspeare; in 1754, Hymns of Callimachus, translated from the Greek; in 1758, Thoughts on the glorious Epiphany of our Lord Jesus Christ, a poetical essay; in 1759, Four Volumes of Sermons on the Parables and Miracles, and An Account of the Rise and Progress of the Magdalen Charity; in 1761, Bishop Hall's Contemplations, with his Life; in the following year, A Familiar Explanation of the Poetical Works of Milton; in 1763, Reflections on Death; in 1764, Comfort for the Afflicted; in 1766, A New Edition of Locke's Commonplace Book to the Bible; in 1767, A Volume of Poems; in 1769, Sermons on the Duties of the Great, translated from the French of Massillon; in 1770, A Commentary on the Bible; in the following year, Sermons to Young Men; in 1772, The frequency of Capital Punishments inconsistent with Justice, sound Policy, and Religion; and, in 1776, An Oration at the Dedication of Freemason's Hall. From 1760 to 1767, he contributed largely to the Christian's Magazine; from the proprietors of which, during that period, he received £100 per annum. He was also the author of A New Book of the Dunciad, of which Warburton was the hero; A Day in Vacation at College; The Visitor, a collection of Essays, originally printed in the Public Ledger, and some other pieces; besides his celebrated Prison Thoughts, a work which he commenced "without plan, purpose, or motive, more than the situation and state of his soul," on the evening of the day subsequent to his conviction.

GEORGE HORNE, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

THIS eminent prelate was born on the 1st of November, 1730, at Otham, in Kent. His early education was superintended by his father, a clergyman, of an independent, but rather a singular character; who frequently declared that "he would rather be toad-eater to a mountebank, than flatter any man against his conscience." When an infant, his father used to awake him by the gentle tones of a flute, with a view to prevent him from crying; and to this circumstance, the powerful effect of music on his mind, in after life, has been confidently attributed. In the thirteenth year of his age, he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Deodatus Bye, who was then master of a school at Maidstone; whence, in 1745, he was removed to University college, Oxford.

In 1749, he took his bachelor's degree, and obtained a fellowship; and, in 1751, having become a convert to the doctrines of Hutchinson, he attacked the system of Newton, as being inconsistent with Scripture, in an ironical and anonymous pamphlet, entitled The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's Somnium Scipionis explained. In 1752,

he proceeded M. A.; entered into holy orders; and published a second pamphlet, in support of his Hutchinsonian opinions. In 1754, he commented severely on Shuckford's Account of the Creation and Fall of Man: in the following year, he was appointed to preach before the university, on the day of the nativity of St. John the Baptist; and, soon afterwards, he courted a controversy with Kennicott, (whom he suspected of being the author of a tract, entitled, A Word to the Hutchinsonians,) by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, A View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text, with Three Queries founded thereon. In 1758, he was chosen proctor to the university; and, in the next year, he proceeded to the degree of B. D.; in 1764, he was admitted D. D., and, four years afterwards, was elected president of Magdalen college.

In 1771, he became chaplain in ordinary to the king; in the following year he produced his Considerations on the Projected Reformation of the Church of England; and, in 1776, he was elected vice-chancellor of Oxford. About the same period, appeared his Commentary on the Psalms, to which he had devoted much of his time during the preceding twenty years. In 1779, he published, anonymously, a letter to Dr. Adam Smith, in which he endeavoured to prove, that Hume, in his dying moments, had not experienced that tranquillity, "which his admirers described him as having felt." In 1781, he was promoted to the deanery of Canterbury; in 1784, he published his Letters on Infidelity; and, in 1787, his Letter to Dr. Priestley. He resigned the presidency of Magdalen college, in 1790, on being raised to the bishopric of Norwich. He was now in the fifty-ninth year of his age, and so much debilitated, that when set down at the entrance of his episcopal palace, he exclaimed, "Alas! I am come to these steps at a time of life, when I can neither go up them nor down them with safety!"

During the same year he published Observations on the Case of Protestant Dissenters, with reference to the Corporation and Test Acts; and a charge, which he had intended to have delivered to the clergy of his diocese. He was also the author of Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions; and contributed some papers to an Oxford periodical, entitled, Olla Podrida. His death took place on the 17th of January, 1792. By his wife, a daughter of Philip Burton, Esq. of Eltham, to whom he was united in or about the year 1768, he left three children.

Horne was an erudite, pious, benevolent, and liberal prelate. Wesley, on one occasion, having solicited the use of a church, in the diocese of Norwich, for the purpose of addressing his followers, he was referred to the bishop, who stated, in reply to the application, that "if the clergyman had no objection, he was perfectly content." His chief work, the Commentary on the Psalms, which has passed through many editions, he appears to have dwelt upon with lingering delight. "Could the author flatter himself," he says, in the preface, "that any one would have half the pleasure in reading the following exposition, which he hath had in writing it, he would not fear the loss of his labour. The employment detached him from the bustle and hurry of life, the din of politics, and the noise of folly. Vanity and vexation flew away, for a season,—care and disquietude came not near his dwelling. He arose fresh as the morning to his task; the silence of the night invited him to pursue it; and he can truly say, that food and rest were not preferred before it. Every psalm improved infinitely on his acquaintance with it; and no one gave him uneasiness but the last,—for then his work was done. Happier hours than those which have been spent in these meditations on the Songs of Sion, he never expects to see in this world: very pleasantly did they pass, and move swiftly and smoothly along, for when thus engaged, he counted no time. They are gone,—but have left a relish and a fragrance on the mind, and the remembrance of them is sweet."

BEILBY PORTEUS, BISHOP OF LONDON.

THIS learned prelate, the son of a respectable tradesman, was born at York, in 1731. After receiving a classical education at the grammar-school of Rippon, in the West Riding, he was admitted a sizar of Christ college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in January, 1752; and, soon afterwards, obtained a fellowship. On the 14th of March, 1754, he was appointed esquire bedell of the university; which office he resigned on the 3rd of July, 1755, when he took the degree of M. A. In 1759, he obtained the university Seatonian prize, for the best English poem on the subject of Death; and, in 1761, he preached and published a sermon, entitled, The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially considered; in Answer to The History of the Man after God's own Heart, written by Peter Annet. He was soon afterwards appointed domestic chaplain to Archbishop Secker; who, in 1762, gave him the rectory of Wittersham, in Kent, and, subsequently, that of Bucking. He resigned his fellowship on obtaining a stall in Peterborough cathedral; and, in 1765, exchanged the rectory of Wittersham, for that of Hunton. On the 13th of May, in the same year, he married a lady named Hodgson. On the 7th of July, 1767, he took the degree of S. T. P.; and, in the following month, the primate presented him to the rectory of Lambeth, Westminster; which, by dispensation, he was allowed to hold with that of Hunton. His celebrated patron, who died in the following year, having confided to Porteus and his fellow-chaplain, Stinton, the revision of his Lectures on the Church Catechism, &c.; they published that work in 1770, with a memoir of the author's life, written entirely by Porteus, which, on being reprinted separately, with additions, in 1798, is said to have been honoured with the approbation of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

In 1772, he became a member of a society of clergymen, avowedly established for the purpose of procuring a revisal of the thirty-nine articles, the liturgy, and the forms of subscription; which, however, was dissolved, on receiving an intimation from the bishops, "that it would be neither safe nor prudent to do anything in the matter."

In 1776, he was chosen master of St. Cross; and, at the request of Queen Charlotte, to whom, during an indisposition, he had officiated as private chaplain, he was soon afterwards raised to the bishopric of Chester. About the same time, he printed a letter to the inhabitants of Lambeth, entitled, An earnest Exhortation to the religious Observance of Good Friday; which, although it was censured by many, for its alleged puritanical austerity, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge thought proper to republish among their cheap religious tracts. In 1781, he produced A brief Confutation of the Errors of the Church of Rome, extracted from Archbishop Secker's Five Lessons against Popery; and, in 1783, appeared a volume of his sermons. On the decease of Bishop Lowth, in 1787, he was translated to the see of London. In 1792, he actively promoted the formation of a Society for the Conversion of Negro Slaves in the West Indies; and, during the Lent of the same year, with a view to check the progress of infidelity, he preached, at St. James's church, Westminster, his celebrated Lectures on the Truth of the Gospel History, and the Divinity of Christ's Mission.

In 1807, he transferred to Christ college, Cambridge, £1,200 stock, with directions, that its interest should be yearly laid out in the purchase of three gold medals: of which he required that one should be given for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another, for the best English composition on some moral precept of the Gospel; and that the third should be bestowed on the most regular attendant, and most distinguished reader in the college chapel. He died on the 14th of May, 1809; and was buried in a chapel of

ease, which he had built in 1807, at Ide Hill, Sandridge. In addition to his avowed productions, he is said to have had some share in the composition of Cœlebs in Search of a Wife.

The character of Bishop Porteus, in private life, appears to have been unexceptionable. As a preacher, he was active, eloquent, and popular. His manner was impressive, and his language forcible. He is said to have been indefatigable in the cause of charity; and to have delivered more discourses, while a prelate, than either of his contemporaries on the episcopal bench. The style of his productions is plain, although frequently elegant. Simpson says, of his sermons on redemption, that "The reader who remains unconvinced, after considering the various arguments advanced by this learned and amiable prelate, will, probably, resist everything that can be said by any other writer." Although he generally voted with ministers, he did not display any spirit of partisanship; his conduct, as a senator, having, apparently, on all occasions, been dignified, honourable, and conciliating. He principally distinguished himself, in the house of lords, by the fervour with which he contended for the abolition of the slave trade.

SAMUEL HORSLEY, BISHOP OF SAINT ASAPH.

THIS celebrated prelate, whose father was clerk in orders of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, was born in that parish, in the month of October, 1733. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he applied himself so zealously to the study of mathematics, that, it is asserted, he became master of every ancient and modern work on the subject. He took his degree of LL. B. in 1758, when his father, then rector of Newington Butts, appointed him curate, and resigned in his favour some time in the following year.

In 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and published an elaborate pamphlet, entitled, The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System. In 1768, he went to Oxford, as private tutor to Lord Guernsey, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesford. His first mathematical work, Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum, Libri ii, was printed at the Clarendon press, in 1770. In 1773, he was chosen secretary of the Royal Society; and in 1774, the Earl of Aylesford presented him to the rectory of Aldbury. In the course of the latter year, Horsley married a daughter of his predecessor, the Reverend John Botham. On the 14th of January, he was incorporated B. C. L. at Oxford; and, on the 18th of the same month, he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. About this time were produced his Remarks on the Observations made in a Voyage towards the North Pole, for discovering the Acceleration of the Pendulum in latitude 79 deg. 50 min. In 1776, he published proposals for printing a complete edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works; which, however, in consequence of a domestic affliction, did not appear until 1779. He had previously been appointed domestic chaplain to Bishop Lowth, and become prebendary of St. Paul's; he had also succeeded his father as clerk in orders of St. Martin's-in-the fields; and, resigning Aldbury, had been presented to the living of Thorley, which he held, by dispensation, with that of Newington. In 1781, he was appointed Archdeacon of St. Alban's; and, in 1782, Bishop Lowth gave him the valuable vicarage of South Weald, in Essex. On this occasion, he resigned Thorley and Newington.

On Good-Friday, 1778, he preached a sermon, in St. Paul's cathedral, in which he powerfully attacked the necessarian hypothesis; and, in 1783, took occasion, during his charge to the clergy of the archdeaconry of St. Alban's, to give a most decisive contradiction, supported by much powerful argument, to a statement made by Priestley, in his then recently published History of the Corruptions of Christianity, that the church, during the first three

centuries, did not support the doctrine of the Trinity. Priestley, in a series of letters on the subject, confidently repeated all his former assertions. He was so precipitate, however, in the contest, that he committed various errors in quotation and reference, of which Horsley, in his reply, took triumphant advantage, by adroitly appealing to the reader, whether so careless an historian were to be relied on in a question of such moment. Priestley continued the controversy by another series of letters, to which Horsley replied with great acuteness and learning; supporting the general belief by numerous proofs taken from the works of the purest ecclesiastical historians, and primitive fathers of the church.

He was shortly afterwards presented, by Lord Thurlow, to a prebendal stall in Gloucester cathedral; where, in his ordination discourse, which attracted much notice, and excited some controversy, he maintained that human learning had been substituted, by divine will, for miraculous gifts, on the cessation of the latter, as a qualification for the ministers of the Christian church.

In 1784, the president and council of the Royal Society having dismissed the learned Hutton from the post of secretary for foreign correspondence, to the great indignation of the mathematicians, a long dispute ensued, in which Horsley advocated the cause of the latter, with great zeal and ability; and printed a work, entitled, An Authentic Narrative of the Dissensions of the Royal Society. Finding, however, that it was impossible to weaken the power of the president, he withdrew from that temple, to use his own words on the occasion, where philosophy once reigned, and Newton presided as her officiating minister.

In 1788, he was raised, on the recommendation of Lord Thurlow, to the see of St. David's. In his primary charge to the clergy of his diocese, delivered in 1790, he strongly maintained the doctrine of justification by faith alone; and stigmatized those who preached mere morality, as enemies to vital religion. In 1793, he was translated to the see of Rochester, and made Dean of Westminster; on which occasion, he resigned all his other preferments. On the 30th of January, in the same year, he preached an impressive sermon before the house of lords; and, in 1802, he was promoted to the bishopric of St. Asaph, which he held during the remainder of his life. At the latter end of September, 1806, he was seized with a violent bowel complaint, which completely baffled the skill of his medical attendants, and he died at Brighton, on the 4th of the following month.

In the early part of his life, on account of his close intimacy with Dr. Maty, and others of similar opinions, he was suspected of Socinianism; and the patronage bestowed on him by Bishop Lowth, excited a considerable degree of surprise; but the suspicion appears to have been unfounded. Throughout the whole course of his public life, he was, apparently from principle, a determined enemy to innovation. The excess of his zeal for the doctrines of the established religion, occasionally led him to the brink of intolerance. He dreaded an attack on the church through the bosom of the state; and denounced political change, with as much bitterness as he did religious heresy. His apprehensions lest the opinions of the free-thinkers at home, and the bold propositions of the new school of philosophers abroad, should triumph over the orthodoxy and loyalty in this country, rendered him, on some occasions, a somewhat mischievous alarmist: but no doubt exists of the purity of his motives, and the uprightness of his conduct.

He possessed a considerable share of scientific knowledge, biblical learning, eloquence, and acuteness. His reasoning is often powerful, and his style, in general, elegant, although sometimes rather too lofty to please a reader of taste. In public, his manner was dictatorial; but, in private life, he is described as having been particularly pleasant and agreeable. Although irascible, he was easily appeased. For his children he entertained the fondest affection, and frequently shared in their most trifling amusements. "His charity," according to one of his biographers, "was more than prudent; for he often wanted himself what he gave away."

His conduct, as a reformer of the abuses in the bishopric of St. David's,

merits unqualified approbation. On his elevation to that see, he found that some of the churches were served for ten, and others for five pounds per annum. He immediately compelled the non-resident beneficed clergy to allow their curates more adequate stipends; and thus obviated the necessity of one man performing divine service in several parishes on the same day, in order to obtain the means of existence. He personally examined candidates for holy orders; frequently preached in parish churches during his progresses; was always exceedingly hospitable to his clergy; and exerted all the means in his power to ameliorate the clerical condition of his diocese.

RICHARD WATSON, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THIS celebrated prelate was born at Haversham, in Westmoreland, in the month of August, 1737. His father had been master of the free grammar school, at Kendal; where, under his parent's successor, who appears to have been but an indifferent classic, young Watson was educated. Never having been taught to make Greek or Latin verses, it cost him, in after-life, as he states, more pains to remember whether a syllable was long or short, than it would have done to comprehend a whole section of Newton's Principia. On the 3rd of November, 1754, he was admitted a sizar of Trinity college, Cambridge; where he applied himself to study with great eagerness, knowing that his future fortune was to be wholly of his own fabrication; his father, who died during the same year, having been enabled to leave him only £300. At this time, he was remarkable for his singular attire, which consisted, partly, of blue yarn stockings, and a coarse, mottled, Westmoreland coat.

After he had been six months at Cambridge, he was asked, during a college examination, whether Dr. Clarke had demonstrated the absurdity of an infinite succession of changeable and dependent beings? "I answered," he says, "with blushing hesitation, '*Non.*' The head lecturer, Brocket, with great good-nature, mingled with no small surprise, encouraged me to give my reasons for thinking so; I stammered out, in barbarous Latin, that Clarke had inquired into an origin of a series, which, being from the supposition eternal, could have no origin; and into the first term of a series, which, being from the supposition infinite, could have no first." This incident caused him to be cried up, he relates, as a great metaphysician; and, four years after, procured him the friendship of Dr. Law, from which he subsequently derived much advantage.

On the 2nd of May, 1757, he obtained a scholarship. He had, by this time, much improved himself in Latin, and Greek; acquired some knowledge of Hebrew; and made considerable proficiency in the mathematics and natural philosophy. His perseverance was remarkable. "I never," he says, "gave up a difficulty in a demonstration, till I had made it out, *proprio marte;* though I have been stopped, at a single step, for three days." For some time, however, he relaxed in his application, and became convivial, until, excited by the industry of a fellow-student, at whose window he invariably saw a light, on returning from his festive associates, he gave himself up wholly to the acquirement of learning. In 1758, having, on one occasion, to support the negative of *anima est suâ naturâ immortalis,* his belief in the affirmative was rather shaken, as he states, by discovering, during his search for authorities, an account, in an old French author, of a man who had come to life after having been six weeks under water!

Early in the next year, he proceeded to the degree of B.A.; on the 1st of October, 1760, he obtained a fellowship; and, in the following month, became assistant college tutor. He soon afterwards entertained an idea of accepting a proposal to become chaplain to the factory at Bencoolen; which, however, the master of his college prevailed on him to reject; observing, that he was

too good to die of drinking punch in the torrid zone. In 1762, he took his degree of M.A. and was elected junior moderator; and, in the following year, he officiated in the same capacity for another person. In February, 1764, he proceeded to Paris, on a friendly visit to Mr. Luther, formerly his pupil, but then member of parliament for Essex; who subsequently bequeathed him a legacy of £20,000. At this time, Luther was separated from his wife; and Watson is said to have travelled twelve hundred miles, and crossed the channel four times, for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation between them; which he, at length, succeeded in effecting. At the latter end of the same year, he was elected senior moderator; and, although he was wholly ignorant of the science, professor of chemistry; but he was tired, as he states, of mathematics and natural philosophy; the *vehementissima gloriæ cupido*, stimulated him to try his strength in a new pursuit, and the kindness of the university animated him to extraordinary exertions. "I immediately sent to Paris," he adds, "for an operator; buried myself in my laboratory; and having, in October, 1765, been, a fourth time, elected moderator, in fourteen months from my election I read a course of chemical lectures in the university, to a very full audience."

No salary being attached to his professorship, he presented a petition on the subject, in March, 1766, to the Marquess of Rockingham, then at the head of public affairs; which, however, for some time, met with no attention. In July, "waiting on the Duke of Newcastle," he says, "his grace asked if my business was done? I answered, 'No!'—much vexed at the delay. He then asked, 'Why?' I answered, 'Because Lord Rockingham says, your grace ought to speak to the king, as chancellor of the university; and your grace says, that Lord Rockingham ought to speak to the king, as minister.'" The duke "stared with astonishment," but immediately wrote to Lord Rockingham, who, although his dismissal from office had then been determined on, procured from the king, an offer to settle on Watson £100 per annum, for life; which, however, the latter declined accepting, longer than he should hold the professorship.

In 1767, he became one of the head tutors of his college. At this time, so extraordinary was his application, that he frequently read, as he states, three public lectures in Trinity college, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning; spent four or five hours with private pupils; five or six more in his laboratory, every day; besides the incidental business of presiding in the Sophs' schools. In 1768, he composed and printed his Institutiones Metallurgicæ; and, about the same time, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to which he had previously communicated some observations respecting the various phenomena attendant on the solution of salts. He appears to have been at Paris during the riots occasioned by the proceedings against Wilkes; whom, he says, he disliked, although he liked his cause.

In 1771, he obtained the regius professorship of divinity, which had long been the object of his secret ambition, with the valuable rectory attached to that office. On this occasion, he was created D.D., by royal mandate. Being, to use his own language, totally indifferent as to the opinions of councils, fathers, bishops, and other men, as little inspired as himself, he restricted his theological studies entirely to the Bible. In the course of the same year, (1771,) he printed, for private circulation only, a chemical essay, which he was unjustly charged by the editors of the Journal Encyclopedique, who, however, subsequently confessed their error, with having taken from Le Système de la Nature.

In 1772, he addressed two letters signed A Christian Whig, to the members of the house of commons. On the 21st of December, in the following year, he married the eldest daughter of Edward Wilson, Esq., of Dallum Tower, in Westmoreland; and, on the following day, took possession of a sinecure rectory, in North Wales, procured for him, of the Bishop of St. Asaph, by the Duke of Grafton; which, on his return to Cambridge, he exchanged for a prebend of Ely. Having previously declared that his opinions were hostile to the American war, he opposed, in 1775, an university address to the king,

urging its continuance; and, soon afterwards, in a letter addressed to his patron, the Duke of Grafton, he animadverted with some severity on the course pursued by Junius.

In 1776, he rendered himself particularly conspicuous by publishing two sermons, which he had preached before the university, one of which was entitled, The Principles of the Revolution Vindicated, and the other, On the Anniversary of the King's Accession. Shortly afterwards, appeared his famous Apology for Christianity, in answer to Gibbon. In January, 1780, he became Archdeacon of Ely; and in May, delivered a primary visitation sermon to the clergy of the diocese, in which, he strongly recommended the formation of a society at Cambridge, for the purpose of making and publishing translations of oriental manuscripts. In the following August, Bishop Keene presented him to the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk. During the next year, appeared the first two volumes of his Chemical Essays, of which, he subsequently published three others.

In 1782, the Duke of Rutland, who had been his pupil, presented him to the rectory of Knapcroft, in Leicestershire, and procured his elevation to the bishopric of Llandaff, with which, he was permitted to hold his professorship, archdeaconry, and other preferments. Soon afterwards, he addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, recommending an equalization of the value of church benefices; and, in 1785, he published a selection of theological tracts from various authors. In the following year, he received the legacy of £20,000, which had been bequeathed to him by Mr. Luther. During the king's illness, in 1788, he was a zealous advocate for conferring an unrestricted regency on the heir-apparent; and, it has been hinted, that his opposition to the measure proposed by Pitt on this occasion, might, perhaps, be attributed to a hope of obtaining from the prince, on his elevation to sovereign authority, the see of St. Asaph, which had recently become vacant by the death of Dr. Shipley. His motives were, however, apparently disinterested; but the opinions which he supported were fatal to his hopes of further promotion; and he seems, during the latter part of his career, to have felt that he was unjustly neglected.

In 1790, appeared his Considerations on the Expediency of Revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England; and, in 1796, he stood forward again as the champion of revealed religion, and published "his most seasonable, strong, judicious, and beautiful Apology for the Bible;" the effect of which, as it has been aptly observed, was considerably enhanced by his adopting the popular manner and style of his antagonist, Paine. In 1798, appeared his able Address to the People of Great Britain, in which he animadverted severely on the principles which had led to the French revolution. Wakefield printed a reply to this performance, for which, he was prosecuted and imprisoned for sedition; but Watson, much to his honour, took no part in the proceedings against his learned opponent. In 1804, he again denounced French principles; and, at the same time, warmly recommended a liberal attention to the catholic claims, in the printed sketch of a speech, which he had intended to have delivered to the house of lords, on the 22nd of November, in the preceding year.

In 1807, he printed two sermons, which he had preached at the chapel royal, St. James's, in defence of revealed religion; and, in 1813, appeared his Brief State of the Principles of Church Authority, in which, he strenuously vindicated non-subscription to articles of faith. His last work, Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and other Subjects, appeared in 1815. He amused himself during the decline of life, by making large plantations of timber trees, in the neighbourhood of his country residence; for which, he had received a medal from the Society of Arts, so early as the year 1789. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a sermon preached in 1804, before the Society for the Suppression of Vice; a communication to the board of agriculture on the planting of waste lands; several papers in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was one of the earliest members; and many charges and sermons on local or occasional subjects. He died, leaving a large family, on the 4th of July, 1816.

His autobiography, to which the writer of this sketch is considerably indebted, were, after his decease, edited by his son. In addition to his other honours, he was a fellow of the American Society of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a trustee of the Hunterian Museum.

In private life, Bishop Watson, although rather reserved, was particularly amiable, on account of the simplicity of his manners, and the perfect equanimity of his temper. As a speaker, he excelled most of his clerical cotemporaries; his action was graceful, his voice full and harmonious, and his language chaste and correct. As a writer, he was erudite, manly, loyal, pious and tolerant. His political works are remarkably liberal; his polemical productions firm, but conciliating; and his contributions to science indicative of great research, labour, and extraordinary abilities. He was friendly to the repeal of the test and corporation acts; and, with some restrictions, to catholic emancipation. Although he pined in comparative obscurity in the see of Llandaff, he was decidedly one of the greatest men of his day; and will certainly be remembered, long after many of his more fortunate but less able cotemporaries shall have been utterly forgotten. Of his Apology for the Bible, which has gone through more than fifty editions, and is still deservedly popular, and of his Apology for Christianity, Simpson remarks that they are books small in size but rich in value. "They discover," he adds, "great liberality of mind, much strength of argument, a clear elucidation of difficulties, and vast superiority of ability on this question, to the persons whom he undertook to answer." Duncombe observes of his collection of tracts, that "the benevolent design of the right reverend editor is fully explained in a preface, which breathes such a liberality of sentiment, and such a spirit of toleration, as becometh a teacher of the truth, as it is in Jesus. A plan of theological studies is here proposed; in which the works of dissenters, as well as churchmen, are recommended." Gibbon never replied to his masterly Apology for Christianity; feeling, as he is stated to have acknowledged, such a diffidence of his own powers, to cope with those of his antagonist, as he had never before experienced. These eminent men afterwards entered into a correspondence, which induced George the Third, it is said, to suspect Bishop Watson of heterodoxy.

WILLIAM PALEY, ARCHDEACON OF CARLISLE.

THIS eminent divine and philosopher, son of the head master of Giggleswick grammar-school, and minor canon of Peterborough, was born in the neighbourhood of the latter place, in July, 1743. After having acquired the rudiments of learning under the tuition of his father, he was admitted, in November, 1758, a sizar of Christ college, Cambridge. At this period, to a common observer, his talents were far from promising; but the elder Paley, who had penetrated deeply into his character, confidently predicted his future eminence; adding, "he has by far the clearest head I ever met with in my life." For some time, he attracted notice, only as an uncouth, but agreeable idler. "I spent," he says, "the first two years of my under-graduateship happily, but unprofitably. I was constantly in society, where we were not immoral, but idle, and rather expensive. At the commencement of my third year, however, after having left the usual party at rather a late hour in the evening, I was awakened, at five in the morning, by one of my companions, who stood at my bed-side, and said, 'Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are. I could do nothing, probably, were I to try, and can afford the life I lead: you could do every thing, and cannot afford it. I have had no sleep during the whole night, on account of these reflections; and am now come solemnly to inform you, that if you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society!' I was so struck with the visit, and the

visitor, that I lay in bed great part of the day, and formed my plan. I ordered my bed-maker to prepare my fire every evening, in order that it might be lighted by myself. I arose at five, read during the whole of the day, except such hours as chapel and hall required, allotting to each portion of time its peculiar branch of study; and, just before the closing of the college gates, (nine o'clock,) I went to a neighbouring coffee-house, where I constantly regaled on a mutton chop, and a dose of milk punch; and thus, on taking my bachelor's degree, I became senior wrangler."

"Paley," says Bishop Watson, "had brought me, for one of the questions he meant for his act, *Æternitas pœnarum contradicit Divinis attributis*:—The Eternity of Hell torments contradictory to the Divine Attributes. I had accepted it," continues the bishop; "a few days afterwards, he came to me in a great fright, saying, that the master of his college, Dr. Thomas, Dean of Ely, insisted on his not keeping on such a question. I readily permitted him to change it; and told him that, if it would lessen his master's apprehensions, he might put in '*non*' before '*contradicit*;'—making the question, The Eternity of Hell torments *not* contradictory to the Divine Attributes: and he did so."

In 1765, he gained the members' prize, by an essay, written in Latin, which, being illustrated by English notes, he was suspected of having been the author of the Latin only: the reverse, however, as Chalmers suggests, was, probably, nearer the truth, considering his known indisposition to the classics, which was so great, that, according to his own admission, he could read no Latin author with pleasure but Virgil.

Soon after he had taken the degree of B. A., he became second assistant in an academy at Greenwich, where he restricted himself, for some time, to the mere necessaries of life, in order that he might be enabled to discharge a few debts, which he had incautiously contracted. "My difficulties," he observes, "might afford a useful lesson to a youth of good principles; for my privations produced a habit of economy which was of infinite service to me ever after." At this period of his life, the rank of first assistant in the school was, it is said, the height of his ambition.

In June, 1766, he obtained a fellowship, worth about £100 a year; and, shortly afterwards, proceeded to the degree of M. A. In 1767, he was ordained deacon and priest; some time afterwards, he became a tutor of his college, and delivered lectures on metaphysics, morals, and the Greek Testament. In 1771, he strenuously opposed the application of John Horne Tooke, for the degree of M. A., on the ground that Tooke, judging from his general conduct, had, apparently, renounced all religion. During the same year, a Spanish musician, named Ximenes, of whom Lord Sandwich was a warm patron, having obtained leave to give a concert in the hall of Christ college, Paley peremptorily insisted that it should not take place, unless a satisfactory assurance were given, that a lady, then under the protection of his lordship, and who had been openly distributing tickets, would not attend it. The senior tutor, a friend of Lord Sandwich, at first objected to the exclusion; to which, however, Paley brought him to consent, by reminding him of his duty as an instructor of youth.

About this period, he occasionally preached at St. Mary's, the university church; and it has been stated, that he officiated there, when Pitt visited Cambridge, soon after his elevation to the premiership, and that he took occasion to rebuke the numerous members of the university, who, with a view to obtain preferment, had been guilty of mean adulation towards the youthful minister, by selecting the following text for his discourse:—"There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" (St. John, c. vi., v. 9.) It is, however, asserted, that, many years after, he denied having preached on that occasion; "but that he should, very probably, have taken the text mentioned, if he had."

By forming a close intimacy with Law, Jebb, and others, whose opinions were deemed, in some degree, heterodox, Paley found that his admirers diminished; and when the reforming party, as it was termed, to whose claims he is said to have been avowedly

favourable, prepared a petition to parliament, praying for relief from subscription to the thirty-nine articles, he contrived to evade signing it, jocularly observing, in his own extenuation, that he could not afford to keep a conscience.

In 1775, he was presented to the rectory of Musgrove, in Westmoreland; and, in the following year, he vacated his fellowship, by forming a matrimonial connexion with a lady named Hewitt, by whom he had so large a family, that, many years afterwards, he observed, to his diocesan, that although it might be said he was a great pluralist in preferments, he was a greater pluralist in children. In 1776, he obtained the vicarage of Dalston, in Cumberland; in 1777, he resigned his rectory of Musgrove for the living of Appleby; in 1780, he became a prebendary, and, in 1782, archdeacon and chancellor, of Carlisle. For these preferments, he was indebted to his college friend and episcopal patron, Dr. Law, to whom, on its publication, in 1785, he dedicated his celebrated work, entitled, Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy; which met with so favourable a reception, that its publisher, who had refused even to print it at his own expense, purchased the copyright, shortly after its appearance, for £1,000.

In 1787, he wrote a short memoir of his patron and diocesan, Law, then recently deceased; and, soon afterwards, produced his Horæ Paulinæ. In 1792, the dean and chapter of Carlisle presented him to the vicarage of Addingham; in the following year, during which he published A View of the Evidences of Christianity, Dr. Vernon, the new Bishop of Carlisle, instituted him to the vicarage of Stanwix, on his resigning that of Dalston. Shorly afterwards, Bishop Porteus gave him the prebend of Pancras, in St. Paul's cathedral; and, in 1795, Dr. Tomline conferred on him the sub-deanery of Carlisle. Being now a master of arts of sufficient standing, he took the degree of D. D.; and, while at Cambridge for that purpose, he had the good fortune to be presented, without solicitation, by Dr. Barrington, to the rectory of Bishop's Wearmouth, worth about £1,200 a year. He soon afterwards became so infirm, as to be incapable of preaching, and he devoted his attention almost exclusively to the preparation of his important treatise, entitled, Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of a Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature, which was published in 1802. He died on the 25th of May, 1805, leaving a widow, his second wife, and eight children by his first.

Paley is described, by a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, for January, 1825, as having been a thick, short, square-built man; with a face which, though animated and cheerful, could not but, at first sight, appear ugly; with bushy brows, snub nose, and projecting teeth; with an awkward gait and movement of the arms; a decent and dignified, but by no means excessive, protuberance of the belly; wearing a white wig, and a court coat, but without a cassock; for to this part of the dress of a dignified ecclesiastic, he had a particular dislike, calling it "a black apron, such as the master tailors wear in Durham."

His action was ungraceful; his utterance indistinct; and his dialect remarkably provincial. "When the persons with whom he conversed were near him," says the periodical writer before quoted, "he talked between his teeth: but there was a variety and propriety in his tones,—an emphasis, so pronounced, and so clearly conveying his meaning,—assisted, too, by an intelligent smile, or arch leer, that not only what was really witty appeared doubly clever, but his ordinary remarks seemed ingenious."

The same writer has recorded a number of Paley's familiar statements and remarks, of which the following is an abridged selection:—"When residing at Carlisle, if I wanted to write any thing particularly well, I used to order a post-chaise, and go to a quiet, comfortable inn, at Longtown, where I was safe from the trouble and bustle of a family, and there I remained until I had finished what I was about."—"I make it a rule never to buy any book that I want to read only once over."—"When I went to town, to become assistant in a school, I pleased my imagination with the delightful task I was about to undertake, in 'teaching the young idea how to shoot.' The

room was very offensive; and a little boy came up, as soon as I was seated, and began—'*b, a, b,* bab, *b, l, e,* ble, babble!' I wanted a waistcoat at this time, and went into a second-hand clothes-shop. It so chanced, that I bought the very same garment that Lord Clive wore when he made his triumphal entry into Calcutta. I went to the play; and, on coming out of the theatre, felt six hands, all trying to pick my pockets; whether they were rival, or conspiring hands, I cannot say; they took from me a handkerchief, not worth twopence. I was sorry for the disappointment of the poor pickpockets."—"We had a club, at Cambridge, of political reformers; it was called the Hyson Club, as we met at tea-time; and various schemes were discussed among us. Jebb's plan was, that the people should meet, and declare their will; and if the house of commons should pay due attention to the will of the people, why, well and good; if not, the people were to carry their will into effect. We had no idea that we were talking treason. I was always an advocate for *braibery* and *corrooption:* they raised an outcry against me, and affected to think I was not in earnest. 'Why,' said I, 'who is so mad as to wish to be governed by force? Or who is such a fool as to expect to be governed by virtue? There remains, then, nothing else but *braibery* and *corrooption.*'"—"I know a great many parishes, to which I could take you, and, if the whole population were to pass in review before you, you would not be able to tell which was the parson. I know him by certain signs, that I have learned by long practice: he has, usually, a black silk handkerchief under his neck, and he is more greasy than any man in the parish, except the butcher."—"I have often thought that, if I were to turn swindler, I would try to swindle in the character of a dignified ecclesiastic; for example, as the Dean of Aghadoe. I would take a house at the west end of the town; then I would wear a short cassock—nothing to be done without a black apron: so I would begin to order in goods—every sort of thing that could be easily disposed of; and before I had exhausted my credit, I would be off.

Although Meadley, his biographer, alleges, after declaring Paley to have been "economical upon principle," that he was beneficent to the poor, and liberal in his dealings with others, he appears, in many instances, to have evinced a love of money unworthy of so great a man. "When I lived at Carlisle," said he, to the periodical writer before quoted, "I used to send half-a-guinea to market on the market-day, and that supplied my family with provisions for the week!" At the time to which he alludes, he had several children, kept three servants, and, judging from the following anecdote, felt a keen relish for the enjoyments of the table:—Being asked by the mistress of the house, at which he was dining, what he would be pleased to eat, he replied, "Eat, madam?—eat every thing,—from the top of the table to the bottom;—from the beginning of the first course to the end of the second. But," added he, with an air of deliberation, "there are those pork *staakes,*—I had intended to have proceeded, regularly and systematically, through the ham and fowls to the beef, but those pork *staakes* stagger my system!"—On being told of a person who was remarkably dilatory in his payments, he said, "A man should never *paay mooney* till he can't help it: *soomething maay* happen." On another occasion, he observed, "I always desire my wife and daughters to *paay* ready *mooney.* It is of no use to desire them to buy only what they want; they will always imagine they want what they wish to buy: but that *paaying* ready *mooney* is such a check upon their *imaaginaation!*"—A very heavy fall of snow having taken place while he was spending an evening with his daughters at a neighbour's house, he asked several of the company whether they thought a necessity inevitably existed of sending the young ladies home in a sedan-chair. "It is only next door," said he. "True," replied the narrator of this, as well as most of the preceding anecdotes, "but it is a long round to your door; the length of both houses, and through the garden in front of your house." Another whom he consulted, put the matter in the right point of view, by exclaiming, "Let the girls have a chair,—it is but threepence a piece!"—Having made a composition for his tythes with the

principal land-owners at Bishop's Wearmouth, he used to say, on hearing of a bad crop, "Ay, ay; now I am well off; my tythes are now safe; I have nothing to do with them, or think about them."—He frankly replied, as Meadley relates, to a clerical friend, who had asked him why he had quitted Dalston, "Why, sir, I had two or three reasons for taking Stanwix in exchange:—first, it saved me double housekeeping, as Stanwix was within a twenty minutes' walk of my house in Carlisle; secondly, it was fifty pounds a year more in value; and, thirdly, I began to find my stock of sermons coming over again too fast."

He was fond of agriculture, and so attached to angling, that, when he sat for his portrait to Romney, he desired that artist to depict him with a rod and line in his hand. He frequently rode on horseback, although, throughout life, he found it a most difficult task to keep his seat. He used to observe, "I was never a good horseman; and when I followed my father, on a poney of my own, on my first journey to Cambridge, I fell off seven times. My father, on hearing a thump, would turn his head half aside, and say, 'Take care of thy money, lad!'" When rather advanced in years, he said, "I am so bad a horseman, that if any man on horseback were to come near me when I am riding, I should certainly have a fall; company would take off my attention, and I have need of all I can command to manage my horse, the quietest creature that ever lived; one that, at Carlisle, used to be covered with children from the ears to the tail."

He enjoyed, with a keen relish, the pleasures of society, to which few men of his day could afford more entertainment. By his family and friends, he appears to have been equally beloved and admired. Meadley, his biographer, says, "he was a good husband, an affectionate father, an indulgent master, and a faithful friend;—always ready to promote the general interests of society, and to accommodate his neighbours with any civility or kindness in his power."

As a writer, Paley has obtained great popularity: ten editions of his Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy were sold during his life-time; his View of the Evidences of Christianity was reprinted seventeen times in twenty-seven years; and his Natural Theology reached a tenth edition in the short space of three years from the time of its first publication. In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of The Clergyman's Companion to the Sick; The Young Christian Instructed; and several sermons, which were published, in one volume octavo, after his decease.

His intellect was vigorous; his knowledge extensive; and his style clear, strong, and fascinating. Among the greatest supporters of the Christian religion, he has, perhaps, been excelled by many in zeal, but by few in talent. That his eminent labours in the cause of revealed religion were not rewarded with a bishopric, has been attributed, by some writers, to the antipathy he entertained towards Pitt, and, by others, to his further promotion having been peremptorily opposed by the king. It has, however, lately been stated, that Pitt, on one occasion, actually recommended his being nominated to a vacant see, but that a high church dignitary opposed some insuperable objections to his elevation.

WALTER BLAKE KIRWAN, DEAN OF KILLALA.

THIS popular preacher, the descendant of a respectable catholic family, was born at Galway, in 1754, and received his education at the college of St. Omer. In his seventeenth year, he was sent to St. Croix, in the West Indies, where one of his relatives resided, and to whose property some hopes were entertained that he would have succeeded; but, after having remained there for about six years, disgusted with the society, the climate, and the oppressions he had witnessed, he returned to Europe, and entered himself, as a student, at the university of Lorraine; where he soon afterwards

took priest's orders, and became professor of natural philosophy.

In 1778, he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy at the British court, and soon attained extraordinary eminence as a pulpit orator. Having lost his post, through some diplomatic change, he passed two years in strict seclusion; on emerging from which, in 1787, he thought proper to abjure the catholic faith, and conform to the established church. His admirers assert, that his conversion was sincere and disinterested; while his enemies accuse him of having become an apostate from mere worldly motives. He preached his first sermon, as a protestant minister, at St. Peter's church, in Dublin; whither, it is said, an immense congregation was attracted, on the supposition, that he would enter fully into his reasons for conforming; to which, however, he did not make the most distant allusion during his discourse.

He officiated regularly, for several months, at St. Peter's; and, as a pulpit orator, became the phenomenon of his day. He was so amazingly successful as a preacher of charity sermons, that, it is said, he brought benevolence into fashion; and, before the first year of his ministry had expired, it was determined that he should refrain from discoursing on general topics, and devote his extraordinary powers wholly "to the cause of the widow, the orphan, and their co-mates in misery." On the 5th of November, 1788, the governors of various parish schools in Dublin, unanimously resolved, "That, from the effects produced by the sermons of the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, his officiating in the Irish metropolis was a peculiar national advantage; and that vestries should be called, to consider the most effectual method for securing to the city an instrument, under Providence, of so much public benefit."

In 1789, he was preferred to the prebend of Howth, and the rectory of St. Nicholas Without, which, together, were worth about £400 per annum. He derived no further advantage from his almost unexampled popularity as a preacher, until the year 1800, when the Marquess Cornwallis, who was, at that time, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, presented him to the deanery of Killala, the income of which was £400 a year; but, on obtaining it, he resigned his prebend; so that his clerical emoluments were but slightly increased. His constitution, which had always been delicate, now began to decline with great rapidity, chiefly, it is said, on account of the impassioned manner with which he was accustomed to preach. He died, in Dublin, on the 27th of October, 1805, leaving four children, by his wife, Wilhelmina, the daughter of G. Richards, Esq., to whom he was united on the 22nd of September, 1798. Government granted a pension of £300 per annum to his relict, with reversion to his two daughters; but no provision, as Mrs. Kirwan states, was made for "the sons of him who had worn himself out in the service of his country."

In 1814, appeared a posthumous volume of his sermons; but these display no evidence of that almost miraculous power over the human heart, which has, without contradiction, been attributed to him as a preacher. His success must, doubtless, be attributed to the energy of his elocution; to his consummate art as a pulpit orator; and to those awful bursts of eloquence with which, on the inspiration of the moment, he frequently ennobled his discourses. Mrs. Kirwan describes his action as having been various and appropriate, but neither studied nor outrageous; his voice full and melodious; his utterance, by turns solemn, earnest, melting, and impassioned, without any appearance of affected modulation; his glance piercing; his countenance austere and commanding; and his delivery, in unison with the evangelical style of his sermons; which, she states, although evincing a profound knowledge of human nature, were not polished compositions, but so constructed, as to admit of such extemporaneous effusions, as circumstances suggested, while he was actually preaching.

Sir Jonah Barrington, who attributes to him a want of philanthropic qualities, a high opinion of himself, which overwhelmed every other consideration, and an intractable turn of mind, entirely repugnant to the usual means of acquiring high preferment, describes his figure and countenance as having been unprepossessing; his air

discontented; and his features so sharp, as to be almost repulsive. "His manner of preaching," continues Sir Jonah, "was of the French school: he was vehement for awhile, and then becoming, or affecting to become, exhausted, he held his handkerchief to his face: a dead silence ensued;—he had skill to perceive the precise moment to recommence.—Another blaze of declamation burst upon the congregation, and another fit of exhaustion was succeeded by another pause. The men began to wonder at his eloquence; the women grew nervous at his denunciations. His tact rivalled his talent; and, at the conclusion of one of his finest sentences, a 'celestial exhaustion,' as I heard a lady call it, not unfrequently terminated his discourse—in general, abruptly." His charity sermons were so eminently effective, that, at a period of great national distress, the plates at the church doors, on some occasions, not only contained from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds in money, but the jewels and watches of many of his congregation. "I knew a gentleman myself," says Barrington, "who threw both his purse and watch into the plate." Mrs. Kirwan, in opposition to the writer last quoted, declares, that he was entirely free from vanity, though justly proud of his efforts; which, she adds, rendered him so popular as a pulpit orator, that, when he preached, it was necessary to keep off the crowd from the church doors by guards and palisadoes.

Of this extraordinary man, who received numerous complimentary addresses, and the freedom of many corporations, but no preferment beyond his deanery, Grattan thus spoke, in the Irish parliament, on the 19th of June, 1792:—"And what has the church to expect? What is the case of Dr. Kirwan? This man preferred our country and our religion, and brought to both, genius superior to what he found in either. He called forth the slumbering virtues of the human heart, and taught men to discover in themselves a latent mine of benevolence, of which the proprietors had been unconscious. In feeding the lamp of charity, he has almost exhausted the lamp of life. He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shakes one world with the thunder of the other. The preacher's desk becomes the throne of light. Round him a train attends,—not such as crouch and swagger at the levee of princes,—not such as form the procession of the viceroy,—horse, foot, and dragoons; but that wherewith a great genius peoples his own state:—charity in ecstasy, and vice in humiliation;—vanity, arrogance, and saucy, empty, pride,—appalled by the rebuke of the preacher, and cheated, for a moment, of their native improbity and insolence. What reward?—St. Nicholas Within, or St. Nicholas Without!—The curse of Swift is upon him:—to have been born an Irishman, and a man of genius, and to have used it for the good of his country."

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

CHARLES MANNERS, grandson of John, Duke of Rutland, and son of Lord George Manners, who assumed his mother's surname of Sutton, was born in 1755, and educated at the Charter house and Emanuel college, Cambridge. On taking his degree of B. A., in 1777, he was the fifteenth wrangler of his year. In 1780, he proceeded to the degree of M. A., and in 1785, obtained, through his family connexions, the rectory of Averham, with Kelham, in Nottinghamshire, and that of Whitwell, in Derbyshire. In 1791, he was preferred to the deanery of Peterborough, and raised, on the death of Dr. Horne, to the bishopric of Norwich, when he resigned his minor benefices, and proceeded to the degree of D. D. In 1794, the deanery of Windsor was conferred upon him *in commendam*, and he took such signal advantage of the opportunity which this preferment afforded him, of winning the favour of

George the Third, that on the death of Dr. Moore, in 1805, notwithstanding the strong opposition of Pitt, who felt desirous of procuring for his tutor, Tomline, the vacant primacy, his majesty insisted that it should be conferred on the subject of our present notice.

Being decidedly hostile to the claims of the catholics, he opposed the motions brought forward in their favour in May, 1805; July, 1812; June, 1819; and June, 1828. Although, in 1823, he spoke and voted against the dissenters' marriage bill; yet, on some other occasions, they found in him one of their warmest advocates. In 1811, he supported the protestant dissenting ministers' bill; in 1824, the unitarian marriage relief bill, and subsequently voted, by proxy, for the repeal of the test and corporation acts. He officiated at the coronation of George the Fourth, and at the marriages of the Princess Charlotte, the Dukes of Clarence, Cumberland, Cambridge, Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth. In his hands, the revenue of the primacy was raised from twelve to twenty thousand pounds per annum. Previously to his elevation to the archiepiscopal see, he had become greatly embarrassed in his circumstances; but with so large an income, and the purchase-money of the palace at Croydon, which he was allowed, by act of parliament to sell, he soon became enabled to discharge the whole of his liabilities. At Addington park, which had been purchased for, and conferred upon him, by the legislature, he built an elegant mansion, and expended a considerable sum in beautifying the adjacent parish church. He made several important additions to the library at Lambeth, and printed a catalogue of its contents, which he had caused to be properly classified by the Rev. Mr. Todd.

Although at the time of his death, which took place on the 21st of July, 1828, his personal property alone amounted to no less than £180,000, he had exerted his powerful interest at the very close of his life, to secure to his family, by act of parliament, the valuable nomination to the registry of the prerogative court. He married early in life, and left a son, speaker of the house of commons, and eight other children.

D'Israeli says of him, "He is a prelate, whose amiable demeanour, useful learning, and conciliatory habits of life, particularly recommend his episcopal character;" and one of his biographers describes him as having been a man of great learning, sound judgment, and much eloquence; tall and dignified in person, distinct and unaffected in his elocution; liberal in his expences, although temperate and abstemious in his habits; eminently charitable, diligent in the performance of his duties as a prelate, and exemplary in all the relations of private life. This estimate of his character appears, however, to be, in some respects, too laudatory. Neither his learning nor his eloquence much exceeded mediocrity; and he was certainly indebted for his rise in the church, to the accidental advantage of high birth, and the obstinate predilection of George the Third in his favour, rather than to his natural abilities or theological acquirements. His printed productions apparently consist of two single sermons, on public occasions, and a paper, relative to five species of the Orobanche, which appeared in the fourth Volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

REGINALD HEBER, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THIS amiable prelate was born at Malpas, in Cheshire, on the 21st of April, 1783. He acquired the rudiments of learning at Whitechurch grammar school; and, after prosecuting his studies, for some time, at Dr. Bristow's academy, in the neighbourhood of London, he was entered, in 1800, at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. His classical acquirements, at this time, were far from extensive; but natural abilities, and unremitting application, soon raised him to a par with his collegiate cotemporaries; and, in 1802, he gained the university prize for a copy of Latin hexameters. In the spring of 1803, he wrote his celebrated poem of Palestine; for which, in that

year, he also obtained a prize. It is related, that, on ascending the rostrum to recite this beautiful composition, perceiving two ladies, of Jewish extraction, among his auditory, he determined on altering some lines, in which he had reflected severely on their race; but that not having an opportunity to communicate his intention to the prompter, the latter checked him, on his attempting to deliver the passage in the manner he wished; and he was, consequently, obliged to pronounce it as it had been originally written. The applause with which he was greeted, on this occasion, is reported to have produced a serious effect on his venerable father, who, it is stated, may almost be said to have died with joy, shortly after witnessing his son's triumph. On retiring from the theatre, Heber escaped from the congratulations of his friends, to thank the Almighty in solitude; "not so much for his talents," says Mrs. Heber, "as that those talents had enabled him to give unmixed happiness to his parents."

He now applied himself to the study of mathematics, and the higher classics; and his diligence was rewarded with extraordinary success. In 1805, he took the degree of B. A., and soon afterwards gained a third university prize, for an Essay on the Sense of Honour. After having been elected a fellow of All Souls, he quitted Oxford, and proceeded on a tour through Germany, Russia, and the Crimea; during which, he made several excellent notes, which were afterwards appended to the Travels of Dr. Clarke.

On his return to England, in 1808, he proceeded M. A.; and, shortly afterwards, published a political poem, entitled, Europe:—Lines on the present War. He now retired, with his wife, a daughter of Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, to the living of Hodnet, to which he had recently been presented; and, for some time, wholly devoted himself to the humble but important duties of his station. In 1815, he preached, at the Bampton lecture, a series of sermons, which he published in the following year, On the Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter. About the same time, he composed several articles for a Dictionary of the Bible; and printed a discourse, which he had delivered before the Bishop of Chester. In 1820, his life was endangered by a malignant fever with which he had been infected, by fearlessly visiting some of his sick parishioners. In 1822, he was appointed preacher at Lincoln's inn; and produced a life of Jeremy Taylor, prefixed to a new edition of that eminent writer's productions. Soon afterwards, he was offered the bishopric of Calcutta; which, after twice refusing, he, at length, on the suggestion of his wife, consented to accept; and embarked for the East Indies, in June, 1823. In the preceding April, he had preached an affecting farewell sermon to his parishioners; who, on his departure from Hodnet, had presented him with a piece of plate, as a memorial of their gratitude and esteem.

During his voyage, he occupied himself in studying Hindostanee and Persian; feeling satisfied, as he expressed himself, that, if he did not know them both, in a year or two, at least as well as he knew French and German, that the fault would be in his capacity, and not in his diligence. On the 10th of October, he landed at Calcutta, and immediately exerted himself, with great anxiety, to compose some clerical differences that had arisen in the diocese. No sooner was this great object effected, than he commenced a series of laborious progresses through his extensive bishopric; during which, he consecrated several churches, and signalized himself, by his pious endeavours to diffuse Christianity among the Hindoos. His last visitation was to the presidency of Madras. At Trinchinopoly, on the 3rd of April, 1826, after having greatly fatigued himself in the discharge of his episcopal duties, he retired to his chamber, and imprudently plunged into a cold bath; at the bottom of which, he was found, quite dead, about half an hour afterwards, by one of his servants. His remains were interred at St. John's church, Trinchinopoly; and a subscription was opened, soon after his death, for the erection of a monument to his memory, at Madras.

In person, he was tall, and rather thin; his hair was dark, his countenance pale, the expression of his features intellectual, and his deportment dignified. He appears to have had

no enemies; whoever mentions his name, more or less eulogizes his character. He possessed great talents, considerable eloquence, and a most amiable disposition. Though anxious to exert himself in the diffusion of Christian knowledge, he sought not to extend the sphere of his influence, either by adulation or intrigue. He embarked in no controversy, shared in no dispute, but lived in perfect charity with all men. Peace and good-will attended him wheresoever he went: he was enthusiastically admired during his pious career, and generally lamented at its close.

CHARLES JAMES BLOMFIELD, BISHOP OF LONDON.

THIS eminent prelate, the son of a schoolmaster, was born in or about the year 1785, at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, and acquired the rudiments of learning under the tuition of his father. In 1803, or 1804, he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where, in 1805, he obtained the prize medal, for the best Latin ode after the manner of Horace. In the following year, a second medal was awarded to him for the best Greek ode, in the style of Sappho; and, about the same time, he obtained the high distinction of being elected first Craven university scholar. On taking his degree of B. A. in 1808, he gained the third honour in the mathematical tripos; and was, soon after, declared first chancellor's medallist. In the following year he gained the second member's prize; and, in a short time, became a fellow of his college. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1811; to that of B. D. in 1818; and to that of D. D. in 1823. After having greatly distinguished himself as an author and a divine, and officiated, for some time, as archdeacon of Colchester, he was raised, in 1824, to the see of Chester; from which his translation to that of London took place, on the elevation of Dr. Howley to the primacy, in 1828.

Dr. Blomfield ranks deservedly high as a classical critic: in 1814, he published the Persæ of Æschylus, with emendations, &c.; in 1815, a valuable edition of Callimachus; in 1817, the Septem contra Thebas, and, in 1818, the Agamemnon, of Æschylus, each with notes and a glossary. He has also printed A Visitation Sermon on the Responsibleness of the Senatorial Office; A Discourse on the peculiar Claims the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has upon the Liberality of Churchmen; An Anniversary Sermon preached before the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, on the 23d of May, 1822; A Charge to the Clergy of Colchester, delivered on his primary visitation to the archdeaconry; A Charge to the Clergy in the diocese of Chester; An Answer to Charles Butler's work in favour of the Catholics; A Sermon preached in 1827, for the benefit of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; Twelve Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, with Five others on the Gospel of St. John; A Reply to a Correspondent of the John Bull Newspaper, by whom his character had been impeached; and A Letter on the present Neglect of the Lord's Day, addressed to the Inhabitants of London and Westminster.

As a preacher and a parliamentary orator, Dr. Blomfield is dignified and impressive; his acquirements are extensive, and his abilities solid, but not brilliant. He has constantly opposed concession, either to dissenters or catholics. In doctrinal points he is strictly orthodox, although more evangelical, perhaps, than most of his right reverend cotemporaries. The desire which he has constantly evinced, since his elevation to the episcopal bench, to enforce a strict observance of their parochial duties by his clergy, has rendered him somewhat unpopular as a diocesan; while, in his letter on the neglect of the Lord's day, he is accused of having passed by the shops which administer to the indulgence of the wealthy, and directed his indignation against the markets which supply the necessities of the poor.

THE SENATE.

OXFORD

STANHOPE

TOWNSHEND

ORFORD

BOLINGBROKE

BATH

GRANVILLE

MELCOMBE

NEWCASTLE

CHESTERFIELD

PELHAM

HOLLAND (1st)

THE SENATE.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

ROBERT, the eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, who greatly distinguished himself as a parliamentary partisan in the reign of Charles the Second, was born in Bow-street, Covent-garden, on the 5th of December, 1661. He was educated by the Rev. Mr. Buck, at Shelton, Oxfordshire. At the Revolution, he assisted his father in raising a troop of horse, and was sent by the gentlemen of Worcester, to tender their services to the Prince of Orange, and to acquaint him with the posture of affairs in that part of the country. After the accession of William and Mary, he was chosen member of parliament for Tregony; and subsequently served for Radnor, from 1690, until he was called up to the house of lords.

Even thus early, he seems to have been a busy and industrious politician, taking a part in almost every important measure that came under discussion. Bishop Burnet speaks of him in the following terms:—"Harley was a man of a very noble family, and very eminently learned, much turned to politics, and of a very restless ambition. He was a man of great industry and application; and knew forms, and the records of parliament, so well, that he was capable both of lengthening out, and perplexing debates. Nothing could answer his aspiring temper. He was of a staunch Whig family, yet joined with the Tories to create jealousies. Not being considered at the Revolution as he thought he deserved, he had set himself to oppose the court in every thing, and to find fault with the whole administration. The high church party trusted him; yet he had so particular a dexterity, that he induced the dissenters also to depend upon him, and between them it was agreed that he should be speaker." He was elevated to that dignity in the session 1700-1, and retained it during three successive parliaments.

From the moment of her accession, Queen Anne regarded Harley with peculiar favour. In April, 1704, he was sworn of her privy-council; and, in May following, became principal secretary of state, which post he resigned in 1708. The Duke of Marlborough, and his friends, having been removed from office, by the exertions of their political opponents, Harley, in August, 1710, was constituted a commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. On the 8th of March following, he narrowly escaped assassination,—the Marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, suspected of treasonable practices, having, while under examination before the privy-council, stabbed him with a penknife. Guiscard was instantly secured and sent to Newgate, where he died about a week after his committal. In consequence of this outrage, an act was passed, whereby an attempt on the life of a privy-counsellor was declared to be a capital felony; and a clause was added, indemnifying those who, in aiding Harley, "did wound or bruise the Sieur de Guiscard whereby he received his death." Both houses addressed Queen Anne on this occasion, and declared their belief, "that Mr. Harley, by his fidelity to her majesty, and zeal for her service, had drawn on him the hatred of all the abettors of popery and faction."

Having recovered from the effects of the wound, which there is some reason to suspect was intended for Bolingbroke, he appeared in the house of commons on the 25th of April, when the speaker addressed him in a very complimentary speech, containing these remarkable expressions: "Sir, if your fidelity to the queen could ever have been doubted, you have now given the most ample proofs of it, and it would be presumption in me to speak of your eminent abilities. Your very enemies own your value, by their unwearied efforts against your person. God be thanked, they have hitherto been disappointed; and may the same providence, which has so wonderfully preserved you, and that has raised you up to be an instrument of good in a very important juncture, continue to preserve your invaluable life." In his answer, Harley said, "This honour is an ample reward for the greatest merit. I am sure it so far exceeds my deserts, that all I can do or suffer for the public service, will still leave me in debt to your goodness. Your favour, this day, is deeply imprinted in my heart; and, whenever I look upon my breast, it will put me in mind of the thanks due to God, my duty to the queen, and the gratitude I must always owe to this honourable house."

Harley was now the idol of the people, and a great favourite with the queen, by whom, in 1711, he was created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. On the 29th of May, 1711, he was appointed lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and, on the 1st of June, took the oath of office, in the court of chancery, being attended, on that occasion, by all the chief nobility in the kingdom. Never, in short, was minister so highly honoured: the whole direction of affairs was at his pleasure; the people honoured him as the champion of the protestant faith, and the queen placed implicit confidence in him, as the wisest and most attached of her servants. The intrigues of Bolingbroke, however, with whose superior genius he was wholly incompetent to struggle, began to loosen the foundations of his power, at the moment when Queen Anne's declining health raised warm and dangerous discussions as to her successor. The dying sovereign, it was believed, favoured the interests of her exiled brother, and Bolingbroke was suspected of similar views; while the Earl of Oxford, with a vacillating, unsettled policy, which made him contemptible to all parties, hesitated so long as to his course of action, that his opinion ceased to be important. The friends of the Elector of Hanover, being very powerful, at length forced him to retire from office. He resigned on the 27th of July, 1714, and the queen died on the 1st of August ensuing.

At the accession of George the First, he was treated at court with such marked coldness and neglect, that his friends strongly urged him to retire to the continent, until they could make his peace; but the earl, with a lofty courage, which did him infinite credit, and evinced a full consciousness of his political integrity, refused, by his flight, to confirm the malicious reports circulated by his enemies. Yet his danger proved to be extreme; for, on the 10th of June, 1715, he was impeached of high treason, and committed to the tower. On his conveyance thither he was attended by an immense multitude, loudly exclaiming, "High church and Oxford for ever!" In consequence of the tumults on this occasion, the well-known act was passed, by which it is made felony, without benefit of clergy, for any persons, unlawfully assembled, to the number of twelve, to continue together one hour, after being required to disperse by a proper officer, and after having heard the riot act publicly read.

The charges preferred against him were singularly vague; so far from making out a case of treason, his enemies merely proved that he had been guilty of indiscreetly temporising in his official capacity, from a vain wish to be equally in favour with both Whigs and Tories. The impeachment was far from popular; it reflected no credit on the government, and probably originated in personal malice. After having suffered a long confinement, he petitioned to be brought to trial; and obtained an honourable acquittal, from his peers, on the 1st of July, 1717. He passed the remainder of his life in learned ease; and died on the 21st of May, 1724. He was twice married, and had three children by his first wife.

The following character of the Earl of Oxford appeared soon after his decease:—"During the time he was prime minister, notwithstanding such a weight of affairs rested on him, he was easy and disengaged in private conversation. He was endowed with great learning, and was a great favourer and protector of it. Intrepid by nature, as well as by the consciousness of his own integrity, he would have chosen rather to fall by an impeachment, than to have been saved by an act of grace: sagacious to view into the remotest consequences of things, all difficulties fled before him. He was a courteous neighbour; a firm and affectionate friend; and a kind, generous, and placable enemy; sacrificing his just resentments, not only to public good, but to common intercession and acknowledgment. He was a despiser of money; and, what is yet more rare, an uncorrupted minister of state; which appeared, by his not having made the least accession to his fortune." This character is, doubtless, correct in some points, but too laudatory in others. The earl appears to have accomplished his views by a talent for intrigue, and a fertility of invention as to minor expedients, rather than by any display of exalted intellect. His wavering conduct, during the latter part of the life of Queen Anne, shows that he was rather a weak man; and his famous project of the South Sea Company, which he fondly imagined would have relieved the nation from her difficulties, proves that he was not, on all important occasions, a wise one.

An author himself, (having published three polemical pamphlets, and a letter to Swift, for correcting and improving the English language,) he appears to have delighted in the society of the literary wits of his day. Pope, Gay, Swift, Prior, and Parnell, evinced their gratitude for his hospitality, and patronage to men of letters, by embalming his name in their compositions. Pope has particularly celebrated him: he describes him as having possessed

> A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried,
> Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;
> The rage of power, the blast of public breath;
> The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.

He was not only a great encourager of literature, but the greatest collector in his time, of curious books and manuscripts, especially of those concerning the history of this country, and formed the nucleus of the celebrated Harleian library, which was completed by his son, and now constitutes one of the richest treasures of the British Museum.

JAMES STANHOPE, EARL OF STANHOPE.

THIS distinguished character, the grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield, was born in 1673. Early in the reign of William the Third, he accompanied his father, Alexander Stanhope, to Spain; and afterwards made the tour of France and Italy. He then served a campaign in Flanders as a volunteer, and was rewarded, first, with a company, and soon after with a regiment, for the bravery he displayed at the siege of Namur.

In 1700, he went into parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. In 1704, he served, with his regiment, in the war undertaken for the purpose of seating Charles, second son of the Emperor Leopold, on the throne of Spain. In this campaign, Colonel Stanhope and the whole of the men under his command were surrounded, and compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war. He was, however, soon exchanged; and, after having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, greatly distinguished himself under Lord Peterborough, during the siege of Barcelona; at the fall of which he was despatched to England, and brought over letters to Queen Anne, from the Spanish king, in one of which the brigadier-general was warmly eulogized for "his great zeal, attention, and most prudent conduct."

From this period he remained in

England, fulfilling his parliamentary duties in a very creditable manner, until 1708, when he was raised to the rank of major-general, and sent out to Spain in the double capacity of ambassador, and commander-in-chief of the British forces in that country. In the month of August in this year, he attacked the island of Majorca; and made so artful a disposal of his men, as to impress the enemy with a belief that they more than thrice exceeded their actual amount. An immediate capitulation of the garrison was the consequence of this stratagem, the subsequent discovery of which so deeply mortified the governor, that he committed suicide. In the early part of the following campaign, General Stanhope obtained victory after victory, and at length planted the standard of England on the battlements of Madrid; having previously, it is said, killed the Spanish general with his own hand. He soon afterwards fell into the hands of the enemy, and was not exchanged until 1712.

On the accession of George the First, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and in 1716, accompanied the king to his electorate. While on the continent, he is accused of having intrigued with Sunderland, against his colleagues, Townshend and Walpole, on whose resignation, in 1717, he became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. Soon after, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Stanhope of Elvaston: in 1718, he was created an earl, and exchanged his offices for the secretaryship held by Sunderland.

Shortly afterwards, he went abroad for the purpose of attempting to negotiate an alliance between France, England, and the emperor; but his mission was unsuccessful. On his return to England, he brought in a bill for the repeal of several clauses in the test and corporation act. In 1721, he accompanied the king to Hanover, although he had, as usual, been appointed one of the lords justices during his majesty's absence. Soon after his return, he was so dreadfully irritated in the house of lords, by an abusive speech from the Duke of Wharton, that he burst a blood-vessel in his head, and expired on the following day, February 5th, 1721.

The death of Earl Stanhope was equally regretted by the king and the nation. As a statesman, if we except his duplicity to Walpole and Townshend, his conduct was open, liberal, and praiseworthy. He displayed abilities above mediocrity, both in the cabinet and the field; but he can scarcely be said to have been a great minister, or, as it has been asserted, to have possessed all the talents of Marlborough without his weaknesses. He was amiable in private life, very learned, and particularly fond of studying ancient history.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.

THIS eminent man, the eldest son of Horatio, first Viscount Townshend, was born on the 10th of March, 1674. He took his seat in the house of peers on attaining his majority, and became, successively, lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, a commissioner for treating of an union with Scotland, captain-yeoman of Queen Anne's guard, a privy-counsellor, and one of the plenipotentiaries for negociating a peace with France, in 1709. His colleague on this occasion, was the Duke of Marlborough. Their diplomatic efforts were unsuccessful;—the French king having refused to ratify the preliminaries. In the following year, Townshend, who had remained at the Hague, again entered into a negociation for peace with the French government; but, as on the previous occasion, his labours proved abortive. Queen Anne having dismissed her Whig ministers, Townshend resigned his embassy, and on his return to England, was deprived of his post as captain-yeoman of the guard, and censured by the house of commons, in which Tory influence at that time predominated, for having signed the preliminaries of the barrier treaty; a

measure which materially increased his consequence with the Whigs. He remained in disgrace at court during the remainder of the queen's reign, but ensured the favour of her successor, by the zeal he displayed in supporting the interests of the house of Hanover.

On the accession of George the First, whose entire confidence Townshend had previously obtained, he was nominated one of the lords justices to whom the government was confided until the king's arrival. On the 14th of September, 1714, he was made chief secretary of state, and took the lead in administration until the latter end of 1716, when the king's Hanoverian advisers having prejudiced the royal mind against him, he resigned his seals of office. In the following month he was appointed to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland; but having refused to go over to that kingdom, he was dismissed in the ensuing April. In June, 1720, he became president of the counsel, and was appointed one of the lord's justices during the king's visit to Hanover. Shortly afterwards he resumed his office of chief secretary of state, and in May, 1723, accompanied George the First to his electorate.

The death of Stanhope, and the disgrace of Sunderland, at length, left Townshend, and his brother-in-law, Walpole, without any formidable competitors, and their political supremacy was for some time secured by the favour of the king and the approbation of his people. In July, 1724, Townshend was made a knight of the Garter. In 1727, he accompanied George the First to the continent, and was present at that monarch's decease.

He continued in office, after the accession of George the Second, until May, 1730, when, in consequence of various differences that had occurred between him and his coadjutor, Walpole, he finally retired from the administration, and devoted himself, during the remainder of his life, entirely to rural pursuits and dignified hospitality. He never revisited the capital after his secession from power; and died, beloved and lamented, at Ramham, in 1738, aged sixty-four.

Townshend is described as having been rough in manners, sanguine, impetuous, overbearing, and impatient of contradiction :—inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument; but a sensible orator, and a perfect master of the subjects on which he spoke :—generous, disinterested, of unblemished integrity, and perfect honour;—an able man of business; and, notwithstanding his despotic conduct in the cabinet, a kind master, an indulgent parent, an affectionate husband, and a faithful friend. Burnet thus describes him at the period when he was appointed a plenipotentiary to negociate a peace with France: "Lord Townshend had great parts, had improved them by travelling, and was by much the most shining person of all our young nobility, and had, on many occasions, distinguished himself very eminently; so he was a man of integrity, and of good principles in all respects, free from all vice, and of an engaging conversation."

He was twice married, first in 1700, to Elizabeth, only child of Viscount Pelham by his first wife, who, after having borne him five children, died in May, 1711; and secondly, to Dorothy, the sister of Sir Robert Walpole, by whom he had six children, and whom he also survived.

Townshend and Walpole were distantly related, educated at the same school, partisans in early life under the same leaders, persecuted for the same opinions, and elevated by the same means. For a long time they co-operated most cordially; but at length Walpole acquired a pre-eminence in the cabinet, which his aspiring brother-in-law could not brook, and an importance in their native county, superior to his own, which appears to have irritated Townshend, even more than Walpole's political supremacy. Hence arose those differences, and that jealousy, which, after having been often appeased, at length produced a positive rupture; but notwithstanding Walpole, perhaps, was too proud of the triumph he had achieved over his colleague, and Townshend, on being eclipsed as well in the cabinet as his county, exhibited a weakness, which, although pitiable, was perfectly consonant to his general character, to their mutual honour it is recorded, that after their separation, Walpole professed the highest respect for Townshend, and Townshend never spoke ill of Walpole.

CHARLES, EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

THIS nobleman was born some time in the year 1674. He entered into public life at an early age; being returned member for Tiverton in 1695. He continued to represent that borough until he was called to the house of peers, on the death of his father, in 1702. In 1705, he accompanied the Queen and Prince George of Denmark to Cambridge, where he was complimented with the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the course of the same year, he was diplomatically employed at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Hanover. In April, 1706, he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat for an union with Scotland; and, at the latter end of the year, he was not only made a privy-counsellor, but, according to Archdeacon Coxe, the Whig leaders perceiving that the queen favoured the Tories, he was forced by them into the office of secretary of state.

In 1709-10, on account of the conduct of Sunderland, with regard to Sacheverel and his supporters, the whole influence of the high church party was exercised to procure his dismissal from office. The Duke of Marlborough, on the other hand, wrote very warmly to the queen in his favour; and the haughty duchess "begged on her knees" that the queen would not compel him to retire: with this request, although very powerfully seconded by a number of influential noblemen, her majesty refused to comply, and Sunderland was almost immediately commanded to deliver up his seals. To soften the harshness of her conduct towards the earl, Queen Anne offered him a pension of £3000 per annum for life; which, however, he indignantly rejected; observing, that "He was glad her majesty was satisfied he had done his duty; but if he could not have the honour to serve his country, he would not plunder it."

On the death of Queen Anne, Sunderland, who was accounted the great leader of the Whigs, expected, in return for the zeal he had displayed in behalf of the house of Hanover, to be placed at the head of the new administration. But, although the king treated him with great attention, and several places of dignity were conferred on him, some years elapsed before he could attain the exalted station to which he aspired. Shortly after George the First's arrival in this country, the earl was sworn a privy-counsellor, and appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1715, ill health having compelled him to resign his vice-regal office, he was constituted lord privy seal; and in July, 1716, he became vice treasurer of Ireland, having previously enjoyed that office jointly with Lord Rochester, from the month of February in the same year. In September, he went to Hanover with the king, with whom his influence now rapidly increased. In April, 1717, he achieved a political victory over Walpole and Townshend; on whose resignation he was appointed, in the first place, chief secretary of state; shortly afterwards, lord president of the council; and finally, first lord of the treasury.

At this period, Sunderland, in whose person the whole power of government seemed to be united, brought forward the celebrated peerage bill, by the passing of which he hoped to check the authority of the Prince of Wales, (whom the earl had offended beyond the possibility of forgiveness,) when his royal highness should become king; and to extend the duration of his own authority, by the elevation of a number of his adherents to the house of lords. This unpopular bill was passed by the peers, but rejected by the commons, principally through the exertions of Walpole.

In 1718-19, he resigned the presidency of the council, but was, on the same day, appointed groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber. In May, 1719, he was nominated one of the lords justices, to whom the government was entrusted during the king's visit to Hanover. Walpole and Townshend had, by this time, become so formidable to the earl, that he deemed it expedient to divide his power, and partially coalesce, with them. About the end of October in

this year, (1719,) he went to Hanover; in the following month, he was elected a knight of the Garter; in June, 1720, he was again nominated a member of the regency during the king's absence in Hanover; and, in September, he repeated his visit to the electorate.

The year 1721 was rendered remarkable by the celebrated South Sea bubble, the bursting of which proved fatal to the political supremacy of Sunderland. Notwithstanding his exalted station, (for he was still first minister of the crown,) he was strongly suspected of having taken a guilty part in that nefarious scheme; and a parliamentary inquiry, as to his alleged mal-practices, took place; which, however, owing to the zeal and talent with which he was defended by Walpole, terminated in his acquittal: but the public were so fully convinced of his guilt, that he found it necessary to resign all his employments. This event was followed by the re-establishment of Townshend and Walpole: yet it was not without great difficulty, says Coxe, that Sunderland, who maintained the most unbounded influence over the sovereign, had been induced, or rather, compelled, to consent to the arrangement for a new ministry, and particularly to relinquish the disposal of the secret service money.

His conduct at this period was involved in suspicious mystery. He intrigued with the Tories, although he did not dare openly to avow any connexion with them. He made overtures to Bishop Atterbury, and his health was frequently drunk by the Jacobites. He continued, on many occasions, successfully to use his influence over the king: fomented divisions in the cabinet; and carried several measures in direct opposition to its chiefs. "Walpole's merit," says Coxe, "in screening Sunderland from the rage of the house of commons, could not expiate the crime of superseding him at the head of the treasury. Sunderland, jealous of his growing power, resolved, if possible, again to obtain his dismission. Under the semblance of favour, he requested the king to create him postmaster-general for life; a lucrative office, which, if he had received, would have incapacitated him from a seat in parliament; and if he refused, would subject him to the resentment of his sovereign. Contrary, however, to his expectations, the king inquired if Walpole had desired it, or was acquainted with it: Sunderland replied in the negative. 'Then,' returned the king, 'do not make him the offer: I parted with him once against my inclination, and I will never part with him again as long as he is willing to serve me.'" Soon afterwards, on the 19th of April, 1722, death terminated the earl's machinations against his rival.

The Earl of Sunderland was thrice married: first, on the 12th of January, 1694-5, to Lady Arabella, youngest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had a daughter, and who died June 4, 1698: next, in January, 1700, to Anne, the second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, and who died April 15th, 1716: and, lastly, on the 5th of December, 1717, to Miss Judith Tichborne, a lady of large fortune, and of an ancient Irish family, by whom he had three children, and who survived him many years.

His spirit was daring, and his intellect unquestionably great. Of patriotism or probity, he appears to have had but a very moderate share. Personal aggrandizement was the one great object of his life. He was at all times willing to abandon the principles he had last professed—to be a Whig, a Tory, or downright Jacobite,—to sacrifice a friend, or coalesce with an enemy, for the purpose of advancing or securing his own political power. He loved money, apparently, only because it assisted him in his ambitious views: his private fortune, his official emoluments, and the large gains which he is said to have made by the part he took in the South Sea bubble, being all exhausted to support his ascendancy in public affairs. His style as an orator was at once so correct, energetic, and graceful, that his parliamentary speeches were scarcely ever offensive, except on occasions when he gave way to the natural haughtiness of his disposition. He liberally encouraged authors and artists; and made large additions to the noble library of his family. His domestic character was decidedly bad: for he is said to have been haughty, irritable, and overbearing;—a tyrannical master, a stern husband, a harsh parent, and a cold friend.

ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

THE ancestors of this eminent statesman derived their surname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk, where they resided until one of them exchanged the family seat for Houghton, in the same county. At this place, Robert Walpole was born, on the 26th of August, 1676. He received the rudiments of education at Massingham, and was afterwards placed on the foundation at Eton, where the emulation of a public seminary, the alternate menaces and praises of his master, and the maxim frequently inculcated by his father, that being a younger brother his future fortune depended on his own exertions, conquered the original indolence of his disposition; and he became, in the opinion of his cotemporaries, an excellent scholar. It is surmised that he gave early proofs of high talent as a speaker; for some time after he had left Eton, his master, on being told that several of his former scholars, and particularly St. John, had distinguished themselves by their eloquence in the house of commons, replied, "But I am impatient to hear that Robert Walpole has spoken; for I feel convinced he will be a good orator."

In April, 1696, he was admitted at King's College, Cambridge. During his residence at the University, he was seized with the small-pox; and continued for some time in imminent danger. Dr. Brady, a warm Tory, who was his physician, said to one of the same party on this occasion, "We must take care to save this young man, or we shall be accused of having purposely neglected him, because he is so violent a Whig." Notwithstanding Brady's political prejudices, he was so much pleased with the spirit and disposition of his young patient, that he observed, soon after Walpole's health was re-established; "This singular escape seems to be a sure indication that he is reserved for important purposes;"—a prediction, which, in after-life, was remembered by Walpole with great complacency.

He was originally intended for the church, and in the latter part of his life, frequently observed, that had he taken orders he should certainly have become Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1698, his elder brother died, and his father took him from the University to attend to the improvement of the paternal estate. Young Walpole was now employed, once a week, to sell cattle at the neighbouring fairs. His father was of a jovial disposition, and often pushed to excess the pleasures of the table. At the convivial meetings which were often held at Houghton, the old gentleman would occasionally supply the youth's glass with a double portion of wine, saying, "Come, Robert, you shall drink twice, while I drink once; for I will not permit the son, in his sober senses, to be witness to the intoxication of the father." Robert's mornings being thus engaged in farming, and his evenings in festive society, he had little or no leisure for study. In July, 1700, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London; a woman of exquisite beauty, and accomplished manners. His father soon afterwards died, and Walpole succeeded to the family estate.

He entered the house of commons, at the latter end of the reign of William the Third, as member for Castle Rising, in Norfolk. His maiden speech most seriously disappointed the expectations of his friends. On the same day, another young member delivered a studied oration, which was very much admired; Arthur Mainwaring, however, observed, that the spruce gentleman, who made the set speech, would never improve; but that Walpole would, in time, become an excellent speaker.

In the first parliament of Queen Anne, he was returned for Lynn Regis, for which place he continued to sit, in every succeeding parliament, until the close of his political career. He soon rose into high estimation with the Whigs; and, in 1705, was appointed one of the council to the Lord High

Admiral, Prince George of Denmark; in which situation he is said to have laboured earnestly and successfully, to correct abuses in the navy. In 1708, he was appointed secretary at war; and on the decease of Sir Thomas Littleton, in 1709, held, for a short time, the office of treasurer of the navy. His parliamentary talents, and great capacity for business, rendered him a favourite with Godolphin, who entrusted him with the task of composing the speeches from the throne, and committed to him the management of the house of commons.

In 1710, he was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment against Sacheverel; a measure which produced the downfal of the Whigs. He published a pamphlet on this subject, entitled, "Four Letters to a Friend;" in which he endeavoured to prove, that the abettors of Sacheverel were friends to the Pretender; as those who condemned such resistance as had deposed the father, could of course have no other wish than the restoration of the son. To the unexpected result of the impeachment in question, has been attributed the horror which Walpole ever afterwards felt, even when in the plenitude of his power, at any interposition in the affairs of the church.

When Harley ejected the Whigs from office, he made some efforts to secure the support of Walpole; who, however, rejected them, and stedfastly adhered to his fallen friends. His tenacity in this respect, and the trouble his opposition gave the new ministers, are supposed to have induced them to sanction a charge being brought against him, in the commons, for corruption in his office of secretary at war, with regard to a certain contract for forage in Scotland. His defence was, that a share in the contract having been given to his friend, Robert Mann, the other contractors preferred paying that person a sum of money in lieu of the probable profits of such share; that the contractor who had negotiated the affair with Mann having died, the other, who did not know Mann's name, made the note of hand payable to Walpole or order, for the use of his friend; that the note was endorsed by Walpole, merely as a matter of form; and that the money was ultimately received by Mann, wholly for his own benefit. Walpole was, however, by a majority of twenty-two, expelled the house; and, afterwards, committed to the Tower, by a majority of twelve.

Refusing to make any concession, which would imply a consciousness of guilt, he remained a prisoner till parliament was prorogued. A new writ having been issued for Lynn, he was re-chosen; but a petition being presented against his return, the house declared him incapable of sitting, as a member, during the existence of that parliament. While a prisoner, he was considered a martyr to the cause of the Whigs; and was visited by Marlborough, Godolphin, and all the heads of the party. His committal has been termed the prelude to his future eminence; and Lord Lansdowne, who was afterwards consigned to the same apartment which he had occupied in the Tower, wrote the following lines under an autograph scratched by Walpole on the window:

> Good unexpected, evil unforeseen,
> Appear by turns, as fortune shifts the scene;
> Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down amain,
> And fall so hard, they bound and rise again.

Although incapacitated from serving his party in parliament, Walpole exerted himself in maintaining the union of the Whigs, and promoting the great object of their efforts—the security of the protestant succession. He assisted Steele in several political pamphlets, and served his party with such unflinching ardour and industry, that Godolphin, during his last illness, said to the Duchess of Marlborough, in the presence of Walpole, to whom he pointed as he spoke: "If you ever forsake that young man, and souls are permitted to return from the grave to the earth, I will appear to you, and reproach you for your conduct."

Walpole resumed his seat in the new parliament, which met in February, 1714. He continued to display great zeal for the succession of the house of Hanover; and in the new administration, formed on the arrival of George the First in this country, he was appointed to the lucrative posts of paymaster of the forces, and treasurer of Chelsea hospital. He was afterwards elected to the chair of the secret committee, delegated to inquire into the

conduct of the late ministers; the elaborate report of the committee has been attributed to his pen; and he was selected to bring forward the motion for the impeachment of Bolingbroke.

In October, 1715, he was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. This year was rendered memorable by the Jacobite insurrection in the north; and Walpole, it is stated, although he had been offered £60,000 to save the life of the Earl of Derwentwater, earnestly advised the king to act with severity against all the principal adherents of the Pretender who were in his power. Walpole's exertions, about this period, were so great, that he was attacked with a severe fit of illness; and before he could resume his public duties, the septennial act was passed. It was, however, arranged with his concurrence, and he constantly opposed its repeal.

In March, 1717, Townshend, who had married Walpole's sister, was dismissed from the administration, through the intrigues of Sunderland; and Walpole, on this occasion, although the seals of office were repeatedly returned to him by the king, persisted in retiring with his friend. He now went into strenuous opposition, and contributed essentially to the rejection of the peerage bill. Sunderland, at length, made overtures to him and Townshend, and a partial coalition took place. In June, 1720, he was appointed paymaster of the forces; but did not cordially join the administration; and on the prorogation of parliament retired to Houghton, which he quitted only on being generally called upon, as the person best qualified to repair the injury inflicted on public credit by the South Sea scheme, which he had opposed from its commencement.

As Lord Sunderland was implicated in this nefarious project, public opinion compelled him to retire; and Walpole, in 1721, again became first lord of the treasury. He now turned his attention to the promotion of trade and manufactures. Foreign commerce was shackled with numerous petty duties and impoverishing taxes, which obstructed the exportation of our manufactures, and lessened the importation of the most necessary commodities; Walpole conceived and executed the design of abolishing at once all these restrictions, and giving freedom to the most valuable branches of our external and internal commerce. Dean Tucker observes, that shipping, commerce, manufactures, and all kinds of industry, have advanced prodigiously since the passing of this law; and he adds, "I am persuaded, that if ever a statesman deserved well of the public, Sir Robert Walpole was that man."

During the ferment of the general election in 1722, the plot was detected, in which Bishop Atterbury was concerned; and Walpole incurred great danger by the active part he took in the prosecution of the conspirators. Horace Walpole relates that Mr. Johnstone, an old gentleman, who had been secretary of state for Scotland (of which he was a native) in the reign of King William, was continually warning Sir Robert to be on his guard against assassination plots. Walpole, intrepid and unsuspicious, used to rally his monitor; and when serious, told him that his life was too constantly exposed to his enemies to make it of any use to be watchful on particular occasions:—nor, though Johnstone often hurried to him with intelligence of such designs, did he ever see reason, but on the following occasion, to believe in the correctness of the information. A day or two before the bill of pains and penalties was to pass the house of commons against Atterbury, Johnstone advertised Sir Robert to be circumspect, for three or four persons meditated to assassinate him as he should leave the house at night. Sir Robert laughed, and forgot the notice. The following morning, Johnstone came to him in a triumphant manner, telling him, that though he had often scoffed at his advice, he had for once followed it, and by so doing preserved his life. Sir Robert did not understand him, and protested he had not given more credit than usual to his warning. "Yes," said Johnstone, "you have; for you did not come from the house last night in your own chariot." Walpole affirmed that he had; but his friend persisting, Sir Robert examined one of his footmen on the subject, who replied, "I did call up your honour's carriage; but Colonel Churchill being with you, and his chariot driving up first, your honour stepped into that, and your own came

home empty." Johnstone elated, pushing the examination farther, Sir Robert's coachman recollected that, as he left Palace-yard, three men, much muffled up, had looked into the empty chariot. The mystery was never cleared up; and Sir Robert said, it was the only instance in which he had seen any appearance of a real design against his life; although during the rebellion of 1715, a Jacobite, who sometimes furnished him with intelligence, while sitting alone with him one night, suddenly put his hand into his bosom, and rising, said, "Why do not I kill you now?" Walpole, starting up, replied, "Because I am a younger man and a stronger." They then sat down again, and discussed the person's information; and Sir Robert had afterwards reason to believe that the object of the spy, was certainly not to assassinate, but, by intimidation, to extort money from him.

It had been customary, hitherto, for the prime minister to be placed in the house of lords, and that honour was offered to Walpole; conscious, however, that his influence would soon decay if he left the commons, he declined the dignity himself, but accepted it for his son, who was created Baron Walpole. At the revival of the Bath, he was chosen one of the knights; and from that time assumed the title of Sir Robert; in 1726, he received the more distinguished ribbon of the Garter.

As George the First could not readily speak English, nor Walpole French, the minister was obliged to deliver his sentiments in Latin; and as neither could converse in that language with readiness and propriety, Sir Robert used to say that, during this reign, he governed the kingdom by means of bad Latin. It is a strong testimony of Walpole's clearness of statement, that under such circumstances, the king took pleasure in transacting business with him. Having detected one of the Hanoverian ministers in some trick or falsehood, Sir Robert had the firmness to say to him, in the king's presence, "Mentiris, impudentissime!"

The apparent imprudence of Walpole in permitting the return of Bolingbroke, (which took place in 1725,) is sufficiently accounted for from the secret history of the transaction. We have now his own authority for saying that the restoration of Bolingbroke was the work of the Duchess of Kendal, (mistress of George the First,) and that the minister, at the express command of the king, supported the bill in Bolingbroke's favour, although contrary to his own wishes. Until that event he had only to contend with an heterogeneous opposition, unallied in principle, and without mutual confidence; it remained for Bolingbroke to infuse spirit and harmony into this ill-combined mass; he inspired their labours in parliament, and at the latter end of 1726, began, in the Craftsman, a series of essays replete with the most bitter attacks on the minister; which, however, failed to drive him from office.

On the death of George the Second, Walpole appears to have expected a dismissal, but still to have felt confident that his exclusion would not be of long continuance: under this impression, he said to his friend, Sir William Yonge, "I shall certainly go out; but let me advise you not to go into violent opposition, as we must soon come in again." He passed the two days, however, which immediately followed the accession of George the Second, in great agitation, and held several conferences with his friends, at Devonshire-house. Scrope, secretary to the treasury, who was admitted to one of these meetings, described the whole company as absorbed in gloom and consternation. But affairs soon took a favourable turn: Sir Spencer Compton, the intended minister, (for whom Walpole had, it appears, as an act of kindness, drawn up the king's speech to the council) having proposed £60,000 per annum, as the amount of the settlement which it would be proper to make on the queen, Walpole, with whom she had been previously offended, secured her majesty's powerful interest in his behalf, by privately pledging himself, that if he were continued in office, the amount of her jointure should be £40,000 per annum above the sum proposed by Sir Spencer. She laboured assiduously to remove the king's prejudices against Walpole, and at length completely triumphed.

Meanwhile, the door of Sir Spencer Compton's house was besieged by persons of all ranks, who came to pay their

court to him. As Walpole was passing in his carriage, he said to a friend who was with him, "Did you observe how my house is deserted, and how that door is crowded with carriages? To-morrow the scene will be changed: that house will be deserted, and mine will be more frequented than ever." As his continuance in office was the work of the queen, it was through her that it was first made known to the public. Lady Walpole, presented herself at her majesty's first drawing-room; but as Sir Robert was supposed to be in disgrace, no one made way for her; until the queen motioned her to advance, saying, "There, I am sure I see a friend." Instantly the whole company drew back; the queen spoke to her in the most gracious manner, and in returning, Lady Walpole said she might have walked upon their heads, so eager were they to pay their court to her.

Walpole and Townshend continued to act in conjunction till May, 1730, when the latter retired in disgust. Some time before, Walpole, in the presence of Pelham, and several other public men, had said, in answer to some remark of Townshend's, to which he pledged his honour, "My lord, for once, there is no man whose sincerity I doubt so much as your lordship's; and I never doubt it so much as when you are pleased to make such strong professions." Townshend, incensed, seized Walpole by the collar; Sir Robert caught hold of him in return, and they both at the same instant quitted their grasp, and laid their hands upon their swords. Pelham, and some of the other persons present, interposed to prevent an immediate duel, but the contemptuous expressions used on the occasion, rendered all attempts at reconciliation ineffectual. Townshend, however, indulged in no peevish expressions with regard to his successful rival; and Walpole, on the other hand, never depreciated the conduct or abilities of Townshend. When pressed, several years afterwards, by an intimate friend, to reveal the reason why they had differed; after several attempts to evade the question, he at length said, "It is difficult to trace the causes of a dispute between statesmen; but I will give you the history in a few words:— as long as the firm of the house was Townshend and Walpole, the utmost harmony prevailed; but it no sooner became Walpole and Townshend, than things went wrong, and a separation ensued."

The year 1733 was rendered remarkable, in the ministry of Walpole, by the introduction of the plan for subjecting the duties on wine and tobacco to the laws of excise; of which, Dean Tucker, who well understood the principles of commerce, with much justice, observed, "The wisest proposal to relieve the nation was the excise scheme, by means of which the whole island would have been one general free port, and a magazine and common store-house for all nations." The great outline of the plan was to convert the customs into duties of excise, and to ameliorate the laws of the excise in such a manner as to obviate their abuses and oppressions. The whole influence of the opposition was exerted to excite clamours against the measure; but after a long and animated debate, the preliminary resolutions were carried. So exasperated was the mob at his success, that as the minister proceeded towards his carriage, some persons roughly caught him by the cloak, and his son and General Churchill, between whom he walked, had great difficulty in rescuing him. The proposed measure was so odious and unpopular, that during the progress of the bill, Walpole deemed it advisable to summon a meeting of his adherents on the subject; at which it was powerfully urged that all taxes were obnoxious, and that there would be an end of supplies, if mobs were to control the legislature. Walpole, however, said, "In the present inflamed temper of the people, the act could not be carried into execution without an armed force; and there will be an end of the liberty of England, if supplies are to be raised by the sword. If, therefore, the resolution of this meeting is to proceed with the bill, I shall instantly request the king's permission to resign, for I will not be the minister to enforce taxes at the expense of blood." The bill was, consequently, abandoned; and the people expressed their joy on the occasion by bonfires, illuminations, and burnings of Walpole in effigy.

The death of Queen Caroline, which took place in 1737, and the public opposition of Frederick, Prince of Wales, to

the measures of government, very materially diminished the stability of the administration. The queen, on her death-bed, gave a high testimony of her approbation of Walpole: turning to the minister, who stood with the king at her bedside, she said to him, "I hope you will never desert the king, but continue to serve him with your usual fidelity." Then, pointing to the king, she added, "I recommend his majesty to you." The king said nothing; and the minister was alarmed lest this mode of making him of more consequence than the king, might awaken the monarch's jealousy, and be the cause of his disgrace. But these apprehensions were unfounded. About a fortnight afterwards, the king shewed him an intercepted letter, in which it was observed, that as the queen was dead, the minister would lose his sole protector. "It is false," said he, good-naturedly; "you remember, that on her death-bed, the queen recommended *me* to you."

Up to the year 1739, Walpole maintained that pacific policy which he considered necessary for the preservation of internal tranquillity; and it may be confidently asserted, that to his firmness and address the nation was solely indebted for a longer period of peace than had been experienced since the reign of James the First. The advantages which resulted to the country were incalculable; but the violence of party, and popular prejudice, at length overcame the pacific disposition of the minister. On reviewing the conduct of England, from the renewal, in 1737, of the disputes concerning the Spanish depredations, it appears to have been inconsistent, unjust, haughty, and violent. The British nation listened only to one side of the question; gave implicit credit to all the exaggerated accounts of Spanish aggression, without noticing the violation of express treaties by the British traders. The conduct of the minister is also liable to animadversion, though from a different cause. Burke says, in his Thoughts on a Regicide Peace, "I observed one fault in his general proceeding. He never manfully put forward the strength of his cause: he temporized; he managed; and adopting very nearly the sentiments of his adversaries, he opposed their inferences. This, for a political commander, is the choice of a weak post. His adversaries had the best of the argument, as he handled it, not as the reason and justice of his cause enabled him to manage it. I say this, after having seen, and with some care examined, the original documents, concerning certain important transactions of those times: they perfectly satisfied me of the extreme injustice of that war, and of the falsehood of the colours which, to his own ruin, and guided by a mistaken policy, he suffered to be daubed over that measure."

In Walpole's behalf, it can only be urged that the national mind was so inflamed, that it would not bear the truth; that the king felt as anxious for war as the nation; and that a strong party in the cabinet was similarly disposed. It appears that Walpole, at this period, tendered his resignation, which the king refused to accept. "Will you desert me in my greatest difficulties?" exclaimed his majesty. Walpole observed, in reply, "To me will be attributed every disaster that occurs during the war, my opposition to which will always be considered a crime." He then repeated his wish to retire from office, but the king imposed silence on him, in a very authoritative manner; and Walpole remained at the helm, exposed to repeated mortifications from those with whom he acted; and to the most galling insults from his political antagonists, who, in less than two years, succeeded in forcing him out of office.

The war with Spain was by no means so triumphant as the nation had anticipated. The success of Vernon, at Porto Bello, was much more than counterbalanced by his subsequent failure at Carthagena; and parliament met in November, 1740, with its belligerent frenzy greatly diminished. The principal aim of opposition, in this memorable session, was to increase the unpopularity of the minister, by imputing to him, every national disaster that occurred; and to harass him with repeated motions and questions, relative to the production of papers, and to the prosecution of the war. On the 11th of February, 1741, Sandys, who is called, by Smollett, "the motion maker," left his seat, and crossing the floor to the minister, said he thought it an act of common

attention to inform him that he should, on the following Friday, bring an accusation of several articles against him; Walpole thanked him for the information; and when Sandys stated to the house what he intended to do, the minister rose with great composure, and, after requesting a candid and impartial hearing on the appointed day, said, with some emotion,

"Nil conscire sibi, nulli pallescere culpæ."

Pulteney, in reply, observed that the right honourable gentleman's logic and Latin were equally inaccurate, and declared that Horace had written "nullâ pallescere culpâ." The minister defended his quotation, and offered to wager a guinea on its correctness. Pulteney accepted the challenge, and referred the decision to the minister's friend, Nicholas Hardinge, clerk of the house, a man distinguished for classical erudition. Hardinge decided against Walpole; the guinea was immediately thrown to Pulteney, who caught it, and, holding it up, exclaimed, "It is the only money I have received from the treasury for many years, and it shall be the last."

Pursuant to his notice, Sandys, on Friday the 13th of February, brought forward his charges against the minister. No less than four hundred and fifty members were present, many of whom had secured their seats at six o'clock in the morning. The debate was opened at one o'clock. Sandys strongly attacked the general course of ministerial policy, and drew a dismal picture of the situation of the country, "If," said he, "it should be asked, why I impute all these evils to one person, I reply, because that one person has grasped in his hands every branch of government; that one person has attained the sole direction of affairs, and made a blind submission to his will the only terms of present favour, future expectation, or continuance in office." He concluded with moving that the king might be addressed to dismiss Sir Robert Walpole from his councils and presence for ever.

The motion was supported and opposed with equal animation. In order to show that Walpole was not, as had been alleged, the only efficient minister, Sir Charles Wager, the first lord of the admiralty, declared that Sir Robert had never interfered in recommending any one person to the admiralty board; and that, if he had ever done so, he (Sir Charles) would have thrown up his employments. Shippen, the leader of the Jacobites in the house, declared that he looked on this motion as only a scheme for turning out one minister and bringing in another; and that he would give himself no concern in the question. So saying, he withdrew, and was followed by thirty-four of his friends. Walpole made a long and vigorous defence, in the course of which he thus sarcastically spoke of those who were called the patriotic party:—"A patriot, sir! why, patriots spring up like mushrooms! I could raise fifty of them within the four-and-twenty hours: I have raised many of them in one night. It is but refusing to gratify an unreasonable or an insolent demand, and up starts a patriot. I have never been afraid of making patriots, but I disdain and despise all their efforts. All this pretended virtue proceeds from personal malice and disappointed ambition. There is not a man among them whose particular aim I am not able to ascertain, and from what motive he has entered into the lists of opposition."

The motion was negatived by 290 against 106; a great and unusual majority, which proceeded from the schism between the Tories and the Whigs, and the secession of the party headed by Shippen, whose conduct occasioned the greatest surprise; the real cause of it has since become known. Walpole, having discovered a correspondence between one of Shippen's friends and the Pretender, Shippen waited on Sir Robert, and besought him to save the delinquent. Walpole consented to do so, and then said to Shippen, "I cannot desire you to vote with the administration; for, with your principles, I have no right to expect it: but I require, whenever any question is brought forward in the house personally affecting me, you will recollect the favour I am now granting you."

Shippen and Sir Robert had always a personal regard for each other. Shippen used to say, "Robin and I are two honest men. He is for King George, and I for King James; but those men

with long cravats (meaning Sandys, Rushout, Gybbon, &c.) only desire places, under either King James or King George." Dr. King, in his Political and Literary Anecdotes, affirms that Walpole had cajoled Colonel Cecil, who was agent for the Pretender in England, into a belief that he (Sir Robert) had formed a design to restore the Stuarts; and that, consequently, there was not a scheme of the Jacobites of which he was not early informed, and, therefore, able to defeat without noise or expense. The Duchess of Buckingham (who was supposed to be a natural daughter of James the Second) is said by Dr. King to have been also duped; and that Walpole was, at last, so much in her good graces, that she offered to marry him, (he being a widower,) a favour which he civilly declined. But Horace Walpole says that, knowing his father's fondness for his daughter, she asked him if he recollected what had not been thought too great a reward to Lord Clarendon for restoring the royal family? He affected not to understand her. "Was not he allowed," said the lady, "to match his daughter to the Duke of York?" Sir Robert smiled, and left her. Horace also remembered that, more than once, his father had received letters from the Pretender himself, (probably through the hands of the duchess) which Sir Robert always carried to George the Second, who endorsed and returned them.

The parliament was dissolved in April, 1741, and, a new one met in the following December. It soon appeared that the influence of the minister was on the decline, as he even permitted an alteration to be made in the answer to the speech from the throne. On the 24th of December, the house adjourned to the 18th of January, 1742; and the interval was employed by the minister in attempts to increase his strength; but all his efforts were ineffectual. The state of his health, by which his powers of mind as well as body were much weakened, tended to accelerate his downfal. His memory was now less retentive, and his method of transacting business less admirable than formerly. He seemed to have lost, in many instances, that contempt of abuse, and that command of temper, for which he had been so remarkable: he was either silent, or irritable and fretful. But he still appeared anxious to retain his power, and made an ill-judged attempt to detach the Prince of Wales from the opposition, by offering to procure an addition of £50,000 per annum to his income. The prince, however, refused to listen to any proposition while Sir Robert continued in office.

On the 21st of January, Pulteney made a motion for referring to a secret committee the papers relating to the war, which had been laid before the house. As this motion involved numerous charges against him, Walpole took a considerable share in the debate, and was roused to the most animated exertions. He was also ably defended by his partisans, and the motion was negatived, but by a majority of three only, in the fullest house that had been known for many years. The efforts to obtain voters on this occasion were so great, that members were brought from the chamber of sickness into the house. A small party, who intended to support the minister, having been placed in an apartment belonging to the auditor of the exchequer, (Lord Walpole,) some of their adversaries filled up the key-hole with dirt and sand, so that they could not get out in time for the division.

On the 28th of January, a question on the Chippenham election was carried by a majority of one against the minister; and, on the 2nd of February, he found himself, on a division relative to the same subject, in a minority of sixteen. On the following day, the house adjourned to the 18th; on the 9th, Sir Robert was created Earl of Orford, with a pension of £4,000 per annum; and on the 11th, he resigned the seals of office.

The king remained the warm friend of Walpole to the last; and, notwithstanding the clamours of the public, the minister would scarcely have relinquished his post, had he not been deserted by his partisans. "I must inform you," he says, in a letter to the Duke of Devonshire, "that the panic was so great among—what shall I call them?—my own friends, that they all declared that my retiring was become absolutely necessary, as the only means to carry on the public business with honour and success."

On his retirement to Houghton, the old clergyman of Massingham, in whose school he had received the rudiments of education, paid him a visit, and stated that he had predicted the future greatness of his pupil. "Why did you not call on me while I was in power?" said Walpole. "Because," replied the clergyman, "I knew that you were surrounded by so many petitioners, and that you had done so much for Norfolk people, that I did not wish to intrude. But I always inquired how Robin went on, and was satisfied with your proceedings."

Although Walpole still retained considerable influence, his friends could not prevent the appointment of a secret committee, (the members of which were all, except two, his acknowledged opponents) to inquire into his conduct during the last ten years of his administration. The discoveries made to his disadvantage were much more trivial than his enemies had expected. A bill was, therefore, carried through the commons to indemnify the witnesses for any disclosures they might make to their own prejudice; it was, however, thrown out by the lords; and, in the following session, a motion to appoint a second committee of inquiry was rejected by a majority of sixty-seven.

The king still privately corresponded with him, on matters of emergency, by means of the Duke of Devonshire; and his majesty's confidential page, Livry, would occasionally meet the ex-minister, at the residence of a Mr. Fowle, in Golden-square, as late as midnight, and in the most secret and cautious manner imaginable.

In his retirement, Walpole felt at a loss for recreation. He said to a friend, one day, in his library, at Houghton, "I wish I took as much delight in reading as you do; it would be the means of alleviating many tedious hours; but, to my misfortune, I derive no pleasure from such pursuits." On another occasion, his son, Horace, having proposed to amuse him with some historical work, he exclaimed, "Oh, do not read history, for that I know must be false." His principal amusement was planting; and he appears to have taken some interest in witnessing the arrangement of his fine collection of pictures, by his son. He had a good taste for painting, and his observations on the styles of the respective masters were usually judicious.

In November, 1744, although he had long laboured under a calculous complaint, in obedience to a summons from the king, who wished to consult him, he travelled from Houghton to London. He occupied four days in performing the journey, which dreadfully aggravated his disease. Not finding much benefit from regular medical assistance, he had recourse to an empiric, whose prescriptions made him worse; and, to procure relief, he took such large doses of opium, that, for six weeks, he was almost constantly in a state of stupefaction, except for two or three hours in the afternoon, during which he conversed with his usual vivacity. After a dreadful course of suffering, which he bore with great fortitude, he expired on the 18th of March, 1745, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was buried in the parish church at Houghton, without monument or inscription.

In person, he was tall, well-proportioned, and decidedly handsome in his youth; but, as he advanced in years, he became extremely corpulent and unwieldy. His features were regular, and his eyes full of spirit. His moral conduct was fashionably lax; his gaiety rough and boisterous, and his humour too often coarse, and licentious. His companionable qualities have, nevertheless, been highly eulogised: Pope says of him,

> Seen him I have, but in his happier hour
> Of social pleasure, ill exchang'd for power;
> Seen him, uncumber'd with the venal tribe,
> Smile without art, and win without a bribe.

As an orator, he was nervous and animated, but not profound; persuasive and plausible, but not elegant. His voice was melodious; and his pronunciation distinct, though he never entirely lost the provincial accent. Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, once observed in the house of commons, that Sir Robert Walpole was a very able minister; and perceiving several members laugh, he added, "The more I reflect on my conduct, the more I blame myself for opposing the excise bill. Let those who are ashamed to confess their errors, laugh out. Can it be deemed adulation to praise a minister

who is no more?" "The hurry and confusion of the Duke of Newcastle," says Chesterfield, in a letter to his son, "do not proceed from his business, but from his want of method in it; Sir Robert Walpole, who had ten times the business to do, was never seen in a hurry, because he always did it with method."

"Without being a genius of the first class," says Burke, "speaking of Walpole, he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe minister. He loved peace; and he helped to communicate the same disposition to nations at least as restless and warlike as that in which he had the chief direction of affairs. Though he served a master who was fond of military fame, he kept all the establishments very low. The land-tax continued at two shillings in the pound during the greater part of his administration; the other impositions were moderate. The profound repose, the equal liberty, the firm protection of just laws, during the long period of his power, were the principal causes of that prosperity which took such rapid strides towards perfection, and which furnished to this nation ability to acquire the military glory which it has since obtained, as well as to bear the burthen, the cause and consequence of that warlike reputation. With many virtues, public and private, he had his faults; but his faults were superficial. A careless, coarse, and over-familiar style of discourse, without sufficient regard to persons or occasions, and an almost total want of political decorum, were the errors by which he was most hurt in the public opinion, and those through which his enemies obtained the greatest advantage over him. But justice must be done. The prudence, steadiness and vigilance of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity in his character and his politics, preserved the crown to this royal family; and with it, their laws and liberties to this country."

To Walpole, the saying that "all men have their price" has been attributed; but according to Archdeacon Coxe, his words were, "all *those* men have their price;" and he spoke them in allusion to certain pretended patriots, who were in the ranks of opposition to his ministry. During a long period, he enjoyed extraordinary political power; but, as he said to a friend, it was affected by "two cursed drawbacks—Hanover, and the king's avarice." He appears to have gloried in his exalted station, to which, at the last, he clung with a pertinacity by no means dignified.

HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

THIS distinguished ornament of the senate and literature of England, was born at Battersea, in the year 1678. He was the son of Sir Henry St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, in Wiltshire, and of Mary, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. His mother having died during his infancy, he passed his earliest years under the superintendance of his grandmother, a rigid Presbyterian, whose religious director was the famous fanatical preacher, Daniel Burgess. The severe course of spiritual exercise and dry reading, to which the ardent mind of young St. John was subjected by his venerable relative, had an opposite tendency to that which had been anticipated, and he imbibed a disgust for received opinions on theological subjects, particularly for those entertained by persons of his grandmother's persuasion, which never appears to have deserted him.

At a proper age he was sent to Eton, where one of his most distinguished cotemporaries was Walpole, afterwards the celebrated Sir Robert, between whom and Bolingbroke a bitter rivalry subsisted from their earliest entrance into public life. From Eton, St. John was removed to Christchurch college, Oxford, where his brilliant endowments procured him notice and applause; but the love of pleasure, partially, although perhaps not very

materially, retarded his academical progress, and delayed the full development of his mental faculties.

On leaving the university, he was regarded as a young man of the highest promise, who could, whenever he should think proper to exert himself, obtain distinction either in literature or politics. For some time, however, his conduct was so dissipated as to gain him the frivolous distinction, whether desired or not, of being one of the greatest rakes of his day. Yet even at this period he is said to have dedicated daily some portion of time to the acquisition of knowledge. He sought the society of Dryden, whom he befriended in his declining years; and prefixed a copy of verses to the translation of Virgil. Of his intercourse with Dryden, the following anecdote was told, by Pope, to Mr. Berenger, many years first equerry to George the Third: "St. John happening to pay a morning visit to Dryden, whom he always respected, found him in an unusual agitation of spirits, even to a trembling. On inquiring the cause, 'I have been up all night,' replied the old bard; 'my musical friends made me promise to write them an ode for their feast of St. Cecilia: I have been so struck with the subject which occurred to me, that I could not leave it till I had completed it; here it is—finished at one sitting."

Notwithstanding the unenviable reputation which St. John procured for rakishness, he evidently could have devoted but a brief portion of his life to the pursuit of mere pleasure; for we find that in 1700, at the age of twenty-two, he appeared in parliament as member for Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire, and soon after occupied an important post in the administration. Prior to his entering parliament, he had formed an advantageous matrimonial alliance with the daughter of Sir Henry Winchescomb, of Bucklebury, in Berkshire. It is said, that his friends had brought about this match in order to reclaim him from his extravagance and licentiousness: and it would appear that their plan was eminently successful.

In that great field of mental warfare, the house of commons, St. John joined the Tories, and more particularly that party which acknowledged Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, for its leader, and by his talents and assiduity, he soon became so considerable, that, in 1704, he was appointed secretary at war. He was consequently brought into frequent correspondence with the great Marlborough, then at the head of the British army in Flanders, who gained the splendid victories of Blenheim and Ramilies, while St. John remained at the head of the war department. With the natural magnanimity of genius, Bolingbroke always disdained to join the cry of that illustrious leader's enemies; but on the contrary, without denying the duke's foibles, he invariably spoke of his transcendant merits with candour and admiration. It is related that, after Marlborough's death, Bolingbroke was one day talking warmly in his praise, when some person present observed upon the duke's tendency to avarice: "True," said St. John, "the duke certainly had that failing; but he was so great a man that I had forgotten it."

On Harley's removal from office, in 1707, Bolingbroke resigned; but he did not enter the ranks of opposition. In the parliament of 1708, he had no seat; but at its dissolution in 1710, consequent on the complete triumph of the Tory party, Harley being appointed prime minister, St. John became secretary of state for foreign affairs,—an arduous post at all times, but doubly so at that important crisis. He bore the principal burthen of the complicated negociations, which ended in the treaty of Utrecht; and frequently said, in after life, that he never looked back to this period without a mingled emotion of terror and elevation of mind. In the parliament then sitting, he represented the county of Berks; and at the close of the session of 1712, was raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron St. John and Viscount Bolingbroke. The new peer, however, considered himself ill-treated by Harley; having, it appears, had reason to expect that an earldom, as well as one of the six vacant ribbons of the Garter, would have been conferred upon him. "It would not have been hard (he observes in a letter to a friend) to have forced the Earl of Oxford to use me better. In the House of Commons his credit was low, and my reputation very high. You know the nature of that assembly: they

grow, like hounds, fond of the man who shows them game, and by whose halloo they are used to be encouraged." "I began, indeed," he adds, in another part of the same letter, "in my heart, to renounce the friendship which till that time I had preserved inviolable for Oxford. I was not aware of all his treachery, nor of the base and little means which he employed then, and continued to employ afterwards, to ruin me in the opinion of the queen, and everywhere else. I saw, however, that he had no friendship for any body; and that, with respect to me, instead of having the ability to render that merit which I had endeavoured to acquire, an additional strength to himself, it became the object of his jealousy, and a reason for undermining me." On the other hand, it said that St. John had conceived the design of supplanting Harley in his post of prime minister: the secret history of these transactions will, it is probable, never be exactly known; but it is certain that the differences of these eminent statesmen became irreconcileable, and terminated on Bolingbroke's side, in thorough aversion to his political antagonist.

On the accession of George the First, in 1714, the seals of office were taken from Bolingbroke, and his papers secured. It is even said that he was meanly obliged by the council of regency, who acted in the king's name previously to his arrival from Hanover, to wait every morning with his bag of papers, among the servants in the passage, where persons had previously been stationed to insult and deride him. His behaviour, whether from calculation or from feeling, on the arrival of the king, betrayed no consciousness of fear or guilt. He failed in no point of respect or duty, though strongly suspected of having intrigued for years to bring in the Pretender; he assisted in settling the civil list; and bore his part as a peer of the realm in other public business. Upon the meeting of a new parliament, the expected storm burst on the heads of the ex-ministry. A committee of the commons was appointed to inspect the documents relative to the peace of Utrecht, the result of its labours was the impeachment of both Oxford and Bolingbroke for high treason. The latter, on this occasion, conducted himself with apparent indifference: he even appeared at the theatre, but after having bespoke a play for a subsequent evening, he left London, disguised as a French courier, and arrived safely at Calais, the mayor of which place received him with every distinction in his power. He afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he was solicited to engage in the service of the Pretender: to whose cause, however, it is probable that, had not his enemies in England appeared bent on his destruction, Bolingbroke would never have lent his aid; but finding that he could expect no lenity at home, and hearing from his friends, that a formidable effort was to be made in favour of the Stuarts, he accepted the office of secretary of state to James Edward, and instantly commenced soliciting the French court for the support necessary to effect a meditated descent upon England.

Bolingbroke soon repented of his connexion with the Pretender, by whom he was accused of treachery, even at a time when he had recently expatriated himself, principally, on account of his alleged efforts to seat that prince on the throne of England; and on the return of James Edward from Scotland, he was dismissed from his post. About this time he wrote his Reflections upon Exile; and, having become a widower, married the relict of the Marquis de Villette, a niece of Madame de Maintenon. With this lady, who brought him a large fortune, he appears to have lived upon much better terms than he had with his first wife.

In 1723, having procured a free pardon from the king, whose mistress, the Duchess of Kendal, it is stated, he had bribed, by a present of £11,000, to procure it, he returned to England, and subsequently an act of parliament was passed, restoring to him his family inheritance. On this occasion he thus wrote to his friend Swift:—"Here I am, two-thirds restored, my person safe (unless I meet hereafter with harder treatment than even that of Sir Walter Raleigh), and my estate, with all the other property I have acquired or may acquire, secured to me. But the attainder is kept prudently in force, lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad

leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass." This measure of excluding him from his seat in the upper house, deeply affected him; he ascribed it wholly to the jealousy of Walpole, and that minister afterwards found in him a powerful and indefatigable enemy.

Dissatisfied, but wisely resolving to enjoy the happiness within his reach, Bolingbroke settled, for some time, in an elegant, though rustic, retirement at Dawley, near Uxbridge. His better qualities, both of mind and heart, now shone out in unclouded lustre. His letters to Swift from this place, inserted in Pope's collection, are written with exquisite ease and grace, and often exhibit that peculiar polish and variety of illustration which is only acquired by a liberal intercourse with the world. "We see, (says Lord Orrery,) they were not intended for the press; but how valuable are the most careless strokes of such a pen!" Pope, who was his frequent and delighted guest, says, in a letter to Dean Swift, "Lord Bolingbroke has now returned, to take me with all his other hereditary rights." On a subsequent occasion, the poet observes, "I now hold the pen for my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two haycocks; but his attention is somewhat diverted by casting his eyes to the clouds, not in admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower. Upon his return from the bath, all peccant humours are purged out of him. As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here you might inquire of his haymakers; but as to his temperance, I can answer that (for one whole day) we have had nothing for dinner but mutton broth, beans and bacon, and a barn-door fowl." Bolingbroke himself, about the same time, thus addressed the dean: "I am in my farm, and here I shoot strong and tenacious roots: I have caught hold of the earth, to use the gardener's phrase; and neither my enemies nor my friends will find it an easy matter to transplant me again."

It was not, however, to be expected that a mind so comprehensive, so active, and so long habituated to political excitement as Bolingbroke's, should thoroughly forego its yearnings for active employment and public distinction. Unable to recover his seat in the house of lords, which would have given him some chance of sharing in the government, he became an ardent anti-ministerial writer, particularly in "The Craftsman," a political paper, of which his contributions form the chief ornament. In the height, however, of the contentions which then agitated the nation, he never entirely lost sight of philosophy and metaphysics, on which subjects he occasionally composed. His political exertions ceased in 1735, on a rupture with Pulteney and other opponents of the ministry, whom he accused of having been actuated by private views in their political conduct. He now again retired to France, resolving to pass the remainder of his life in complete privacy. "Plato," he observes, "ceased to act for the commonwealth when he ceased to persuade; and Solon laid down his arms before the public magazines when Pisistratus grew too strong to be opposed any longer with hopes of success." Before Bolingbroke withdrew, however, he collected his energies to give a parting blow to Walpole, and dedicated to him, in an admirable vein of sarcasm, his masterly Dissertation upon Parties.

While in his retreat near Fontainbleau he wrote his well-known Letters on the Study and Use of History; and also a letter to Lord Bathurst upon the True Use of Retirement and Study. On the death of his father, who had been created Viscount St. John during his previous residence in France, he returned to England, and passed the remainder of his life at Battersea, where he wrote his Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, and the Idea of a Patriot King, a noble treatise, and a worthy close to his literary and political labours. He died on the 15th of November, 1751, aged seventy-nine, and was buried with his ancestors in Battersea church.

To his wife, whose death had preceded his own by several years, his uniform kindness and attention, during a long illness, set his private character in the most amiable point of view. As he was without issue, and had survived all his brothers, his estate and titles descended to a nephew, to whom he left the bulk of his deviseable property, excepting, however, his manuscripts, which he bequeathed to

David Mallet; who afterwards published his works in five volumes, quarto, including those essays on religion, in which Bolingbroke declared himself to be an opponent to revelation. A greater sensation was produced by the publication of these "infidel avowals," than, perhaps, they deserved; and they have long sunk into a comparative oblivion, which neither their few admirers, or numerous opponents, expected would so soon have been their doom. Johnson expressed great indignation at the manner in which these essays were published. On the name of Bolingbroke being mentioned to him, he uttered some such exclamation as this: "A scoundrel, who charged a pop-gun against Christianity; and a coward, who left half-a-crown to a beggarly Scotchman to fire it off."

His total absence of principle in the pursuit of political power, his implicated hatred to his opponents, and the whole tenour of his theological writings, have deservedly injured his fame in every respect: but, it is impossible, in candour, to deny him the possession of exalted powers. The plan of Pope's celebrated Essay on Man, was avowedly supplied by him: his philosophical sentiments were frequently just and profound; and the style of his prose was, at one period, masculine, elegant, and correct. As is the case with all those who have principally employed their pens in political controversy, the greater part of his writings have lost their interest; but some of his productions are, and will, doubtless, for a long time continue to be, read with admiration, especially by those, who, while they properly reject his doctrines as to religion, are sufficiently liberal to allow, that he evinced acuteness, and reasoned accurately on other topics.

"Bolingbroke," says Lord Orrery, "had early made himself master of books and men; but in his first career of life, being immersed at once in business and pleasure, he ran through a variety of scenes in a surprising and eccentric manner. When his passions were subdued by years and disappointments, and when he improved his rational faculties by more grave studies and reflection, he shone out in his retirement with a lustre peculiar to himself, though not seen by vulgar eyes. The gay statesman was changed into a philosopher equal to any of the sages of antiquity. The wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace appeared in all his writings and conversation."

His person appears to have been handsome; his manners dignified and fascinating; his memory and apprehension excellent; and his elocution, as well as his composition, admirable. "Whatever subject Bolingbroke speaks or writes upon," says Lord Chesterfield, "he adorns with the most splendid eloquence;—not a studied or laboured eloquence, but a flowing happiness of diction, which is become so habitual to him, that even his most familiar conversations would bear the press without the least correction as to method or style."

WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH.

THIS remarkable English statesman, the Dagon of popular idolatry during a considerable portion of his life, was descended from an ancient family in Leicestershire. Of his father but little is known. His grandfather, Sir William Pulteney, represented the city of Westminster in parliament, and highly distinguished himself by his manly and spirited eloquence. The subject of our notice was born in 1682, and was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford; where his talents were so conspicuous, that he was appointed to deliver the congratulatory address to Queen Anne, when she visited the college. After quitting the university, he travelled over various parts of Europe; making, what was then termed, the grand tour; and returning to England a highly accomplished man, he went into parliament for the

borough of Heydon, through the interest of his friend, Mr. Guy, who ultimately left him £40,000, in money, and an estate worth £500 a year.

In the house of commons, young Pulteney warmly advocated the hereditary Whig principles of his family; and during a great part of Queen Anne's reign, distinguished himself as a violent opponent of Tory politics. His first speeches were, however, remarkably modest and unassuming; it being his opinion, that young members ought not to press on public notice, with too much forwardness, but should wait until they had acquired experience, and habits of business, before they attempted to attach much importance to their sentiments. It was not until the prosecution of Sacheverel took place, that he called his full powers into action: on that occasion, he declaimed against the doctrines of non-resistance, and passive obedience, with so much zeal and eloquence, that he soon grew high in favour among those who professed opinions similar to his own. To the Tories he at length rendered himself so obnoxious, that on their attaining political ascendancy, in 1710, to evince their disgust, they meanly removed his uncle from some inconsiderable office. He participated in the stormy debates of the last four years of the reign of Queen Anne; was admitted into all the secrets of the Whigs; and engaged in their boldest enterprises, to secure the succession of the house of Hanover. Liberal, and even profuse in expenditure, for the benefit of his party, Pulteney was now generally regarded as a true patriot, who had no other object at heart but the good of the nation. During the prosecution of Walpole, for corruption and high breach of trust, Pulteney defended him with zeal; and, on his being sent to the Tower, visited him there, as a martyr to the cause of liberty. He also wrote various pamphlets in defence of the Whigs, which procured him the reputation of being a singularly keen and elegant satirist.

On the accession of George the First, he was appointed privy-counsellor and secretary at war, in direct opposition to the wish of Marlborough; and so intimate was his connexion with Walpole and Stanhope, the Whig leaders, that in allusion to the projected triple alliance between England, France, and Holland, they were called the three grand allies. Shortly after, a schism occurred in the party, which led to the resignation of Walpole; and Pulteney retired from office with his friend.

Differences, however, soon took place between these two celebrated statesmen, which terminated in great political hostility. Walpole first gave offence to Pulteney, by negotiating a reconciliation between the king and the prince, without communicating on the subject with Pulteney, who obtained information of the fact from a friend, to whom it had been imparted by Walpole; and when the latter again went into office, he widened the breach, by offering Pulteney a peerage, instead of admitting him to an important share in the administration, to which Pulteney considered he had a most powerful claim. After two years had elapsed, he thought proper to solicit, and immediately obtained, the office of cofferer of the household; although he deemed that place far below his just expectations. For some time he faintly supported the Walpole administration; but discontent rankled at his heart; and, gradually separating himself from those with whom he had been accustomed to act, he at length became their avowed and most bitter antagonist.

Walpole, conscious of his folly, in irritating so able an associate, caused it to be hinted to him, that ministers contemplated raising him to the post of secretrary of state. But Pulteney had taken his resolution, and smiled in contempt at the proposal. He delivered a most vehement speech against the liquidation of the king's debts, although still in office as cofferer, (a post which he had the meanness to retain, until formally dismissed;) and adopted such a systematic and determined course of annoyance to the court party, that Queen Caroline thought proper to offer him a peerage, together with the seals of secretary of state for foreign affairs; but his animosity towards Walpole was not to be so appeased, and he declared, that nothing should ever induce him again to take office with that minister. The most violent altercations now passed in the house of commons between them; their hatred seemed in proportion to their old intimacy, and

the most irritating personal allusions, accusations, and invectives, were mutually employed. Walpole denounced Pulteney as a factious demagogue, who would barely scruple at treason to satisfy his enmity against the king's government; and Pulteney, in an impetuous torrent of splendid abuse, proclaimed Walpole a traitor to his country; insolent in the abandonment of principle and public honesty; and gorged with the spoils of the people, whom his political profligacy had ruined.

His next step was to unite with his ancient opponent, Lord Bolingbroke, whom he assisted in the composition of the "Craftsman," a publication very ably written, but which breathed the most furious spirit of party rancour. In 1731, the two factions engaged in controversial vituperation, and made the nation their judge. Pulteney's pamphlets, on this occasion, were exceedingly personal and abusive. In one of them he treated Lord Hervey with such contempt and ridicule, — stigmatising him on account of his effeminate appearance, as a species of half man and half woman, that a duel ensued, in which Pulteney slightly wounded his opponent. To gratify his intense animosity against Walpole, he basely violated the confidence of a former unreserved intimacy, by disclosing the substance of private conversations, and repeating certain contemptuous expressions, which Walpole, in an unguarded moment, had uttered, relative to George the Second, when Prince of Wales. This unworthy conduct, and the circumstances which led to the duel with Lord Hervey, so highly incensed the king, that Pulteney was removed from the commission of the peace, and also from his seat in the privy council, which, notwithstanding his hostility to government, he had hitherto retained.

These and other marks of royal displeasure greatly increased his popularity: he could not appear in public without exciting the acclamations of the admiring multitudes; his parliamentary speeches, printed on broad sheets, were circulated all over England, and his enemies burnt in effigy. The supporters of the administration quailed beneath his vindictive eloquence; and in 1741, Walpole, who is known to have admitted that he feared Pulteney's tongue more than another man's sword, was driven to the necessity of resigning. The opposition party immediately went into power, but Pulteney, to the surprise and indignation of the public, took no share in the administration; accepting only, as a reward for his services in driving the opponents of his friends out of office, his restoration to the privy council, and a call to the peerage, by the title of Earl of Bath. This was a death-blow to his popularity: the most violent invectives were uttered against him by his former admirers; he was despised as the dupe of his more crafty associates; and after having been for some time an object of greater public contempt than any political character of his time, he gradually dwindled into mere insignificance.

The earl was married early in life: he had one child, a son, whom he survived, and the title he had obtained became extinct at his death, which took place on the 8th of June, 1764. In private life, all unprejudiced writers concur in describing him as having been exceedingly amiable. Of his wit, the following amusing instance is recorded:—When told of the determination to turn out Pitt, and let Fox remain in office, Lord Bath said the scheme reminded him of the story of the lord chamberlain at the time of the gunpowder plot, who, on his return from examining the vaults under the parliament house, reported that he had found twenty-five barrels of gunpowder, ten of which he had removed, and the other fifteen he hoped would do no harm.

Lord Bath was placed among the royal and noble authors. "His writings," says Horace Walpole, "will be better known by his name, than his name by his writings, although his prose had much effect, and his verses were easy and graceful: both were occasional, and not dedicated to the love of fame. Good humour and the spirit of society dictated his poetry; ambition and acrimony his political writings: the latter made Pope say,

'How many Martials were in Pult'ney lost!'"

To this statement of the earl's merits as an author, from the pen of an enemy, we have only to add, that although

debased by much bitter abuse, his tracts are certainly argumentative and eloquent.

It cannot be denied that Pulteney's opposition to government appears to have originated in a personal pique against the minister, for not having procured him an eminent place in the administration; nor that he was guilty of meanness, and descended to unpardonable virulence in the heat of the political contest which ensued: but it must be admitted, on the other hand, that Walpole's ungrateful conduct, in a great measure justified the indignation of Pulteney. Equal to any, and superior to most, of his cotemporaries as a parliamentary speaker, he appears to have wanted that skill for political intrigue, so successfully exerted by some of his party, by which his eloquence might have been made the means of his elevation to the highest offices in the state. Whether, on the fall of his adversary, he was shuffled out of his legitimate share in office, by his associates, or, having achieved the victory for which he had long fought, he considered his abandonment of the spoil, and his receiving only an empty honour for his exertions, as tending to evince his disinterestedness in the past struggle, and his dignity at the moment of triumph, it is, perhaps, impossible to ascertain; but whatever may have been the cause of his accepting a peerage, which he had on two previous occasions indignantly rejected, and not taking office when he might have apparently commanded the premiership, his conduct on the occasion was visited with a severity of popular censure which it does not seem to have deserved. Pulteney did not abandon his post in the heat of the conflict; but retired only when he had ousted the opponent party, and fixed his confederates in the seat of power.

CHARLES FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON.

THIS nobleman, the grandson of Charles the Second, by the Duchess of Cleveland, was born on the 25th of October, 1683. He had scarcely attained his majority, when he was married to Henrietta, daughter of the Marquis of Worcester, by whom he had a large family. He took his seat in the house of peers on coming of age, his father having died during his minority. He acted as high steward at the coronation of George the First: in August, 1715, he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland; to the lord lieutenancy of which, he was raised in June, 1720. He was repeatedly appointed a member of the regency during the visits of George the First, and also during those of his successor to the continent; and for many years filled the office of lord chamberlain to the latter sovereign. He died on the 6th of May, 1757.

In person he was tall, and in demeanour dignified. His talents were not equal to his ambition, for he aspired to an eminence in politics, which he had not the ability to reach. He was, however, active, laborious, skilled in public business, possessed of good common sense and a great knowledge of the world. As a speaker, he was hesitating, but humorous. He displayed extraordinary penetration in discovering foibles, and a singular capacity to ridicule them. Like all wits, he had many enemies; the number of whom, perhaps, would have been greater, had not the duke, according to Walpole, contrived to pass for a fool. Queen Caroline hated him, because he constantly rallied her for her apparent want of affection: "G—d!" said he to her, on one occasion, "I should like to see the person your majesty *could* love." The queen was also displeased with him for courting and obtaining the admiration of the Princess Amelia, with whom he often hunted; and who, on one occasion, after losing her attendants, accompanied the duke to a private house in Windsor forest. After the queen's death, he entertained hopes (which, however, proved altogether

abortive) that, by means of his influence over the princess, and her favour with the king, he should rise to the zenith of political power. "Sole minister," said he, to the Duke of Newcastle, at this period, "I am not capable of being; first minister, by G—d, I will be!"

Alike careless of money, and heedless of domestic misfortunes, (all his sons died during his lifetime,) he seems to have passed through life almost without a care, except that of preserving his favour at court. He looked upon himself as one of royal blood, and thought that it would have been undignified in him to have felt or expressed sorrow for any private calamity. Although, to the extent of his employment, he zealously served the reigning family, his heart appears to have been with his "royal relatives," the Stuarts. Mr. Pelham having said, that he should, in all probability, retire from public life, as soon as the Jacobites were put down, the duke replied, "G—d! I hope my friend will see the rebellion twinkle a good while in the highlands yet!"

JOHN CARTERET, EARL OF GRANVILLE.

THIS nobleman, the son of George, Lord Carteret, was born on the 22nd of April, 1690. In his fifth year he succeeded to the title of Lord Carteret, which had been conferred upon his father in early youth, as a testimony of royal gratitude for the loyalty of his ancestors. While at Westminster school, and afterwards at Christchurch, Oxford, he devoted himself with such ardour to the pursuit of literature, that his acquirements in the various branches of knowledge were equalled by few, and surpassed by none of his noble cotemporaries. Dean Swift humorously remarked, that he carried away from Oxford, with a singularity scarcely to be justified, more Greek, Latin, and philosophy, than properly became a person of his rank; indeed, much more of each than most of those who were forced to live by their learning would be at the unnecessary pains to burthen their heads with.

On his first entry into political life, he gave an earnest of those brilliant talents which afterwards raised him to the highest offices in the state, by the zealous eloquence with which he advocated the protestant succession. His devotion to the house of Brunswick soon attracted the notice and favour of the Hanoverian court; and, on the accession of George the First, he was among the first to experience the effects of that monarch's esteem. Places of honour and dignity were lavished upon him, and his mother was created Countess of Granville. Actuated, as he was, by the powerful motives of interest and inclination, it is not surprising that we find his lordship lending the aid of his powerful talents to the promotion of the measures of government. He took a very active part in the debate for extending the duration of parliament from three to seven years; and, on a subsequent occasion, spoke eloquently in favour of the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion. In the session of 1718, he moved an address to the king, to congratulate his majesty on the success of his naval forces, and to assure him that the house would support him in the pursuit of those prudent and necessary measures which he had taken to secure the commerce and peace of his dominions, and the tranquillity of Europe.

In 1719, the king, being desirous of securing his territorial acquisitions on the continent, and likewise of opposing some check to the grasping ambition of the Czar of Russia, Peter the Great, concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and mediated a treaty between that country and Denmark, in the negociation of which the profound diplomacy of Lord Carteret was successfully employed. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed one of the representatives of this country to the congress of Cambray.

On his return to England, Lord

Carteret took an active share in the debates in the house of lords, on the best means of restoring the national credit, which had received a severe shock by the bursting of the South Sea bubble. He maintained that the estates of those who had supported that iniquitous scheme should be confiscated, and applied to the relief of the unhappy victims of their cupidity. During the discussions on this subject, he was appointed ambassador to the court of Versailles; but, while preparing to depart on his mission, he was unexpectedly nominated, on the 4th of May, 1721, to the office of secretary of state, which had become vacant by the death of Craggs. He continued in office during a period of three years; but, at length, finding himself counteracted in all his views by the influence of Walpole and Townshend, with whom the Pelhams had united against him, he resigned on the 3rd of April, 1724, and was, the same day, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland. He declared, on this occasion, that he felt himself much happier and easier as lord lieutenant than as secretary of state, in which office he had been exposed to constant mortification; but that he felt no ill will towards ministers, and should support their measures. So convinced, however, was he of their instability, that, in the expectation of being recalled to the cabinet, he delayed, for six months, his departure for Dublin.

On assuming the vice-regal office, in October, 1724, he found Ireland in a state of general excitation and discontent, in consequence of a patent for the exclusive coinage of copper halfpence having been granted to a person of the name of Wood. One of his first acts was to issue a proclamation, offering a reward of three thousand pounds for the discovery of the writer of Drapier's letters; the language of which tended materially to support the popular ferment. Swift, who, as it afterwards appeared, was the writer of the obnoxious epistles, at this time frequented the castle; having, one day, expostulated with the lord lieutenant for issuing the proclamation, his lordship replied, with equal justice and elegance, in the words of Virgil,

"Res dura, et regni novitas me talia cogunt Moliri."

Lord Carteret and the dean frequently conversed together on political subjects. On one occasion, the latter having expatiated at great length on the woes of the Irish, and the folly and mismanagement of the English in the administration of Ireland, Lord Carteret answered him with such mastery of argument, that the dean exclaimed, in a violent passion: "What the vengeance brought *you* among us? Get you gone, get you gone! Pray God Almighty send us our boobies back again!" On another occasion, Swift having written two lines on a window of the castle, expressive of his absolute independence, Lord Carteret gently rebuked his haughtiness, by writing under them the following couplet:—

My very good dean, none ever come here,
But who've something to hope or something to fear.

Although the necessary severity of his measures, during the early part of his vice-regal administration, procured him much ill-will, yet the vigorous and successful efforts which he made to procure the revocation of Wood's patent, and the general tenour of his subsequent conduct, rendered him so popular, that his departure from Ireland, after he had remained the usual period in office, was generally lamented.

Shortly after the accession of George the Second, in 1727, Lord Carteret was again constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland, and his wise and salutary measures rendered his second vicegerency even more popular than the first. Despising the petty distinctions of party and faction, and distributing his preferments with regard to the merits rather than the politics of individuals, he excited the discontent of some of the more bigotted Whigs, who accused him of favouring several persons who were reputed Tories. Dean Swift, on this occasion, published a very amusing and clever paper, entitled, A Vindication of his Excellency John Lord Carteret, from the charge of favouring none but Tories, High Churchmen, and Jacobites. In this production, the author drew up a humorous debtor and creditor account of Lord Carteret's disposal of patronage, by which it was evident that the Whigs had a very heavy balance in their favour. It is

worthy of remark, that so convinced was Lord Carteret of the propriety and policy of the measures recommended by the dean, that some years afterwards, he observed in one of his letters, "When people ask me how I governed Ireland, I say that I pleased Dr. Swift."

On his return to England, in 1731, he joined the ranks of opposition, and took every opportunity that occurred of thwarting the measures of a ministry which he despised. For many years the contest was obstinate and doubtful. At length, on the 13th of February, 1740-1, Lord Carteret brought forward a motion in the house of peers, for an address to the king, beseeching his majesty to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his councils and presence for ever. The speech, by which he prefaced this important measure, is characterized by cotemporary authors as one of the most splendid bursts of eloquence which had ever been heard within the walls of the house of peers. On this occasion, the minister triumphed by a small majority; but in the following session, he was obliged to resign, and Lord Carteret was immediately appointed secretary of state. In this station, he displayed the same ardent love of power, and the same impetuosity that had characterized all his proceedings while in opposition. With an inconsistency too often to be met with in public men on assuming office, he now supported the very measures which he had formerly opposed. By flattering the prejudices and seconding the desires of the king, (whom, in 1743, he attended to the continent,) he soon obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over his majesty's mind, and a predominant influence in the cabinet. But he soon became so unpopular with the opposition, that in a debate in the house of commons, on the opening of parliament, in December, 1743, for an address to the king, Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, is said to have stigmatised him as an "execrable,—a sole minister, who had renounced the British nation, and seemed to have drunk of the potion described in poetic fiction, which made men forget their country."

His power, although strongly supported by the favour of the king, was evidently on the wane. Deserted by his colleagues, by whom he was as much envied for his talent, as hated for his uncourteous deportment, and assailed by a powerful coalition of the Pelhams, (whom he had previously forsaken,) with what was called the patriotic party, Lord Carteret, who had by this time become, by the death of his mother, Earl of Granville, was at length obliged to yield. In the latter end of the year 1744 he tendered his resignation, which the king most reluctantly accepted.

In 1746, Lord Granville made an attempt to recover his influence; and, on the sudden resignation of the Pelham party, he succeeded in obtaining the seals of office, as secretary of state, which, however, he was compelled almost immediately afterwards to resign. One of the numerous squibs published on this occasion, entitled, A History of the Long Administration, concludes with the following ironical eulogium:— "And thus endeth the second and last part of this astonishing administration, which lasted forty-eight hours, three quarters, seven minutes, and eleven seconds; which may truly be called the most honest of all administrations; the minister, to the astonishment of all wise men, never transacted one rash thing; and what is more marvellous, left as much money in the tr———y as he found in it."

In 1749, Lord Granville received the ribbon of the order of the Garter; and the next year, he once more went into power, being created president of the council, an office which he retained till his death, notwithstanding all the intermediate revolutions in the cabinet. Being congratulated, at this time, on his reconciliation with his former opponents, he replied, "I am the king's president; I know nothing of the Pelhams; I have nothing to do with them." He, however, entered into office with views much more moderate than those he had formerly entertained: the ardour and impetuosity of his youth had left him, and he rather endeavoured to moderate and direct the designs of his colleagues than to pursue any of his own. In 1756 he was again offered the seals of secretary of state, but declined accepting them.

When Mr. Pitt, in 1761, proposed to

the council an immediate declaration of war with Spain, and urged the measure with his usual energy, threatening a resignation if his advice should not be adopted, Lord Granville is said to have addressed him, with the utmost asperity, in the following words: "I find that the gentleman is determined to leave us; nor can I say that I am sorry for it, for, otherwise, he would have compelled us to leave him. If he be resolved to assume the right of advising his majesty, and directing the operations of the war, for what purpose are we called in council? When he talks of being responsible to the people, he talks the language of the house of commons, and forgets that at this board, he is only responsible to the king. However, although he may possibly have convinced himself of his infallibility, it remains that we also should be equally convinced, before we resign our understanding to his direction, or join with him in the measure he proposes."

Shortly before his death, on the preliminary articles of the treaty of Paris being brought to him, he appeared so languid that the bearer proposed to wait on him with them on a subsequent day; but the earl said that it could not prolong his life to neglect his duty; and, after repeating a passage out of Sarpedon's speech, which recalled to his memory the distinguished part he had taken in public affairs, he desired the treaty to be read, and gave it "the approbation of a dying statesman, as the most glorious war and most honourable peace this nation ever saw." He retained his vivacity up to the day of his death which took place on the 2nd of January, 1763.

As a minister Lord Granville has been compared to Cardinal Richelieu: his projects were vast, rash, and seldom sufficiently matured to succeed. His confidence in his own wisdom was so great, that he is said to have never doubted. Deeming ignorance the best security for obedience, he opposed the education of the poor in this country, and was adverse to the promulgation of Christianity in the colonies. He used to say, "I wish to God that the Pope may never turn protestant, or the Italians cease to be papists, as then we shall sell them no fish." He seldom affected to conceal the contempt he felt for his opponents: being once asked who wrote the king's speech, in a certain year,' while he was in power, he said, "Do you not see the blunt pen of the old attorney?" meaning Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. As a speaker, he was able and eloquent; but his impetuosity frequently betrayed him into the expression of sheer bombast. In one of his speeches, relative to an approaching contest with Spain, he said, "We are entering upon a war that will be stained with the blood of kings, and watered by the tears of queens!"

He was neither implacable in resentment, nor sincere in friendship. He rarely performed his promises and professions, of which he is described as having been unsparingly liberal. A satirical poem, published on the occasion of one his appointments, contains the following lines:

> But first to Carteret fain you'd sing—
> Indeed he's nearest to the king,
> Yet careless how you use him:
>
> Give him, I pray, no laboured lays;
> He will but promise, if you praise,
> And laugh if you abuse him.

Lord Chief Justice Willes, being complimented on his friend, Lord Granville's, return to office, replied, "He my friend! He is nobody's friend. When he was in power, I asked a place for an acquaintance. He replied, 'What is it to me who is a judge, or who is a bishop? It is my business to make kings and emperors, and to maintain the balance of Europe.'"

In person, Lord Granville is described as having been handsome and engaging: his conversation was frequently diffuse, but always entertaining, and his demeanour eminently frank and conciliating. An elegant, and even a profound scholar himself, he was a munificent patron of learning. He encouraged and assisted Lye in the publication of his edition of Junius Etymologicon. Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bentley were both largely indebted to him: the latter he urged to publish his edition of Homer, and afforded him great assistance in procuring manuscripts for collation. On one occasion, old Lady Granville reproached her son, whose habits were very convivial, with having kept the country parson,

(Bentley) who had been with him the night before, until he was intoxicated. Lord Carteret stoutly denied the charge; upon which, his mother replied, "The clergyman could not have sung in so ridiculous a manner, unless he had been in liquor." It appears, however, that what her ladyship mistook for singing, was Bentley's attempt to instruct and entertain his noble friend, by reciting Terence in the true *cantilena* of the ancients.

GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON, LORD MELCOMBE.

GEORGE BUBB, the son either of a Dorsetshire apothecary, or an Irish fortune-hunter, it is not certain which, was born some time in the year 1691. He is supposed to have received his education at Oxford; in 1715, he went into parliament as member for Winchelsea; and soon after, was despatched as envoy extraordinary to Spain, where he signed the treaty of Madrid.

In 1720, he assumed the surname of his maternal uncle, George Dodington, who had bequeathed him a large estate, on which the fortunate devisee afterwards expended £140,000 in erecting a mansion. In 1721, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Somerset; and, with a view to obtain a peerage, which was Dodington's darling object, he courted the favour, and warmly supported the measures, of Walpole. In 1724, he was made a lord of the treasury, and clerk of the pells in Ireland; but as the minister manifested no inclination to recommend his elevation to the house of lords, Dodington joined the opposition; with whom, on the downfal of Walpole, he went into office, as treasurer of the navy.

His ruling passion being still ungratified, he soon seceded from the ministry, and devoted himself wholly to cultivate the favour of the heir-apparent, to whom Dodington's riches and despicable servility rendered him very acceptable. He lent the prince money; gambled with him, and submitted to what Walpole terms his childish horse-play; having once, according to that author, actually suffered himself to be rolled up in a blanket, and trundled down stairs, for the amusement of his royal patron. A new place was created to gratify him,—that of treasurer of the chambers; on his appointment to which, he went to kiss hands at St. James's, but the king laughed in his face. He was almost a constant and familiar attendant on the prince and princess; on one occasion he states, in his Diary, that after having accompanied their royal highnesses to see the manufactory of silk in Spitalfields, he went with them and their suite to Norwood Forest, to visit a settlement of gypsies. "We returned," he continues, "and went to Bettesworth, the conjurer, in hackney coaches; not finding him, we went in search of the little Dutchman, but were disappointed; and concluded the particularities of the day, by supping with Mrs. Cannon, the princess's midwife."

Eventually, he found, to use his own phrase, that there was but little prospect of "doing any good" at Leicester house. On the death of the prince, he laboured most assiduously, to connect himself with the party in power, and at length, in 1755, he was restored to his old post, the treasurership of the navy; which, however, he lost in the following year. On the accession of George the Third, he obtained the favour of Lord Bute, to whom he addressed the same poetical epistle which, early in life, he had published in honour of Walpole. At length, in 1761, he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Melcombe, but died on the 28th of July in the following year.

Dodington married a lady of the name of Behan, but he would not acknowledge her as his wife, until after the death of a Mrs. Strawbridge, whom he had bound himself to espouse, under a penalty of £10,000. He had no children, a circumstance which appears to have grieved him exceedingly, and the bulk of his fortune went to a Mr. Windham, of Hammersmith.

The public career of Dodington was truly contemptible. His abilities and large fortune might have procured him honour and power; but his time-serving policy, his paltry intrigues, and his utter sacrifice of the different principles which he alternately professed, whenever they appeared to impede his advance to that dignity which he so long desired, and never deserved, brought on him the ridicule of his cotemporaries, impeded his rise, and rendered his name infamous with posterity. As a speaker he was able, though affected. His countenance was handsome, and his figure striking: but his appearance was generally absurd, on account of the bad taste which he displayed in his dress. He wore an odd-looking wig, which has been doubly immortalized; Churchill having described it in verse, and Hogarth introduced it among his order of periwigs. Pope frequently amused the town at Dodington's expence; and Sir Charles Hanbury Williams satirized him in a ballad, entitled "A Grub upon Bubb." On the other hand, he was complimented by Thomson, Lyttleton, and Young: the former dedicated the first edition of "Summer" to him, and the two latter printed some of their productions under his patronage. He was an author himself, having, in addition to his Diary, written some mediocre political tracts and common-place poems. His house was frequently crowded with literary men, and he was on intimate terms with Fielding, Glover, Bentley, Voltaire, and Chesterfield.

Dodington is said to have possessed much wit. One day, while walking home from the treasury with his colleagues, Winnington and Sundon, the latter laughed heartily at a remark made by Dodington; and having soon afterwards quitted his brother commissioners, Winnington said, "You are very ungrateful, Dodington: you call Sundon stupid and slow; and yet you see how quickly he took what you said." "Oh! no," replied Dodington, "you mistake; depend upon it, he was only laughing just now at something I said last week."

Falling asleep in his chair after dinner one day, in the company of Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, when he awoke, the latter reproached him for the breach of decorum which he had committed. Dodington, however, declared that he had not been asleep, and to prove the truth of his assertion, repeated, with great accuracy, a story which Lord Cobham admitted he had just been telling Sir Richard. "And yet," said Dodington, "I did not hear a word of it: for, to tell the truth, I did go to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day, you would tell that particular story."

His taste was outrageously bad, in his houses and their embellishments, as well as his dress. His great bedchamber at Eastberry was hung with rich red velvet; his crest, an eagle supporting a hunting horn, cut out of gilt leather, was pasted on all the panels; and the bedside carpet was a splendid patchwork of his old embroidered pocket-flaps and cuffs. The turf in front of his mansion at Hammersmith, subsequently called Brandenburgh-house, was ornamented with his crest in pebbles; he had a fire-place decorated with mock icicles; a purple and orange bed crowned by a dome of peacock's feathers; a marble door, supported by columns of lapis lazuli, leading to a gallery (filled with statues), which, although not on the ground floor, was paved with marble; and a large obelisk, in the approach to his house, surmounted by an urn of bronze, containing the heart of his wife.

THOMAS PELHAM, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS, the eldest son of Thomas Lord Pelham, was born on the 21st of July, 1694. He succeeded to his father's honours in February, 1712; and subsequently came into possession of the large estates of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. In October, 1714, he was created Viscount Pelham,

and Earl of Clare; and in August, 1715, Duke of Newcastle. In April, 1717, he married Henrietta, eldest daughter of the earl of Godolphin, by whom he had no children.

Although his talents were below mediocrity, yet riches, rank, and parliamentary influence, raised him to the zenith of political power. His ignorance, considering the high station he occupied, was extraordinary. At one time while he was in office, Lord Ligonier having suggested to him the propriety of defending Annapolis, he replied, "To be sure:—Annapolis ought to be protected.—Oh! yes,—Annapolis shall be defended!—Where is Annapolis?"

When young, he attracted much notice for the zeal, rather than the ability, with which he supported the interests of the house of Hanover; in whose favour, as it is stated, he retained a mob to shout and halloo during the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne. With the assistance of his brother, he raised a troop of horse, to assist in putting down the Jacobites; and was, in return for his loyalty, made a knight of the Garter, lord chamberlain, and secretary of state. Sir Robert Walpole expected to have found him a quiet and imbecile coadjutor; but the duke soon began to intrigue against the prime minister, after whose resignation he gradually increased in power, until, at length, without evincing any capacity for so exalted an office, he obtained the premiership.

By the aid of his more talented brother, Henry Pelham, and the vast influence which the distribution of his riches had procured him, he contrived to retain his post almost in spite of George the Second, who was so irritated by his insolence, that he often grossly abused, but could not dismiss, him. The king, on one occasion, complained that he had so many of the Newcastle footmen about him, that he should soon be unable to make even a page of the back stairs. The duke acquired such a victory over his majesty, in 1745, that the monarch, for a considerable period, did not dare to hazard another struggle for his prerogative. During the rebellion, attempts were made, by the king and some of the opposition, to form a new ministry; but, before the plan was matured, the Pelhams, having received information of the proceeding, threw his majesty into a frightful dilemma, by suddenly resigning their offices. The king, after a vain attempt to extricate himself from the difficulties of his situation, was compelled, within a few days, to invite the deserters to resume their posts. The success of their stratagem secured the whole of the executive power to the Newcastle party; until, eventually, its gigantic influence found so formidable a rival in the genius of Pitt, that the duke was compelled to admit him, first to a share in the government, and finally to the chief direction of public affairs. After having dwindled to a mere cipher compared with his great coadjutor, the duke, at length, retired from office in disgust. He died in July, 1776.

The duke's person, according to Horace Walpole, was not naturally despicable, but his gross incapacity made it ridiculous. He affected an importance of manner; but was, in fact, hurried and insignificant. He had a strong inclination for business, but was ill adapted to execute it. The Earl of Wilmington said of him, "He loses half an hour every morning, and runs after it all the rest of the day without being able to overtake it." As an orator he was verbose, but not very intelligible. Although feared by all parties, there were few who did not despise and laugh at him. He was extravagant but not generous; prodigal of professions, but slow to execute the long catalogue of his promises; servile to obtain power, and arrogant in its exercise. He had some skill for intrigue, although his plans were generally impolitic, and it is extraordinary that they were so often successful, for he had not even intellect enough to keep them secret. He made some pretensions to candour, without attempting to support them. His great peculiarity consisted in creating enemies for those whom he had previously succeeded in making his friends. Sir Robert Walpole used to say of him, "His name is Perfidy."

He spent immense sums of money, and owed as much as he had dissipated. He employed, and liberally paid, several physicians and apothecaries, without,

apparently, ever having had much need of them. His gold plate appears to have been almost as dear to him as his health. He usually kept it in pawn, except when he wished to display it on great occasions. He ventured to take it with him to Hanover, in 1752; and when he returned, he had it guarded by a party of dragoons, from the place in Yorkshire where it was landed, the whole way to London. He was so timid, that he would never sleep in a room alone; and when he had determined on accompanying the king to his electorate, he refused to sail in any vessel except a yacht in which Lord Cardigan had previously weathered a terrible storm.

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

THIS celebrated nobleman, of whom Dr. Johnson once remarked, "that he was a wit among lords, but a lord among wits," was the eldest son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, by Lady Elizabeth Savile, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. He was born in London, on the 22nd of September, 1694; and prosecuted his studies, under private tutors, until the eighteenth year of his age, when he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge; where, although he is said to have laboured diligently for the acquirement of knowledge, it does not appear that he obtained any scholastic honours. Prior to attaining his majority, he quitted the university, and made the tour of Europe, without a governor. While abroad he acquired a fondness for gaming, which clung to him during the remainder of his life; but although his conduct in general, at this period, was exceedingly dissolute, he continued to cultivate his talents, and appears to have been resolved on attaining a high degree of celebrity as an orator and a statesman.

In 1715, he became a gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and about the same time, took his seat in the house of commons as member for St. Germains, in Cornwall. In one of his letters to his son, he states, that from the day of his election, to that on which he delivered his maiden speech, which was a month afterwards, he thought and dreamed of nothing but speaking. His first parliamentary effort, was an oration in support of the proposed impeachment of those who had been concerned in the treaty of Utrecht. Shortly afterwards he discontinued his attendance in parliament, and passed several months at Paris, in consequence of some notice having been taken of his illegal conduct in taking his seat while yet a minor; for he was still under age. He returned to his senatorial duties some time in the year 1716, and warmly supported the septennial bill. On the rupture taking place between George the First and the heir-apparent, he joined the opposition party, headed by the latter; and rendered himself particularly offensive, for a considerable period, to the king and his administration. In 1723, he was, however, made captain of the yeomen of the guards, but received his dismissal in 1725. In the following year, he succeeded to the titles of his father.

Soon after the accession of George the Second, he was sent out as ambassador to the Hague, where he displayed considerable diplomatic talent; on his return to England, in 1730, he was made a knight of the Garter, and high steward of his majesty's household. He subsequently repaired again to the Hague, and participated in concluding an important treaty between the courts of London and Vienna, and the States General. At the latter end of 1732, he quitted the party of Sir Robert Walpole, whose excise bill he opposed with great vehemence. His dismissal from office immediately followed, and the king treated him with such marked coolness, that he ceased to attend at court. From this time, until the year 1744, he was constantly in opposition, not only to Walpole, but to whatever party happened to be in office: his animosity being, it seems, directed not against men, or their measures, so much as against the government itself, by

whomsoever it happened to be conducted. During this period, he delivered some of his best speeches; none of which obtained more admiration than those in which he opposed the bill for subjecting dramatic productions to the authority of the lord chamberlain.

On the union of parties taking place in 1744, he connected himself with the administration; and, in the following year, obtained his old office of ambassador to the Hague; whence he proceeded to Ireland, of which, while in Holland, he had been appointed lord-lieutenant. He had the good fortune, although he occupied this important station at a very critical period, to acquire the good will of all parties, by his dignity, prudence, and hostility to any kind of persecution. While in Ireland, he is foolishly said to have incurred the suspicion of being a Jacobite, by having indulged in the following joke. During the height of the insurrection in favour of the Pretender, a zealous bishop came to him one morning, before he was out of bed, and told him he feared the Irish Jacobites were about to rise; "I fancy they are," replied the lord-lieutenant, coolly looking at his watch, "it is nine o'clock, I perceive."

On his return to England, in 1746, he was restored to the king's favour, and made chief secretary of state. In 1748, partly on account of his declining health, but chiefly because his opinions in favour of a peace had been overruled in the cabinet, he retired from office, and took no part in any future administration. Nor did he afterwards, except in a few rare instances, being afflicted with deafness, join in the parliamentary debates. In 1751, however, he delivered a speech in favour of the proposed alteration of the style, which procured him considerable applause. On this occasion he stated, that every one complimented him, and said, that he had made the whole matter very clear to them; "when, God knows," continued he, "I had not even attempted it. I could as soon have talked Celtic or Sclavonian to them, as astronomy, and they would have understood me full as well. Lord Macclesfield, who is one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers in Europe, spoke afterwards, with infinite knowledge, and all the clearness that so intricate a matter would admit of; but as his words, his periods, and his utterance, were not near so good as mine, the preference was most unanimously, though most unjustly, given to me."

Having no children by his wife, Melusina de Schulemberg, Countess of Walsingham, (natural daughter of George the First, by the Duchess of Kendal,) to whom he was married in September, 1733, a natural child, by some Dutch beauty, had, from its infancy, been an object of the earl's most anxious solicitude. So great was his tenderness towards the boy, that when the latter was only ten years old, Chesterfield wrote him long letters, almost daily, and waited for answers to each of them with considerable anxiety. In November, 1768, he lost this beloved being, whose education and advancement he had, during a number of years, most zealously and affectionately forwarded. His sorrow was greatly aggravated on this occasion, by discovering that his son had left a wife and two children, having long been secretly married. He assisted the latter; and, it appears, purchased from the former all his letters to his son, copies of which were, however, retained by the widow, who published them in two quarto volumes, immediately after the earl's decease, which took place on the 24th of March, 1773.

His health and spirits appear to have been seriously affected by the loss of his son; after whose death, the earl, in one of his letters, described himself as being totally unconnected with the world; detached from life, bearing the burden of it with patience, from instinct rather than reason; and, from that principle alone, taking all proper methods to preserve it. For some time before his decease, he was confined to his bed, by extreme weakness; he still, however, continued to receive visitors. On the morning of his death, his valet having announced the arrival of a visitor, the polite earl feebly said, "Give him a chair:" and sinking on his pillow, instantly expired.

His conversational wit was much applauded by his cotemporaries. Walpole says of him, "Chesterfield's entrance into the world was announced by his bon mots; and his closing lips

dropped repartees, that sparkled with his juvenile fire."

One night, on being asked, in the Haymarket theatre, if he had been to the other house, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which, although preferred by their majesties, was not so fashionably attended as its rival, Chesterfield replied in the affirmative; "but," added he, "there was nobody there but the king and queen; and as I thought they might be talking about business, I came away."

His style as a writer was easy, pure, and brilliant; Pope once borrowed his diamond ring, and wrote the following extemporaneous couplet, in compliment to his literary abilities, on the window of an inn:—

Accept a miracle instead of wit,
See two dull lines, with Stanhope's pencil writ.

His collected works occupy several quarto volumes; but they have lost much of their interest, in consequence of the subjects on which he wrote being for the most part of a temporary nature. He was the author of some elegant verses, in Dodsley's collection; and many poems published during his life, were falsely, but, as it has been insinuated, by his connivance, attributed to his pen. He corresponded constantly with Algarotti, Montesquieu and Voltaire; and most of the literary men in this country accorded him the reputation of being the Mæcenas of his age. Numerous books were dedicated to him; and he was eulogised as being the all-accomplished arbiter of taste, both in literature and the drama. But doubts may be reasonably entertained if his own pretensions, or even a tithe of the applauses conferred on him by his literary adherents, were warranted by facts. At one period he treated Johnson with contempt; but subsequently, when the dictionary was on the eve of publication, in a spirit of true meanness, he courted the lexicographer's favour, in hopes of having his name immortalized, in a dedication to so important a work. Johnson, however, rejected his advances, in a letter remarkable for its stern sarcasm and dignified rebuke.

His biographer, Dr. Maty, describes him as having been a nobleman unequalled, in his time, for variety of talents, brilliancy of wit, politeness, and elegance of conversation; at once a man of pleasure and business; yet never suffering the former to encroach upon the latter; an able statesman; a first rate orator; in public life upright, conscientious and steady: in private, friendly and affectionate; in both, pleasant, amiable and conciliating.

"Lord Chesterfield's eloquence," says the same author, "though the fruit of study and imitation, was, in a great measure, his own. Equal to most of his cotemporaries in elegance and perspicuity, perhaps surpassed by some in extensiveness and strength, he could have no competitors in choice of imagery, taste, urbanity, and graceful irony. This turn might have originally arisen from the delicacy of his frame; which, as on the one hand, it deprived him of the power of working forcibly upon the passions of his hearers, enabled him, on the other, to affect their finer sensations, by nice touches of raillery and humour. His strokes, however poignant, were always under the control of decency and good sense. He reasoned best when he appeared most witty; and while he gained the affections of his hearers, he turned the laugh on his opposers, and often forced them to join in it."

Although evidently endowed with great talents, his letters to his son prove him to have been a man of despicable principles. No attack of an enemy could have degraded him so much as the publication of these epistles, which, as Johnson says, inculcate the morals of a strumpet with the manners of a dancing-master.

HENRY PELHAM.

HENRY, son of Thomas, Lord Pelham, was born in 1695. His boyhood and youth appear to have been passed at Westminster-school, and at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where his classical and mathematical attainments are said to have procured him considerable reputation.

He went into parliament at an early age, as member for one of the boroughs in the interest of his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, and soon obtained notice, as much for his attention to business, and promising parts, as on account of his influential connexions. He shared the political eminence of his brother, whom his talents partly contributed to raise, and materially tended to support. It is probable that the resignation, during the rebellion in 1745, of all the persons in office, from the premier down to the youngest clerk in each department of the administration, in order to distress the king, originated with Pelham; who, however, incurred none of the odium attached to the measure; but preserved a high character for uprightness of intention, as well with the king as the people. Sincerity was a virtue that seems to have been very generally, although, it is suspected, erroneously attributed to him. When the Duke of Cumberland was told that the brothers had both wept at the crisis of a dangerous illness, from which he had just recovered, his royal highness said, that the Duke of Newcastle cried because he had not called in the morning; but Pelham was such a fellow, that it was probable he was in earnest.

It has been said of him, that he contrived to obtain his full share of the benefit, but to escape all the obloquy of his brother's proceedings, which, perhaps, were in general projected by himself. He affected to condemn the duke's duplicity, but did not fail to take advantage of its consequences. He indulged his resentment, when the gratification of it was not prejudicial to his interest; and he had sufficient skill and hypocrisy to persuade the victims of his indignation, that their disgrace was to be attributed to the fickleness or jealousy of his brother. He had the good fortune to be pitied rather than censured for a connexion to which he principally owed his eminence. His attachments were, for the most part, mercenary; moderation was his motto; and he thought, or affected to think, that it was sound policy for the nation seldom to gain, so that her enemies might not be offended. Want of confidence was one of his ruling foibles. Despairing of success, he was often defeated, on occasions, when, with an ordinary degree of exertion, he might have been triumphant. He was neither clear nor fluent, as a speaker, except when heated by opposition. "He must lose his temper," says Horace Walpole, "before he could exert his reason."

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in an apostrophe to the Goddess of Prudence, thus draws the character of Pelham:

Turn to your altars, on your votaries shine,
See Pelham ever kneeling at your shrine.
By you at first by slow degrees he rose,
To you the zenith of his power he owes;
You taught him in your middle course to steer,
Impartial, moderate, candid to appear;
Fearful of enmity, to friendship cold,
Cautiously frank, and timorously bold;
And so observant never to offend
A foe, he quite forgets to fix a friend.
Long versed in politics, but poor in parts,
The courtier's tricks, but not the statesman's arts;
His smile obedient to his purpose still,
Some dirty compromise his utmost skill;
In vain his own penurious soil he till'd;
In vain he glean'd from Walpole's plenteous field;
In vain th' exchequer robes about him flow,
The mantle does not make the prophet now.

By his wife, Lady Catherine Manners, eldest daughter to the second Duke of Rutland, with whom he lived on very affectionate terms, Pelham had six children. His death took place on the 6th of March, 1764.

HENRY FOX, LORD HOLLAND.

HENRY, the son of Sir Stephen Fox, by his second wife, whom he married after he had attained his eightieth year, was born some time in 1705. Early in life he became a reckless gamester, and soon dissipated his paternal inheritance: family occurrences, however, restored him to independence; but he was still profuse, and but for the official emoluments which he eventually obtained, he would, in all probability have died poor.

In 1735, he obtained a seat in parliament, as member for Hendon, in Wiltshire, and his abilities soon procured

him public employment. In 1737, he was appointed surveyor-general to the board of works; in 1743, one of the commissioners of the treasury; and in 1746, secretary at war. He was honoured for a considerable time with the confidence of the king; but, at length, his great political rival, Pitt, after a most vehement struggle, drove him from office. Fox resigned his secretaryship in 1756, but remained in opposition only until the following year, when ministers thought proper to appoint him paymaster of the forces. While in this lucrative post he was boldly accused of peculating enormously: in an address from the city of London, he was termed "the public defaulter of unaccounted millions;" and, although the charge conveyed by the citizens' phrase was preposterous, it is quite clear that Fox rendered the perquisites of his office enormous, by means which were not always strictly honourable. Having made a princely fortune, he amused himself, in the decline of life, by building, at a vast expense, a fantastic villa at Kingsgate, in the isle of Thanet. He was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Holland, of Foxley, in 1763, (his wife had previously been created a baroness,) and died at Holland-house, Kensington, on the 1st of July, 1774.

By his wife, Lady Georgiana Carolina Lenox, eldest daughter of the Duke of Richmond, he had three sons: Stephen, who succeeded to the peerage; Charles James, the celebrated orator; and Henry Edward, who became a general. He was devotedly attached to his wife, and even criminally indulgent to his children:—never thwarting them in their juvenile follies, encouraging them to act and speak among men as though they were men themselves, and suffering them to dissipate considerable sums of money in pursuits that were highly reprehensible. During a visit to Spa, he is said to have allowed Charles James, then only fourteen years of age, to spend, or at least, risk, five guineas per night in games of hazard! He was urbane in manners, and though profuse, perfectly unostentatious.

On his first appearance in parliament, prejudices were raised against him as a speaker, on account of what Walpole aptly terms, his barrenness of expression; but he rapidly improved in elocution, although, to the last, he was occasionally hesitating, and never florid. His speeches abounded in good sense, and were masterpieces of close reasoning. Pitt, as he admitted, was a better orator, but he consoled himself with believing that he excelled his rival in judgment. He was, unquestionably, a man of extraordinary talent; but, apparently, of little patriotism. His reckless profusion rendered the attainment of place superlatively desirable to him, on account of its perquisites rather than its power. He was very amiable, without being virtuous; indulgent, not upon principle, but to gratify his feelings; and generous from impulse rather than conviction. Chesterfield says that he had no fixed principles, either of religion or morals.

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

WILLIAM, the eldest Son of Robert Pitt, of Boconnock, in the county of Cornwall, was born on the 15th of November, 1708, in the parish of St. James, Westminster. At an early age he was placed on the foundation at Eton, and in January, 1726, entered himself as a gentleman-commoner at Trinity college, Cambridge; where he displayed much talent, and was particularly applauded for his skill in poetical composition. The tendency of his constitution to attacks of the gout, which was hereditary in his family, compelled him to quit the university without obtaining a degree; and subsequently to abandon the army, in which, for some time after his secession from college, he served as a cornet of dragoons. He then made the tour of France and part of Italy; and by employing every leisure moment while abroad, in the cultivation of his mind, acquired, as Chesterfield states, "a great fund of premature and useful knowledge."

CHATHAM

BUTE

LYTTELTON

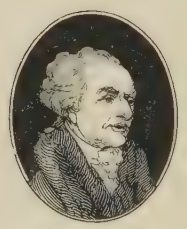
LIVERPOOL (1st

WILKES

GUILDFORD

BURKE

ROCKINGHAM



GRAFTON

LANSDOWNE (1st)

PORTLAND

MELVILLE

In 1735, he went into parliament as member for Old Sarum, and attached himself to the party then headed by the Prince of Wales. His exalted talents, his lofty spirit, and commanding eloquence, soon rendered him singularly conspicuous; and his opposition to the ministry, in a short time, became so annoying, that Sir Robert Walpole meanly deprived him of his commission. Horatio Walpole also taunted him bitterly on account of his youth, although he was then thirty-two, and sneeringly observed, that the discovery of truth was little promoted by pompous diction and theatrical emotion. "I will not attempt," replied Pitt, "to determine whether youth can justly be imputed to any man as a reproach; but I will affirm, that the wretch who, after having seen the consequences of repeated errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his grey head should secure him from insults. Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he has advanced in age, has seceded from virtue, and becomes more wicked with less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country."

Pitt gradually obtained the reputation of being one of the most vigilant and powerful opposers in the house, to impolitic measures or unconstitutional innovations. In 1744, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, by a codicil to her will, left him £10,000 expressly "for having defended the laws of his country, and endeavoured to save it from ruin." In the following year, the Duke of Newcastle felt desirous of increasing the strength of administration, by procuring for Pitt the post of secretary at war; but was thwarted in his wishes by the king, who hated Pitt for having opposed and ridiculed his predilection towards the electorate. Shortly afterwards the duke and his friends resigned, but they were speedily recalled to office; and in 1746, Pitt was appointed, in the first place, joint vice treasurer of Ireland, and afterwards obtained the post of treasurer and paymaster of the army, with a seat in the privy council. He was, however, still obnoxious to the monarch, who, on Pitt's attending to kiss hands on his appointment, is said to have turned aside and shed tears.

In 1754, he formed a connexion with the Grenville party, through his marriage with Hester, the daughter of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, in Buckinghamshire. His avowed disapprobation of the treaties of alliance with Russia and Hesse-Cassel, in defence of Hanover, procured his dismissal from office in the following year, and he once more appeared in the ranks of opposition. His popularity, however, soon made it prudent to invite him back to office, and in 1756, he achieved a political victory over his great rival, Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and was constituted secretary of state for the southern department. His hostility to the war in Germany, or rather, perhaps, his objections to the command of the British troops on the continent being entrusted to the Duke of Cumberland, brought on him a renewal of the king's displeasure; and in April, 1757, he again received his dismissal; but so early as the month of June following, the popular clamour in favour of Pitt, compelled the reluctant monarch, not only to recal, but also to entrust him with the supreme direction of public affairs. He now, in fact, became premier of that celebrated war administration which raised this country to a proud pre-eminence over the other nations of Europe. Shortly after his accession to power, he gave a striking proof of his high and honourable feelings. The Duke of Cumberland, with whom he had long been at variance, having entered into an unpopular convention with the French troops in Germany, the king protested that he had given his son no orders to do so. "But full powers," replied Pitt, firmly; "very full powers, sir."

The vigour of the new administration soon produced an extraordinary effect. The spirit, activity, and resolution of Pitt, wrought miracles in the government offices. To those who told him that his orders could not be executed within the time required, he peremptorily replied, "It must be done;" and alacrity ceased to be considered impossible. To foreign diplomatists he assumed a tone of determined energy,

and avoided entering into any specious and protracted negotiations, by boldly stating how he meant to act, and bidding his opponents, in so many words, to do as they pleased. He infused new life and vigour into the army and navy; invariably providing commanders with the best means in his power to carry their instructions into effect. He once asked an officer who had been appointed to conduct a certain important expedition, how many men he should require: "Ten thousand," was the reply. "You shall have twelve," said the minister, "and then it will be your own fault if you do not succeed." Under his auspices, the whole fortune of the war was changed: England triumphed in every quarter of the globe; the boldest attempts were made by her sea and land forces; and almost every enterprize they undertook was fortunate. In America the French lost Quebec; in Africa their chief settlements fell; in the East Indies their power was abridged; in Europe their armies suffered defeat; while their navy was nearly annihilated, and their commerce almost reduced to ruin.

On the accession of George the Third, Pitt, who felt strongly impressed with the policy of declaring war against Spain, was thwarted in his wishes by the influence of Lord Bute; and disdaining to be nominally at the head of a cabinet which he could not direct, he resigned his offices in October, 1761, and accepted a pension of £3000 a year for the lives of himself, his son, and his wife, who was created Baroness of Chatham. He had written to a female relation, some years before, severely reproaching her for the "despicable meanness" of which she had been guilty, in having accepted an annuity out of the public purse; the lady, on the present occasion, it is said, had her revenge, by sending him a copy of his own letter.

In 1764, he greatly distinguished himself by his opposition to general warrants, which, with all his accustomed energy and eloquence, he stigmatized as being atrociously illegal. A search for papers, or a seizure of the person, without some specific charge, was, he contended, repugnant to every principle of true liberty. "By the British constitution," said he, "every man's house is his castle! Not that it is surrounded by walls and battlements; it may be a straw-built shed; every wind of heaven may whistle round it; all the elements of nature may enter it; but the king cannot; the king dare not!"

His patriotism had already been rewarded with a considerable legacy: it now gained him a very valuable estate. Sir William Pynsent having, about this time, disinherited his own relatives, and bequeathed the bulk of his extensive property to Pitt; who, unlike Pliny, under similar circumstances, did not think proper to relinquish his legal rights in favour of the natural heirs.

At the latter end of 1766, he took office again as lord privy seal; and lost his enviable title of The Great Commoner, with some portion of his deserved popularity, by accepting a peerage; having been called to the house of lords, as Viscount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, and Earl of Chatham. His views being but feebly supported in the cabinet, he resigned his place in November, 1768, and never took office again. But although an old man, and a martyr to the gout, few debates of importance occurred in which he did not still render himself conspicuous. He attacked Lord Mansfield's doctrine of libel with great power, and animadverted severely on the proceedings of the lower house, with regard to the Middlesex election. He had invariably opposed, with the whole force of his eloquence, the measures which led to the American war; and long after his retirement from office, had exerted himself most zealously to bring about a reconciliation between the mother country and her colonies. But when the Duke of Portland, in 1778, moved an address to the crown, on the necessity of acknowledging the independence of America, Lord Chatham, although he had but just left a sick bed, opposed the motion with all the ardent eloquence of his younger days. "My lords," said he, "I lament that my infirmities have so long prevented my attendance here, at so awful a crisis. I have made an effort almost beyond my strength, to come down to the house on this day, (*and, perhaps, it will be the last time I shall ever be able to enter its walls,*) to express my

indignation at an idea which has gone forth of yielding up America. My lords,—I rejoice, that the grave has not yet closed upon me,—that I am still alive to lift up my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy. Pressed down, as I am, by the hand of infirmity, I am little able to assist my country in this most perilous conjuncture; but, my lords, while I have sense and memory, I will never consent to deprive the royal offspring of the house of Brunswick of their fairest inheritance. Where is the man that will dare to advise such a measure? My lords, his majesty succeeded to an empire great in extent, as it was unsullied in reputation:—shall we tarnish the lustre of this nation, by an ignominious surrender of its rights and best possessions? Shall this great kingdom, which has survived, whole and entire, the Danish depredations, the Scottish inroads, and the Norman conquest,—that has stood the threatened invasion of the Spanish armada, now fall prostrate before the house of Bourbon? Surely, my lords, this nation is no longer what it was! Shall a people, that, seventeen years ago, was the terror of the world, now stoop so low as to tell its ancient, inveterate enemy, 'take all we have, only give us peace'? It is impossible! I wage war with no man, or set of men—I wish for none of their employments—nor would I co-operate with those who still persist in unretracted error; or who, instead of acting on a firm, decisive line of conduct, halt between two opinions, where there is no middle path. In God's name, if it be absolutely necessary to declare either for peace or war, and the former cannot be preserved with honour, why is not the latter commenced without hesitation? I am not, I confess, well-informed of the resources of this kingdom, but I trust it has still sufficient to maintain its just rights, though I know them not. But, my lords, any state is better than despair. Let us, at least, make one effort; and, if we must fall, let us fall like men!"

The Duke of Richmond having replied to this speech, Lord Chatham attempted to rise again, but fainted, and fell into the arms of those who were near him. The house instantly adjourned, and the earl was conveyed home in a state of exhaustion, from which he never recovered. His death took place at Hayes, early in the following month, namely, on the 11th of May, 1778. The house of commons voted the departed patriot, who had thus died gloriously at his post, a public funeral, and a monument in Westminster Abbey, at the national expense. An income of £4000 per annum was annexed to the earldom of Chatham, and the sum of £20,000 cheerfully granted to liquidate his debts: for, instead of profiting by his public employments, he had wasted his property in sustaining their dignity, and died in embarrassed circumstances.

In figure, Lord Chatham was eminently dignified and commanding. "There was a grandeur in his personal appearance," says a writer, who speaks of him when in his decline, "which produced awe and mute attention; and, though bowed by infirmity and age, his mind shone through the ruins of his body, armed his eye with lightning, and clothed his lip with thunder." Bodily pain never subdued the lofty daring or the extraordinary activity of his mind. He even used his crutch as a figure of rhetoric. "You talk, my lords," said he, on one occasion, "of conquering America—of your numerous friends there,—and your powerful forces to disperse her army. I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch!"

Sir Robert Walpole could not look upon, or listen to him, without being alarmed; and told his friends, "that he should be glad, at any rate, to muzzle that terrible cornet of horse." "He was born an orator," says Wilkes, "and from nature possessed every outward requisite to bespeak respect, and even awe: a manly figure, with the eagle eye of the great Condé, fixed your attention, and almost commanded reverence, the moment he appeared; and the keen lightning of his eye spoke the high respect of his soul, before his lips had pronounced a syllable. There was a kind of fascination in his look when he eyed any one askance. Nothing could withstand the force of that contagion. The fluent Murray has faltered, and even Fox shrunk back appalled from an adversary 'fraught

with fire unquenchable,' if I may borrow an expression of our great Milton. He had not the correctness of language, so striking in the great Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*,—the bold, glowing words." Horace Walpole describes his language as having been amazingly fine and flowing; his voice admirable, his action most expressive, and his figure commanding. A more modern writer says, that Pitt was unequal as a speaker; and that the first time he heard him, nothing could be more common-place than his language and manner; but that, on some contradiction in argument being given him, his real powers instantly burst forth, and he displayed all the wonderful eloquence for which he was so celebrated.

He felt impatient of contradiction in the cabinet, and reposed unlimited confidence in his own talents. It was his ambition to raise his native country above all other powers; and to elevate himself by her exaltation. He was sagacious, firm, and admirably patriotic. His opinions were liberal; his views lofty and enlightened; and his measures so eminently successful, that he has, perhaps, with truth been termed the greatest statesman of his country.

Walpole says that his conversation was affected and unnatural, his manner not engaging, nor his talents popular. Chesterfield describes him as being haughty, imperious, and overbearing; and yet, according to the latter authority, he was a most agreeable and lively companion in social life; and had such a versatility of wit, that he could adapt it to all sorts of conversation.

It is evident, from the tone of his letters, that he was fondly attached to his family: he had two daughters and three sons, one of whom became the successful rival of the son of that celebrated statesman, Fox, over whom he had achieved a political supremacy. In his domestic circle, he frequently amused himself by reading the serious parts of Shakespeare's plays; the comic scenes being, on such occasions, invariably taken by some other person present. He would never suffer himself, if possible, it is said, to be seen, by his nearest friends, in an undress; and that, while in office, he would not transact any public business until he had assumed his full official costume. He was, however, often compelled, on account of his hereditary complaint, to receive his colleagues in bed. One evening, in the depth of winter, the Duke of Newcastle, on whom he frequently inflicted a lecture, had a consultation with him in his chamber. Pitt had so great a horror of heat that he would never suffer a fire to be lighted in his room; the duke had an equal antipathy to cold; and the night being excessively severe, and his coadjutor's lecture unusually long, perceiving a second bed in the room (for the premier and his lady then slept apart) he seated himself upon it, and covered his legs with a blanket. But still feeling insupportably cold, he gradually crept, full-dressed as he was, into Mrs. Pitt's bed; and the two ministers lay, for a considerable time, at opposite ends of the room, the one warmly declaiming, and the other, shivering, and submissively listening, with nothing but their heads visible above the bed-clothes.

GEORGE, LORD LYTTELTON.

GEORGE, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, was born in 1709. He received his education at Eton, where his early proficiency attracted notice, and his exercises were recommended as models. On leaving Eton, he was placed at Christchurch, Oxford. While at college, he first solicited public attention by a poem on the battle of Blenheim. He was, indeed, a precocious writer, both in prose and verse. His Persian Letters, as well as his Progress of Love, were composed in early youth, and they both exhibit the characteristics of juvenility: the Persian Letters, however, are ingenious and amusing; although, in after-life, he deemed them altogether unworthy of his name, and was opposed to their being inserted in any collections of his works.

Lyttelton did not long remain at the university. In 1728, he commenced his travels, and made the usual tour of France and Italy. On his return, in 1730, he entered the house of commons as member for Oakhampton; and, although his father was a lord of the admiralty, evinced the most uncompromising hostility to the minister, Sir Robert Walpole. Frederick, Prince of Wales, being, in 1737, driven from the palace of his father, George the Second, kept a kind of rival court, and gave a warm reception to the opponents of the government. Lyttelton was appointed his secretary, and he appears to have made a judicious and liberal use of his influence. Through his recommendation, Mallet was appointed under-secretary, and Thomson obtained a pension of £100 a year from his royal highness. Pope classed him among the patriots of the day; and, in return, Lyttleton, on being upbraided by Fox, for his intimacy with Pope, whom Fox designated as an unjust and malignant libeller, Lyttelton replied, that he felt himself honoured in being received into the friendship of so great a poet.

To the enjoyments derivable from fame and influence, Lyttelton now added those of the most perfect connubial felicity. In 1741, he married Miss Lucy Fortescue, and became the father of a son and two daughters. On her death, in child-bed, about five years afterwards, he wrote a monody, which is, perhaps, the best of his poetical productions. With his second wife, the daughter of Sir Robert Rich, to whom he was united in 1749, Lyttelton passed a few years in domestic strife, and a separation between them eventually took place by mutual consent.

On Walpole's defeat, Lyttelton was appointed a lord of the treasury; the duties of office, however, by no means absorbed his attention. It appears that he had, in his youth, entertained doubts of the truth of Christianity; but having now turned his more matured intellect and information to the study of that important subject, the result was that he became a firm believer, and, in 1747, gave the world his excellent Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul. This treatise attracted immediate attention and applause; but, probably, the praise which gave its author the highest satisfaction, was conveyed in the following letter from his father:—"I have read your religious treatise with infinite pleasure and satisfaction. The style is fine and clear; the arguments close, cogent, and irresistible. May the King of Kings, whose glorious cause you have so well defended, reward your pious labours; and grant that I may be found worthy, through the merits of Jesus Christ, to be an eye-witness of that happiness which I do not doubt he will bountifully bestow upon you! In the mean time, I shall never cease glorifying God for having endowed you with such useful talents, and giving me so good a son."

On the death of his father, in 1751, Lyttelton succeeded to the baronetcy and an ample estate. The house and park, with which he adorned his patrimony, raised him a great reputation for elegant taste and judicious munificence. His improvements at Hagley are commemorated by Thomson in the Seasons.

Lyttelton gradually rose to higher distinctions in the state. In 1754, he was made cofferer and privy-counsellor; and, in the following year, obtained the important office of chancellor of the exchequer, which, however, he resigned within a year, and, on the dissolution of the ministry, retired entirely from public employment, with the honourable reward of a peerage for his services.

His Dialogues of the Dead, which are, perhaps, better known at the present day than any of his other productions, were published in 1780. Though certainly not profound, they are lively, judicious, and evidently the production of a man anxious to give every support in his power to virtue and refined sentiments. His History of Henry the Second, a work of great labour, research, and considerable merit, was Lyttelton's last contribution to literature, and occupied a large portion of his declining years. His anxiety with regard to the correctness of this production, appears to have been remarkable, even among the most curious instances of fastidious authorship. The whole work was printed twice over; many parts of it were passed three times, and some sheets four or five times, through the press. Three volumes of the History appeared in 1764, a second edition of

them in 1767, a third in 1768, and the conclusion was published in 1771.

Lyttelton's life was now drawing to a close. His appearance never betokened strength of constitution; he had a slender frame and a meagre face: he lived, however, until the age of sixty-four. Of the piety and resignation that cheered his last moments, an instructive account has been given by his physician. After detailing the progress of the patient's disease, the writer says, "On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his lordship sent for me, and said he felt a great hurry, and wished to have a little conversation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountain of that heart from which goodness had so long flowed as from a copious spring. 'Doctor,' said he, 'you shall be my confessor. When I first set out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to shake my belief in the Christian religion. I saw difficulties which staggered me, but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Christianity, studied with attention, made me a most firm and persuaded believer of the Christian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred and sinned, but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have made public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counsels which I did not at the time think the best. I have seen that I was sometimes in the wrong, but I did not err designedly. I have endeavoured, in private life, to do all the good in my power; and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjust designs upon any person whatever.'" He died on the 22nd of August, 1773, and was buried at Hagley.

Although certainly not eminent in the highest sense of the term, the talents and virtues of Lyttelton entitle him to a place among the worthies of his era. Consistent in public conduct, benevolent in disposition, and elegant as a writer, he presents a character which the mind contemplates with pleasure, though not with high admiration. It is probable, however, that, had his powers been exclusively confined to literature, they were capable, with industrious cultivation, of raising him to a height in the scale of merit, which, at present, he cannot be said to have attained.

Lord Lyttelton's son and successor, a man of some talent, but profligate manners, asserted, shortly before his death, that an apparition had not only warned him of his approaching decease, but had indicated the precise time when it would take place. It is said that he expired within a few minutes of the hour which he had mentioned as having been indicated by his unearthly visitant; and, for a considerable period, this was considered the best authenticated modern ghost story extant. But it has lately been stated, that Lord Lyttelton having resolved to take poison, there was no miracle in the tolerably accurate fulfilment of the prediction he had promulgated. "It was, no doubt, singular," says Sir Walter Scott, in one of his amusing Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, "that a man, who meditated his exit from the world, should have chosen to play such a trick upon his friends: but it is still more credible that a whimsical man should do so wild a thing, than that a messenger should be sent from the dead to tell a libertine at what precise hour he should expire."

GEORGE GRENVILLE.

THIS distinguished statesman was the second son of Richard Grenville, Esq. and his wife Hester, afterwards Countess Temple. He was born on the 14th of October, 1712. After passing some years at the Charter-house, he went to Cambridge, where his proficiency in mathematics acquired him great honour. In his twenty-fifth year, he was called to the bar; and, in 1741, he was returned to parliament for the town of Buckingham, for which place he served during the remainder of his life. In 1749, he married Elizabeth,

the daughter of Sir Willliam Wyndham, by whom he had a very large family.

On the 25th of December, 1744, he was constituted one of the lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral; on the 23rd of June, 1747, a lord commissioner of the treasury; and, on the 6th of April, 1754, treasurer of the navy, and a privy-counsellor. In November, 1755, he resigned the treasurership of the navy, to which he was restored in December, 1756; and continued to hold it, (except from April the 6th to June the 27th, in 1757,) until May the 28th, 1762, when he was appointed secretary of state. On the 6th of October, in the same year, he was raised to the head of the admiralty; and on the 16th of April, 1763, he became first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. He resigned his offices on the 10th of July, 1765, and died on the 13th of November, 1770.

George Grenville's character was thus powerfully, and, if we may judge from the testimony of many of his cotemporaries, accurately, described by Burke: "With a masculine understanding, and a stout and resolute heart, he had an application undissipated and unwearied. He took public business not as a duty he was to fulfil, but as a pleasure he was to enjoy; and he seemed to have no delight out of the house, except in such things as some way related to the business that was to be done within it. If he was ambitious, I will say this for him, his ambition was of a noble and generous strain: it was to raise himself, not by the low, pimping politics of a court, but to win his way to power, through the laborious gradations of public service; and to secure himself a well-earned rank in parliament, by a thorough knowledge of its constitution, and a perfect practice in all its business."

JOHN STUART, MARQUESS OF BUTE.

THIS nobleman was born in 1713: he received a careful education, and, at an early age, evinced a great partiality for literature; a taste which he indulged to the latest period of his life. He succeeded his father as Marquess of Bute in the ninth year of his age; when he is described as having been tall, fair, intelligent, and endowed with very considerable personal graces. As he grew up he manifested a very restless and inquisitive disposition: the early part of his life, he was, however, compelled by his circumstances, to spend in comparative retirement. In 1738, he married the only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, by whom he had several children, and with whom he lived on the most affectionate terms; a fact, which strongly tends to rebut the insinuations of Walpole and others as to the nature of the intimacy existing between Lord Bute and the mother of George the Third.

In 1749, he was appointed lord of the bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, with whom he became a great favourite. For his introduction to the prince, an event which laid the foundation of his future political eminence, he was indebted, as Seward asserts, to the following circumstance:—being at a cricket match, to which he had gone in the chariot of an apothecary who lived near him, in the midst of the sport it began to rain; the shower compelled the Prince of Wales, who was present, to retire to his tent, where he intimated a wish to play whist until the weather became fair again. For some time nobody could be found to take the fourth hand; but, at length, one of the gentlemen in attendance, perceived Lord Bute in the apothecary's chariot, and immediately asked his lordship if he would have the honour of completing the prince's party. This invitation was, of course accepted; and the prince felt so pleased with the manners of his new acquaintance, as to desire him to pay an early visit at Kew, where his royal highness then resided.

The death of this prince, which took place in 1751, was productive of little, if any, disadvantage to Lord Bute,—his lordship at that time possessing a

great ascendancy over the mind of the youthful heir-apparent, and the unlimited confidence of the widowed princess; his close intimacy with whom the scandalous gossips of the day at length attributed to the captivating effect of his manners and person on her heart. His influence at Leicester-house daily increased; he was made groom of the stole, and under that title acted in reality as governor of the young prince, who (even after he had attained his majority) was completely under the dominion of his mother and the marquess.

On the accession of George the Third, the highest dignities in the state were supposed to be within the grasp of Lord Bute: but, however he might have swayed the king's mind in private, he took no public part in the direction of affairs until 1761, when he accepted the secretaryship resigned in that year by Lord Holdernesse. At length he became prime minister; and, immediately on coming into power, determined, if possible, to effect a peace, which had for some time been negotiating. He accomplished his object; but his success rendered him exceedingly unpopular. He was accused, by some weak-minded persons, of having been bribed by the enemies of his country; and it was added, that the princess dowager had shared with him in the price at which peace had been purchased by the French.

He quitted office in April, 1763, and intimated that he had retired altogether from public business: but the king, who is said to have advised his resignation, still continued on the most intimate terms with the marquess, by whose private counsels his majesty was for some time afterwards accused of being governed. Lord Bute, it appears, frequently went to the princess dowager's residence incognito, at that time in the evening when the king usually paid his mother a visit; and it was rumoured that these meetings were held for the purpose of directing the operations of the ostensible administration. In consequence of the suspicions of the people on this subject, as there is reason to suspect, he ceased to meet his majesty in private; "and though," says a recent biographer of George the Third and his family, "he continued to visit the princess dowager, yet he always retired by a private staircase, whenever the king arrived at her residence."

It has been confidently asserted, that the suspicions of the people as to the alleged influence of Lord Bute over the king, after that nobleman had avowedly retired from public affairs, were totally unfounded: but it is impossible, perhaps, satisfactorily to settle the question. The cessation of private interviews between his majesty and Lord Bute, could not possibly have tended to disprove the current reports: as it must have occurred to those who supposed them to be accurate, that advice on public affairs might, with the greatest facility, have been conveyed from the marquess to his sovereign by means of the princess dowager, whose apartments, we find, the nobleman was frequently in the habit of quitting, a moment before they were entered by the king.

Lord Bute died on the 10th of March, 1792. He was such a lover of literature, that he affected to be the Mæcenas of his age. In addition to the allowance which Home received from the princess dowager, he procured for that author, the appointments of commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and conservator of the Scottish privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. Johnson was also indebted, in some measure, perhaps, to Lord Bute's zeal in the cause of letters, for his pension of £300 a year; and a letter from the marquess to Bubb Dodington, dated in 1761, shews that he felt a warm interest in behalf of the younger Bentley. While in office, he proposed that the Antiquarian Society should undertake a history of the antiquities of this country, similar to Montfaucon's Antiquités de la Monarchie Française; and, it appears probable, that had he continued prime minister, the work would now have been in the libraries of the learned. He published, at his own expense, nine quarto volumes on English plants, of which he caused only a few copies to be worked off, and then destroyed the plates.

Lord Bute evinced a most extravagant partiality for his fellow-countrymen. A Scotch name was said to be a passport to his favour, and he warmly resented the slightest aspersion on the land of his birth. He used his utmost

influence, but without effect, to prevent the performance of Macklin's Love à la Mode, in which the character of Sir Archy Macsarcasm was particularly offensive to him. His predilection towards his fellow-countrymen was, indeed, so notorious, that a disappointed wit, who had long danced attendance at his levees to little purpose, once said to him, "If your lordship would but make me a Scotchman, you would ensure my gratitude for ever!"

As a political character, judging from his public acts while prime minister, he appears to have met with more censure than he deserved: but, even if we reject the most important insinuations of Walpole, with regard to the extent of the intimacy subsisting between his lordship and the princess dowager, the means which he evidently adopted to obtain and secure an ascendancy over the mind of his pupil, the manner in which he used that ascendancy, and the extraordinary period to which he protracted it, rendered him, we must confess, deservedly unpopular. He rose to exalted rank in the state, by arts which evinced a littleness of mind; and although his general conduct, as a patron of men of letters was exceedingly laudable, even in his assumed character of a modern Mæcenas, he often betrayed symptoms of a paltry and contemptible spirit.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

CHARLES, the second son of Charles the third Viscount Townshend, was born on the 29th of August, 1725. He evinced great quickness of conception and extraordinary curiosity in his childhood: and at school and at college, although notorious for his utter defiance of discipline, he was eminent for his acquirements in various branches of knowledge. In 1747, he went into parliament as member for Yarmouth, for which place he sat until 1761, when he was elected for Harwich, and continued its representative until he died.

On his entrance into public life, he joined the opposition; but his political connexions soon brought him into office. In June, 1749, he was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations; in the following year, a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral; in 1756, a member of the privy council; in March, 1761, secretary at war; in February, 1763, first lord of trade and plantations; in June, 1765, paymaster general and chancellor of the exchequer; and a lord of the treasury in August, 1766, from which period he remained in office until his decease, which took place on the 4th of September, 1767.

In person, Charles Townshend was tall and beautifully proportioned; his countenance was manly, handsome, expressive, and prepossessing. He was much beloved in private life, and enjoyed an unusual share of domestic happiness. On the 15th of August, 1755, he married Caroline, eldest daughter of the Duke of Argyle, and widow of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. His conduct as a husband and a father is said to have been exceedingly amiable.

Burke, in his speech on American taxation, thus admirably depicted the general character of Charles Townshend:—"Before this splendid orb, (alluding to the great Lord Chatham,) had entirely set, and while the western horizon was in a blaze with his descending glory, on the opposite quarter of the heavens arose another luminary, and for his hour became lord of the ascendant. This light, too, is passed and set for ever! I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme (American taxation); whom I cannot even now remember, without some degree of sensibility. In truth, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. Perhaps, there never arose in this country, nor in any country, a man of more pointed and finished wit, and (where his passions were not concerned) of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment. If he had not so great a

stock, as some have had who flourished formerly, of knowledge long treasured up, he knew better by far than any man I ever was acquainted with, how to bring together, within a short time, all that was necessary to establish, to illustrate, and to decorate that side of the question he supported. He stated his matter skilfully and powerfully; he particularly excelled in a most luminous explanation, and display of his subject. His style of argument was neither trite and vulgar, nor subtle and abstruse. He hit the house just between wind and water; and not being troubled with too anxious a zeal for any matter in question, he was never more tedious, or more earnest, than the pre-conceived opinions and present temper of his hearers required; with whom he was always in perfect unison. He conformed exactly to the temper of the house; and he seemed to guide, because he was always sure to follow it. Many of my hearers, who never saw that prodigy, Charles Townshend, cannot know what a ferment he was able to excite in every thing, by the violent ebullition of his mixed virtues and failings; for failings he had, undoubtedly. But he had no failings which were not owing to a noble cause; to an ardent, generous, perhaps, an immoderate passion for fame; a passion which is the instinct of all great souls. He worshipped that goddess wheresoever she appeared; but he paid his particular devotions to her in her favourite habitation,—in her chosen temple, the house of commons. That fear of displeasing those who ought most to be pleased, betrayed him sometimes into the other extreme. He had voted, and in the year 1765, had been an advocate, for the stamp act. He therefore attended at the private meeting in which resolutions leading to its repeal were settled; and he would have spoken for that measure too, if illness had not prevented him. The very next session, as the fashion of this world passeth away, the repeal began to be in as bad odour as the stamp act had been before. To conform to the temper which began to prevail, and to prevail mostly among those most in power, he declared that revenue must be had out of America. Instantly he was tied down to his engagements,—and the whole body of courtiers drove him onward. Here this extraordinary man, then chancellor of the exchequer, found himself in great straits: to please universally was the object of his life; but to tax and to please, no more than to love and to be wise, is not given to men. However, he attempted it. He was truly the child of the house. He never thought, did, or said any thing, but with a view to you. He every day adapted himself to your disposition, and adjusted himself before it, as at a looking-glass. He had observed that several persons, infinitely his inferiors in all respects, had formerly rendered themselves considerable in this house, by one method alone. The fortune of such men was a temptation too great to be resisted by one to whom a single whiff of incense withheld gave much greater pain, than he received delight in the clouds of it which daily rose around him from the prodigal superstition of innumerable admirers. He was a candidate for contradictory honours; and his great aim was to make those agree in admiration of him who never agreed in any thing else."

CHARLES JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

CHARLES, the eldest son of Colonel Charles Jenkinson, was born on the 16th of May, 1727, and educated at the Charter-house and the University college, Oxford; where he took his degree of M. A. in 1752, after having greatly distinguished himself by his scholastic attainments. He first attracted public notice by the active part which he took, as a writer, in an election controversy: and, it is said, procured the patronage of George the Third, when Prince of Wales, by a poetical eulogium on his deceased father.

Having obtained the post of private secretary to Lord Bute, he abandoned the views which he had previously entertained of taking holy orders. In 1761, he went into parliament as member for Cockermouth, and became under secretary of state. During the two following years, he was secretary to the treasury; in 1766, he held a seat at the admiralty board, from which he was removed, in 1763, to that of the treasury. In 1773, he became a member of the privy council, and obtained the vice-treasurership of Ireland, which he afterwards exchanged for the lucrative clerkship of the pells. In 1778, he was made secretary at war, and remained in that office until the downfal of Lord North's administration. Under the auspices of Pitt, in 1784, he procured the post of president of the board of trade, which he retained until 1801: and two years afterwards, he resigned the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, to which he had been appointed in 1786. On the 21st of August, in that year, (1786,) he had been created Baron Hawksbury; and on the 28th of May, 1796, Earl of Liverpool.

At the time of his decease, which took place on the 17th of December, 1808, he was still clerk of the pells, and also collector of the customs inward for the port of London. His death is said to have been greatly accelerated by alarm at an accident which befel his wife, who, about a week before his dissolution took place, was dreadfully burnt, owing to some part of her dress having unfortunately caught fire. He was twice married:—first in 1765, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Watts, governor of Bengal, by whom he had one son, his successor; and on the 22d of June, 1782, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart, widow of his first cousin, Sir Charles Cope, by whom he had a son and daughter. He is described as having been exceedingly amiable in all the relations of private life.

The earl was a respectable politician, a neat speaker, an assiduous man of business, and an able expositor of international law; on which subject, he published several works. Of his last production, A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, the Edinburgh Reviewers spoke in the following terms:—"It is pleasing to find one, who must necessarily have been bred among the exploded doctrines of the elder economists, shaking himself almost quite loose from their influence, at an advanced period of life; and betraying, while he resumes the favourite speculations of his early years, so little bias towards errors which he must once have imbibed. It is no less gratifying to observe one who has been educated in the walks of practical policy, and grown old amid the bustle of public employments, embellishing the decline of life by pursuits which unite the dignity of science with the usefulness of active exertion."

During a considerable part of his political career, Lord Liverpool was odious to the multitude, on account of a generally-received opinion, which Burke strengthened, in a pamphlet on popular discontents, that he was the secret adviser of his sovereign. In consequence of this supposition, he was designated as leader of the king's friends. But his fortunes prospered in spite of his unpopularity: he out-lived the generation that hated him; and altogether ceased to be obnoxious. He was one of those practical men of business, who, by moderate abilities, and prudence of conduct, invariably get forward, in whatever situation of life circumstances may throw them;—who improve events to their own advantage;—who, while they possess sufficient skill to be useful, are not endowed with enough of talent to produce envy;—who, eventually, obtain a general experience that renders them of importance, with an intimate knowledge of subordinate matters, which their superiors usually scorn to acquire, but must possess in another, if not in themselves; and who, at last, tortoise-like, slowly, but surely outstrip such of their competitors as, with natural powers vastly superior, are not endowed with the same all-conquering steadiness and perseverance.

JOHN WILKES.

JOHN, the second son of Israel Wilkes, an opulent distiller, was born in 1727. After receiving the rudiments of education at Hertford and Aylesbury, he went to the university of Leyden, where he prosecuted his general studies with considerable success; and acquired such a knowledge of Latin, in particular, as to render him capable of editing Tibullus and Catullus.

He returned to England in 1749; and, soon afterwards, married a person of the name of Mead, merely, as it appeared in the sequel, for the sake of her property; for, in after life, he frequently declared that the union, on his part, was a sacrifice to Plutus rather than Venus. The lady was his senior by full ten years, and, unlike her husband, had retained the dissenting principles in which they had mutually been brought up. The gravity of her manners, and her love of retirement, formed a striking contrast to the gay and social habits of her husband. With dispositions so utterly discordant, it is not surprising that their union,—formed, as it had been, without love, at least on one side, and with such a disadvantage with regard to years on the other,—should be productive of no domestic happiness. Wilkes betrayed a want of principle but too common, in marrying Miss Mead merely for her money; and a want of feeling, which, also, was not, unfortunately, without numerous precedents, in neglecting his victim after she had become his wife, and dissipating her fortune among a set of gay and dissolute companions. Disgusted with his profligacy, she, at length, required a separation, which accordingly took place; but the unfortunate woman was afterwards compelled to procure the institution of a suit against her abandoned husband, for the purpose of enforcing the due discharge of an annuity which he had stipulated to pay. One daughter was the fruit of their marriage.

In 1754, Wilkes made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain his return to parliament for the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The contest cost him between three and four thousand pounds; and this loss, added to the larger expenses of his election for Aylesbury, three years afterwards, plunged him in difficulties, from which he was scarcely ever able completely to extricate himself. Soon after he had taken his seat, his friend, Earl Temple, procured for him the commission of lieutenant-colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia.

At the general election which took place on the accession of George the Third, he was again returned for Aylesbury. His increasing embarrassments now rendered him exceedingly anxious to obtain a place; and it is probable that, had his wishes on this point been complied with, he would scarcely have acquired that conspicuous station in the annals of his time, which he afterwards gained by adopting the course usually pursued by the disappointed place-hunter of strong feelings and good talents. Circumstances blighted his hopes of procuring the governorship of Canada; but the failure of his application to be sent out as ambassador to Constantinople, he attributed chiefly, if not solely, to Lord Bute's disinclination to befriend him. It would have been well for his lordship had he assisted Wilkes to accomplish his object; for, in that case, the needy politician, instead of writing North Britons, and satirical dedications, would, perhaps, have spent the vigorous portion of his life at Constantinople, or elsewhere abroad, a lazy and luxurious diplomatist. But events hurried Wilkes into political warfare. Having nothing to lose, he had but little to fear: and the spleen with which he expressed himself against government, exposed him to a persecution that raised him to eminence. He recklessly stigmatized ministers as the enemies of their country, to gratify his own malice, probably, more than from patriotic motives; and assailed the Scotch with the most determined rancour, for no other reason as it would appear, than because Lord Bute was a Scotchman.

In 1762, he attacked the administration with great spirit, in a pamphlet on the papers relative to the rupture with Spain; and, in the following year, he prefixed an ironical dedication to Ben Jonson's Fall of Mortimer, in which he lavished the most caustic ridicule upon the country, as well as the conduct of Lord Bute; whose resignation is, by some writers, supposed to have been accelerated by the power and virulence with which Wilkes assailed him, in the famous paper called the North Briton. In this publication, which attained a remarkable degree of popularity, Wilkes constantly abused the Scotch with extraordinary bitterness; and, at length, antipathy to their northern fellow-subjects became a prevalent feeling among a large portion of the people of England. Wilkes never lost an opportunity of expressing his contempt for "the land o'cakes." "Among all the flights,"—said he, during a discussion with Johnson, on the genius of Shakspeare, "among all the vagaries of that author's imagination, the boldest certainly is that of Birnam wood being brought to Dunsinane;—making a wood where there never was a shrub! A wood in Scotland! Ha! ha! ha!"

On the 23rd of April, 1763, was published the famous Number Forty-five of the North Briton, in which Wilkes commented on the king's speech with such unmeasured severity, that ministers determined on making it the subject of a prosecution. A general warrant was accordingly issued by the home secretary, by which the authors, printers, and publishers of the obnoxious paper, without being mentioned by name, were ordered to be apprehended. Wilkes was arrested in the street, and brought before the secretary of state for examination; but he refused to answer any interrogatories: and, having been committed to the Tower, procured a writ of habeas corpus, a few days afterwards, on which he was taken to the chambers of the lord chief justice of the common pleas; who being of opinion that general warrants were illegal, Wilkes, to the most enthusiastic joy of the people, immediately obtained his liberty.

Throughout these proceedings his coolness and confidence had never deserted him: the former was displayed in a remarkable manner on the day of his capture. Being compelled by the king's messengers to accompany them to his own house, he there found Churchill, the poet, who, having had something to do with the North Briton, was verbally designated as one of the persons to be taken into custody, under the general warrant. Wilkes, however, saved his friend from arrest, (the messengers not being acquainted with the person of the poet,) by addressing him as Mr. Thomson.

Wilkes was now deprived of his commission in the Buckinghamshire militia. Shortly afterwards he brought actions against all the parties implicated in the seizure of his person and papers under the general warrant; and in every case obtained damages, which, by an express order in council, were paid by the treasury.

Flattered by his great popularity, and rendered daring by success, he boldly reprinted the obnoxious number, Forty-five; a criminal information was, consequently, filed against him, on which he was afterwards found guilty, and, at the same time, convicted on an indictment for publishing an obscene poem, entitled, An Essay on Woman; written, it is said, by Potter, a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the meantime, measures had been taken to expel him from the house of commons; and he had fought a duel with Martin, the member for Camelford, on account of some passages in the North Briton. Wilkes was so severely wounded in this affair, that he declared himself incapable of appearing in the house of commons to make his defence. Suspicions, however, appear to have been entertained that this was a subterfuge: for Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins were appointed to visit him; but, as he said, the house had forgotten to desire him to receive them, and he would not admit them to his presence. He afterwards sent for the king's physician and the sergeant-surgeon, to whom he stated, that as the commons were desirious of having him watched, he considered a couple of Scotchman were the most proper persons to become his spies.

Although avowedly incapable of appearing in parliament, he mustered

strength enough to make a retreat to France, which the aspect of his affairs had rendered exceedingly prudential. On his arrival in Paris he obtained a certificate from the French king's medical men, that he could not leave his room, and that it was therefore impossible for him to return. The house of commons, however, without waiting until it should suit his convenience and health to make his defence, voted his expulsion, and ordered a new writ to be issued for Aylesbury. Outlawry was the result of his protracted absence on the continent; but on a change of ministry taking place, in 1768, and a new parliament being called, he returned to England, and offered himself as one of the candidates to represent the city of London. So great was his popularity, that he was defeated only by a small majority; and he soon afterwards obtained his return for the county of Middlesex. Having surrendered himself for judgment, on the verdicts which had been returned against him, his outlawry was reversed, and he was sentenced to twenty-two months imprisonment, as well as to pay a fine of £1000 to the king.

While a prisoner, Wilkes was at the zenith of his fame. Subscriptions were opened for payment of his debts; valuable presents were conferred on him; and his likenesses were multiplied to such an almost incredible extent, that his portrait squinted at the traveller even from the sign-boards of half the inns in the kingdom. He used to relate that, one day, an old lady, behind whom he happened to be walking, exclaimed, with much spleen, as she looked up to one of his public-house profiles, "Ah! he swings every where but where he ought!"

In 1769, he was again expelled the house of commons, for having published some severe censures on a letter addressed by the secretary of state to the magistrates and military who had been employed in quelling some of the dreadful riots which were occasioned by Wilkes's imprisonment. He was immediately re-elected; but no sooner did the commons receive his return, than they not only declared his seat vacant, but that he should be deemed incapable of sitting in that parliament. A third time he was re-elected by the Middlesex freeholders, and rejected by the house. Luttrell was then put forward to oppose him, and, notwithstanding Wilkes obtained an overwhelming majority, was declared to be the sitting member.

In the meantime, Wilkes, although a prisoner, had become one of the city aldermen; and in that capacity, not long after he had been set at liberty, he discharged a printer who had been apprehended by order of the house of commons, and bound him over to prosecute his captors for an assault. Two of the city magistrates, who happened to be members of parliament, were sent to the tower for acting in a similar manner, and Wilkes was ordered to attend at the bar of the house; but he refused to appear, except in his place as member for Middlesex. The order was repeated, and again disobeyed. The house now found itself in a dilemma, and, to save its credit, had recourse to what Junius terms the mean and pitiful evasion, of summoning Wilkes a third time, for the 8th of April, and then adjourning to the 9th.

His popularity among the citizens increased; in 1772, he was chosen sheriff, and, two years afterwards, elected mayor. On the dissolution of parliament, about the same period, he was again returned for Middlesex, and took his seat without opposition. He now most zealously advocated the necessity of appeasing America, and was generally adverse to the measures of Lord North; on whose dismissal Wilkes procured a vote of the house for rescinding the various resolutions which had previously been carried against him.

From this period, he rarely meddled with political affairs, deeming himself to be "an extinguished volcano;" and occupied, or rather amused, his declining years, by fulfilling his duties as chamberlain of the city of London, which lucrative office he had fortunately obtained by a considerable majority in 1779. After having been for many years comparatively forgotten, he died, aged seventy, on the 26th of December, 1797.

In person, Wilkes was tall, and, at the latter part of his life, exceedingly slender. His features were such as the caricaturist delights to dwell upon. But, in spite of his personal defects, he

was, at one time, a leader of fashion, and imported the vanity of blue hair-powder. Many years before his death he became a confirmed sloven, and attracted notice by invariably wearing an old cocked hat and a shabby coat, the colour of which had been scarlet.

"In private life, and at table," says Wraxall, "he was pre-eminently agreeable, abounding in anecdote, ever gay and convivial; converting his very defects of person, manner and enunciation, to purposes of merriment and entertainment. If ever any man was pleasing who squinted, had lost his teeth, and lisped, it was Wilkes."

His conversational wit has been much lauded, but no remains of it have been preserved from which we can form an opinion of its value, even upon the *ex pede Herculem* principle. It appears, however, to have been rather caustic than jovial. He once told Alderman Burnell, previously a bricklayer, who was carving a pudding with awkwardness and difficulty, to take a trowel to it. His writings were nearly equal in virulence, but far inferior in all that is admirable to those of the masterly Junius. He was one of the persons to whom the celebrated letters published under that signature were attributed. On being charged by some of his friends with the authorship of them, he exclaimed energetically, "Utinam scripsissem!"

His epistles to his daughter are clever and characteristic; but his essay, in contradiction to the assertion made by Johnson in his dictionary, that the letter *h* seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable of a word, by no means merits the praise which it has received. To prove that the lexicographer was glaringly in error, required neither great ingenuity, nor much reading. It is really astonishing how Johnson, when he wrote the passage in question, could have forgotten the words, behest, behove, behaviour, behold, behind, vehement, vehicle, apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, &c. &c.

In parliament, the votes of Wilkes were always more valuable to the party he supported than his speeches. He was not an orator. It was a maxim of his that, in addressing the house it was advisable to be impudent, merry, and to give utterance to whatever came uppermost. But like many others, Wilkes did not practise what he preached: his speeches were prepared with great care, and he sent copies of them to the papers, in order that what he meant to say might be correctly published.

As a political character he was, perhaps, desperately daring, rather than calmly courageous; and his motives appear to have been less patriotic than personal. If the result of those proceedings, in which he involuntarily bore so conspicuous a part, were gloriously favourable to the independence of his fellow-subjects, the merit was not so much his, as that of the chief justice who first declared general warrants to be illegal, and that of the different juries who supported his lordship's opinion, by giving verdicts against those who had issued and acted under that absurd government order, by which the papers of Wilkes had been seized, and his person held in durance. We can scarcely accord the palm of patriotism to a man who happens to achieve a great public good, for his private advantage; who frees a nation from the terror of general warrants, by struggling against their legality in order to obtain his personal liberty; and who secures his countrymen against similar official tyranny, by prosecuting his individual aggressors, for damages to put into his own pocket, after he has obtained a security against defeat, by so high a judicial declaration in his own favour, as that of the chief justice of the court of common pleas.

FREDERICK NORTH, EARL OF GUILDFORD.

FREDERICK, Lord North, the eldest son of Francis, Earl of Guildford, was born in 1729. After studying for some years at Eton, he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, and subsequently went to Leipsic. On his return to England he was elected member for Banbury, which he represented

during the parliaments of 1761, 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784. Shortly after his first appearance in public life, he was met one morning, by George Grenville, and another gentleman, walking in the park, and as it appeared, rehearsing an oration. "Here comes blubbering North," said the latter to Grenville; "I wonder what he is getting by heart, for I am sure it can be nothing of his own." "You are mistaken," replied Grenville; "North is a young man of great promise, and high qualifications; and if he does not relax in his political pursuits, he is very likely to be prime minister."

In June, 1759, he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury, and remained in office until 1765. In the following year he was made joint receiver and paymaster of the forces, and obtained a seat in the privy council. In 1767, he became chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770, first lord of the treasury. "His administration," says Dr. Bisset, "teemed with calamitous events, beyond any of the same duration to be found in our annals. The war with America lost us thirteen great and powerful colonies. Year after year, our blood and treasure were expended to no purpose; myriads of men were sacrificed; and hundreds of millions were lavished, without obtaining any valuable object. Temporary gleams of partial success were followed by the permanent gloom of general disaster. Yet the chief minister possessed very considerable talents and fair intentions, though mingled with defects, and acting in such emergencies as precluded beneficial exertions and consequences."

Lord North continued in office until 1782; in the following year he formed a coalition with Fox, who had previously been his most virulent parliamentary opponent, and had more than once threatened him with an impeachment. This disgraceful and unnatural alliance, although unpopular, obtained a temporary political dominion. After driving Lord Shelburne, the minister, from his post, the united parties, avowedly against the wishes of the king, forced their leaders into office, from which, however, they were soon dismissed, and Pitt obtained the premiership.

The most violent debates ensued; night after night the youthful minister was defeated in the house by large majorities: but he resolutely kept his post, in spite of all the efforts of the coalition. An union of the conflicting parties being at length suggested, Pitt declared that it was impossible for him ever to act with Lord North, who instantly rose, and though evidently hurt by so pointed an exclusion, declared, in a manly and dignified manner, that he would not be an obstacle to any arrangement which might benefit his country. No reconciliation, however, took place; and, after a tremendous struggle, Pitt completely triumphed over his antagonists.

In 1790, Lord North succeeded his father, as Earl of Guildford, but took no active part in the debates of the peers. For several years before his death, which took place on the 5th of August, 1792, he was afflicted with total blindness. His sight had been early affected, and was at length totally destroyed, by the consequences of a pernicious habit of sanding his letters, owing to his being short-sighted, close to his eyes. He once said of Colonel Barré, who was also blind in his latter years, "Although the worthy gentleman and I have often been at variance, there are few men living who would feel more delighted to see each other."

He was a knight of the Garter, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and president of various scientific and charitable societies. By his wife, Anne, daughter of George Speke, Esq. of White Lackington, Somerset, he had several children; and his domestic life appears to have been particularly felicitous. In his last moments he only regretted that he could not see his youngest son, who, on the morning of his father's death, had landed at Dover from his travels, but did not reach London in time to receive the paternal blessing.

He was distinguished for his urbane deportment, his excellent temper, his great liberality, and those other fine qualities, which, in the highest degree, endear a man to those who compose his social circle. When blind and infirm, his company still continued to be exceedingly desirable. He had numerous opponents as a minister, but scarcely any enemies as a man. He appears to have outlived all political

animosity; and even during that period of his life, when his administration was most grossly and deservedly abused, his adversaries, it is stated, were so well satisfied of his good-nature, that they did not scruple to solicit various little favours for their friends, which it was only in his power to grant. These small beginnings, however, probably had great ends; the worthy gentlemen, who, at first obtained trifles for others, at length, perhaps, procured something beneficial for themselves; and in return, gratefully joined the minister's band of political apostates.

It is well known that he employed the influence of the crown, in furthering the measures of government, to an almost incredible extent; many pretended patriots whom he failed to convince by argument, he converted to his political creed by the talismanic power of official emoluments;—invariably acting on those occasions with such decent secrecy, that the public beheld him constantly making proselytes, whom it was supposed he had convinced, rather than corrupted. He carried his fear of giving offence to those who might injure him, or his natural unwillingness to wrong another, so far as peremptorily to refuse displacing the brother of one of his principal parliamentary antagonists from a lucrative post; observing, invariably, when the subject was mentioned to him, that he saw no reason for visiting the sins of his brother upon a man who did his duty, and had never rendered himself personally obnoxious to the administration.

During the twelve years of his sway as premier, he originated no one measure which can entitle him to the admiration or gratitude of posterity. As a public speaker, he succeeded rather by his wit, suavity, and apparent candour, than by force of argument, or splendour of diction. Gibbon speaks of the felicity of his incomparable temper, which Adolphus describes as having been seldom ruffled, and Burke pronounces to have been delightful. As a wit, his cotemporaries appear to have considered him almost without a rival; but his reputation in this respect, entirely rests upon their recorded assertions; the following being the best specimens of the dicta preserved of a man who often kept the house in a roar of laughter for several minutes; and of whom Burke said, "Well, there's no denying it, this man has more wit than than all of us (meaning the opposition) put together."

Walking one day into the china shop of Fogg and Son, he said to one of the partners, "This strange coalition of yours, sir, will soon be at an end; one of the principals must shortly obtain an ascendancy: for *Fog* will either eclipse *Sun*, or *Sun* chase *Fog*; so that, you see, the partnership cannot last."

Two brothers having realized handsome fortunes by their commercial transactions with government, Lord North nicknamed one of them a rogue *in spirit*, in allusion to his *rum* contract, and the other a rogue *in grain*, some of his dealings in *corn* having elevated him to the pillory.

To a friend who had asked him what could be his brother's motive for marrying Miss Bannister, he replied, "Why, to confess the truth, I can say but little for either her beauty or her fortune; but, with regard to family, it is different, for I hear she is nearly related to the *Stairs*."

A nobleman having alluded to him as "that *thing* of a minister," he was advised to resent the expression. "I will," said he, "by continuing in office; as I know his lordship has no other resentment against me, than wishing to be the thing I am."

He used to relate that when he asked the lord mayor, during the riots in 1780, why he did not call upon the posse comitatus, he received for answer, "I would have done so, but, deuce take the fellow! I don't know where he lives."

He was frequently upbraided for snoring on the treasury bench, during the discussion of important topics. While Alderman Sawbridge was speaking in favour of annual parliaments, he raised a laugh among the opposition, by calling the attention of the house to the noble premier, who was drowsily nodding in his place. Lord North, however, protested that he was not asleep while the alderman spoke; "but," added he, "I wish to heaven I had been!"

EDMUND BURKE.

LIKE his great cotemporaries, Fox and Pitt, this accomplished author, orator, and statesman, was a younger son. He was born on Arran Quay, Dublin, on the 1st of January, 1730. His father was an attorney, who, for many years, enjoyed a very extensive practice in the Irish capital; and his mother was a relative of the gallant Sir Edmund Nagle.

Burke, who was a very delicate child, received the first rudiments of education from an old woman, who lived near his father's house. He afterwards went to a school at Castletown Roche: whence he was removed to another in Dublin, where he remained about a year; and, on the 26th of May, 1741, he was sent to a classical academy at Ballitore, in the county of Kildare, which was then under the superintendence of Abraham Shackleton, an intelligent member of the society of Friends. Among the numerous errors which occur in many of the biographies of Burke, it is stated, that while at school he did not display any promise of future greatness: whereas it has been incontestibly proved that, within a short period after his arrival at Ballitore, he exhibited very extraordinary powers for a lad of his age; and possessed, not merely an ardent desire, but a singular capacity, for the acquirement of knowledge. An anecdote is recorded of him which shews, that even at this early period of his life, he occupied a superior station among his companions, and was capable, as in after-life, of successfully exerting his abilities on a sudden emergency. Burke and his schoolfellows were one day permitted to go and see the procession of the judges of assize, on condition that all the senior boys should, after their return, write an account of the spectacle in Latin verse. When Burke had finished his own task on the occasion, he was earnestly solicited to prepare another description of the scene, for a schoolfellow to whom he had often before rendered a similar service. Hoping to obtain some hint for a second composition on the same subject, he asked the lad, what had struck him as being most remarkable in the procession. The boy replied, that he had noticed nothing particular, but a fat piper in a brown coat. On this, Burke immediately commenced, and, in a short time, completed, a humorous doggerel poem, on the prescribed subject, the first line of which ran as follows:—

Piper erat fattus, qui brownum tegmen habebat.

A circumstance is also related of him which shews that in boyhood, as well as during his riper years, he felt an invincible hatred to oppression. A poor man having been compelled to pull down his humble cottage, by the surveyor of the roads, because it was denounced as standing too near the highway, Burke, who saw the cottager performing his melancholy task, observed, with indignation, that if he were in authority, such tyranny should never be exercised over the defenceless with impunity.

On the 14th of April, 1744, after having been about three years at Ballitore school, he was entered as a pensioner at Trinity college, Dublin. In June, 1746, he was elected a scholar of the house: a distinction which confers on its possessor the advantages of a small annuity, a vote for the representative of the university, and free chambers and commons during a period of five years. The successful candidates go through an examination before the provost and senior fellows in the classics: the correctness, therefore, of Goldsmith's assertion, that Burke displayed no superiority in academical exercises while at college, is, at the least, doubtful. History, moral philosophy, the classics, rhetoric, composition, and metaphysics, are reported to have been his favourite studies: to these, however, he did not at all restrict himself; on the contrary, he appears to have adopted the recommendation of his preceptor, Dr. Pelissier, to aim at the acquirement of multiform know-

ledge. That he was successful in this pursuit, to a very considerable extent, is shewn by the versatility of powers, and the capacity of discoursing eloquently and correctly on almost every subject that was started in his society, which he displayed in his manhood. Johnson, than whom no man knew Burke better, said of him, on different occasions, "Take up whatever topic you will, Burke is ready to meet you:"—"If he were to go into a stable, and talk to the ostlers for a short time, they would venerate him as the wisest of human beings:"—and "No person of sense ever met him under a gateway to avoid a shower, who did not go away convinced that he was the first man in England."

While a collegian, Burke is described as having been a young man of quiet habits, and of a very unpretending character. No academical irregularity is on record against him, except his joining his fellow collegians to support Brinsley Sheridan, (the father of his future friend, R. B. Sheridan,) then manager of the Dublin theatre, against the rioters of 1746, who nearly destroyed the playhouse. It has been said, that he quitted college without a degree: this, however, is contradicted by his late biographer, Prior, who states, that he commenced A. B. in February, 1747-8, and proceeded A. M. in 1751.

It was intended by his friends, that he should follow the legal profession at the English bar; and his name was accordingly enrolled at the Middle Temple so early as the 24th of April, 1747. In 1750, according to one usually correct writer, but in 1753, as stated by others, he began to keep his terms. His talents soon brought him into notice: and he became acquainted with several individuals of literary eminence, partly by whose persuasion and example, perhaps, or it may be, prompted solely by his own desire to distinguish himself as an author, he contributed many papers to the periodicals of the day. Some biographical writers assert that he was compelled to exercise his literary talents for his support; while others protest that he received a sufficient allowance, from his father, for a young man of his habits to maintain himself with comfort and credit; and that his family were so able and willing to supply his wants, as well at this, as at subsequent periods of his life, that he actually received from his relations, at different times, no less a sum than £20,000. His wife, a woman of very amiable character, is said to have declared, that the report of Burke having been dependent on his pen for support, previously to coming into parliament, was a gross untruth. That he did write for the periodicals, and was paid for his productions, is, however, admitted on all hands; but whether he derived the means of subsistence from his literary exertions, or from other sources, is a matter of much uncertainty, and little consequence.

Almost every step in the early part of Burke's life, is involved in doubt, and encumbered with controversy. According to one author, he became a candidate for a Glasgow professorship before his arrival in London: but Dugald Stewart doubts the fact of his ever having aspired to it, while it is asserted, on the authority of Professor Taylor, that Burke decidedly endeavoured, but without success, to procure the chair of the professor of logic, at the university of Glasgow, either in 1752 or 1753.

His first avowed production was the Vindication of Natural Society, a remarkably clever production, published in 1756, in which the author covertly imitated the style and principles of Bolingbroke, with admirable effect. But the burlesque was not sufficiently gross to be generally palpable; Burke's intentions in the pamphlet were consequently mistaken; and many years afterwards, he was attacked for promulgating ideas, which it was his aim, in the work in question, to have held up, by an ironical advocacy, to scorn and detestation.

In the course of the same year he produced his original and ingenious Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful. He paid dearly for the fame which this work acquired him, by a severe fit of illness; before his complete recovery from which, he went to Bath, where he resided in the house of a talented physician of the name of Nugent, whose daughter, Jane Mary, he afterwards married. In this lady, Burke found such a wife as few men of genius have had the good fortune to

be blessed with: so far from ever repenting of his choice, he was often known to declare, at different periods of his life, that all his cares left him as he crossed the threshold of his home.

Connected with this union, another point of difficulty and dispute occurs in the life of Burke. It has been asserted that Miss Nugent was not only a catholic, but that after Burke married her, he constantly entertained a popish priest in his house. This report strengthened the suspicion which had previously prevailed of his being a catholic himself. He was stigmatised with having been educated at St. Omers; although it is declared, that during the several tours which he made in France, he had by accident, and not by design, omitted visiting that celebrated place. His exertions to remove the disabilities under which the catholics laboured, procured him the appellation of a jesuit in disguise: and as a reputed papist, his life was on one occasion actually endangered. He scorned to refute the slanders propagated against him on this score, and in reply to a remonstrance from his wife, (who, by-the-by, was, in fact, a presbyterian,) for suffering them to be passed uncontradicted, he stated, that he was determined to treat them with the dignified contempt they deserved;—satisfied, as he felt, that he should have the pleasure of outliving them.

His reputation as an author gradually produced him an enlarged circle of eminent acquaintance, and full employment for his pen. He was engaged by Dodsley, on the Annual Register, which was conducted under his direction until an advanced period of his life. For his labours in this work, the first series of which appeared in June, 1759, he probably received about £100 per annum. Dr. Johnson, Hume, Lord Lyttleton, Murphy, Garrick, and many other celebrated men, were now his companions and friends; and he was one of the first nine members of the club held at the Turk's Head, near Soho-square, which was established under the auspices of Johnson.

About the year 1759, Burke obtained an introduction to Mr. William Gerard Hamilton, better known as Single-speech Hamilton, a nick-name which he obtained through having spoken one eloquent oration, and never after, during a period of thirty years, opening his lips in the house of commons, except to say aye or no, in a division. This one celebrated speech was attributed to the powerful pen of Burke; but no good reason has been offered against the primâ faciê presumption of its having been composed by the man who delivered it.

Hamilton was appointed secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1761, and Burke accompanied him to Dublin, not in an official capacity, but as a private friend and adviser. For his services on this occasion, he obtained a pension of £300 a year on the Irish establishment; which, however, he indignantly threw up, after enjoying it only eighteen months, in consequence of a rupture with Hamilton; who, it seems, claimed his servitude for life, in consequence of the pension having been procured partly through his (Hamilton's) interest.

About the latter end of 1763, Burke became acquainted with Barry, the painter, who was introduced to his notice and protection by Dr. Sleigh, of Cork. At one of the first interviews between these two distinguished men, Barry, in support of an opinion he had broached, quoted a passage from the Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, of which he expressed his most enthusiastic admiration; but he had no suspicion that his new friend was the author of it. Burke depreciated the work as being of no authority: Barry grew warm; and, at length, Burke, to appease him, confessed that the essay was his own production; on which, the enthusiastic painter rushed up to him, embraced him with great earnestness, and, to Burke's extreme gratification, produced a copy of the volume, completely transcribed with his (Barry's) own hand.

Although Burke's means were slender, he contrived to get the young painter across the Channel, and to assist him until he obtained sufficient employment for his support. In 1765, with the assistance of his friend, William Burke, he sent him for improvement to Italy; where Barry remained for five years wholly dependent on his two generous friends. In one of his letters

to Burke, he gratefully says, "you ought surely to be free with a man of your own making; who has found in you father, brother, friend, every thing!"

On Barry's return, Burke endeavoured to root out the deistical notions which had taken possession of his mind; he afterwards befriended him on every occasion; and, it is stated, we are inclined to think incorrectly, that some portion of the merit, so far as regards conception, is due to him, of Barry's paintings, in the great room of the Society of Arts. Some anecdotes are related of these eminent men, which shew that Burke, on several occasions, kindly conformed to the curious whims of his talented friend; and, it is said, that he once dined with Barry, in the painting-loft of the latter, on beef steaks, which he partly cooked while Barry went to a neighbouring public-house to fetch porter.

Burke, at length, obtained an entry into public life: the Marquis of Rockingham, on being called to the head of the treasury, in 1765, having appointed him his private secretary, and procured his return to parliament as member for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire. Burke now commenced his long and brilliant political career, and the succeeding events of his life, are almost as much matter of history as biography. Previously to his entering parliament, he had, for some time, attended every important discussion in the house of commons. He had also studied political economy; taken lessons in the art of speaking, from Garrick; disciplined himself for debate at the famous Robin Hood society, and was supposed by his friends to be already an accomplished orator. Shortly after the opening of the session, in 1766, he took a prominent part in a debate relative to the affairs of America. For the ability he displayed on this occasion, he obtained the most flattering approbation from Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, whose applause was of itself, in general estimation, a passport to fame. Sir John Hawkins having, at this period, expressed his amazement at Burke's precocious eminence, Johnson said to him, "There is nothing marvellous in it, Sir John; we, who know Burke, feel sure that he will be one of the first men in the country."

After a remarkably brief reign, the Rockingham party retired from office: on which occasion Burke drew up a sort of manifesto, entitled, A Short Account of a late Short Administration. About this time he purchased a villa near Beaconsfield, for which he gave a sum exceeding £20,000. How he acquired so large an amount is exceedingly doubtful. While one set of his biographers assert that the money in question was nominally a loan, but in reality a gift, from his munificent friend, Lord Rockingham, it is contended by others, that a part only of the amount was advanced by his patron, a considerable portion of it being cash which he received under the wills of his father and elder brother. His old friend Johnson, frequently visited him at Beaconsfield; and one day, after wandering over the grounds for some time, exclaimed, in an animated manner,

"Non equidem invideo, miror magis!"

Burke soon took a leading part in the principal debates in the house of commons. He signalized himself as a decided enemy to all the obnoxious measures of government against the American colonies; as a champion for the liberty of the subject; and as a powerful advocate for religious toleration. In 1774, he was unexpectedly invited to become a candidate for Bristol, and obtained his return, free of expense. At the conclusion of one of his brilliant harangues from the hustings, during this election, a rival candidate, who was an American merchant, instead of making a speech in his turn, exclaimed with great emphasis, "Gentlemen, I say ditto to Mr. Burke." In his address of thanks at the termination of the contest, Burke boldly told his constituents that he intended to vote in parliament according to the dictates of his own conscience, and not in blind obedience to the instructions of those who sent him there. "Your representative," said he, "owes you not only his industry, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

The affairs of America for some time almost entirely engrossed his attention: one of his numerous speeches in favour of conciliating the colonies, Mr. Fox, nearly twenty years afterwards, recom-

mended the members of the house of commons to read by day, and meditate upon by night; to peruse and study it again and again, until it was firmly imprinted on their minds, and impressed on their hearts. During one of the debates on this important subject, Hartley, the member for Hull, after having driven four-fifths of a very full house from the benches, by an unusually dull speech, at length, requested that the riot act might be read, for the purpose of elucidating one of his propositions. Burke, who was impatient to address the house himself, immediately started up and exclaimed, "The riot act! my dearest friend, why in the name of every thing sacred, have the riot act read? The mob, you see, is already dispersed!" Peals of laughter followed the utterance of this comic appeal, which Lord North frequently declared to be one of the happiest instances of wit he ever heard.*

Burke was equally felicitous in many other expressions which, as on this occasion, were elicited by the circumstances of the moment. While Lord North was at the head of public affairs, Burke, during a conversation relative to the Scotch anti-popish mob, thought proper to censure the supineness of government with great severity: in the midst of his speech, he suddenly perceived that the premier had fallen into a profound nap; and directing the attention of the house to the circumstance, he observed, "Government, it is to be hoped, is not defunct, but drowsy. Brother Lazarus," continued he, pointing to Lord North, "is not dead, he only sleepeth!" On another occasion, having supported a strong recommendation to economy in the public expenditure, by the apothegm, "Magnum vectigal est parsimonia," somebody reminded him, in a low tone, that he had used a false quantity in the word vectigal, having pronounced it vēctĭgal, instead of vectīgal. The orator instantly took advantage of his own mistake: "I have just received a hint," said he, "that I committed an error of quantity in my quotation; I rejoice at the circumstance, as it affords me an opportunity of repeating, with ten-fold emphasis and energy, the immortal adage of the Romans,—'magnum vectīgal est parsimonia!'"

During the dreadful riots of 1780, which were occasioned by the zeal of certain associations, whose object was to oppose the granting of any indulgences to Catholics, Burke, who had been one of the leading advocates of the latter in parliament, was caricatured as a friar, in the act of trimming the fires of Smithfield. He was nicknamed Neddy St. Omers, denounced as a jesuit in disguise, and repeatedly threatened with the vengeance of the fanatical rioters. It appears, however, from one of his own letters, that he one day had the courage to venture among a portion of the mob, not merely without any attempt at disguising himself, but openly avowing who he was. Some of the rioters, he states, were malignant; but he found friends among them, and suffered no injury. The disturbances were, at length, terminated, and several of the ringleaders taken, convicted, and sentenced to death. At this time, Burke wrote to the chief persons in power, entreating them to use their influence in saving as many of the misguided wretches from execution as possible. These letters do equal honour to his philosophy and his feelings: on no other occasion, perhaps, did it fall to his lot to exhibit his wisdom and humanity in so splendid a light. To Sir Grey Cooper he wrote as follows:—"For God's sake, entreat Lord North to take a view of the sum total of the deaths, before any are ordered for execution; for, by not doing something of this kind, people are decoyed in detail into severities they never would have dreamed of, if they had had the whole in their view at once. The scene in Surrey would have affected the hardest heart that ever was in human

* Of this incorrigible proser (Hartley) it is related, that one afternoon, Jenkinson, the first Lord Liverpool, left the house when the member for Hull rose to speak, and presuming that the honourable gentleman would, as usual, deliver a very long dull speech, he walked home, mounted his horse and rode to his country house, where he dined; and after strolling for some time about his grounds, returned at a gentle pace to town. On his arrival at home, he sent a messenger to the house, to ascertain what had been done, and how soon the division might be expected to take place. The reply he received was, that Mr. Hartley had not yet done speaking; and when Jenkinson, at length, thought it advisable, in order to be in time for voting, to go down to Westminster, he found the long-winded orator still on his legs!

breast. Justice and mercy have not such opposite interests as people are apt to imagine. I have ever observed," he adds, "that the execution of one man fixes the attention and excites awe; the execution of multitudes dissipates and weakens the effect; men reason themselves into disapprobation and disgust; they compute more as they feel less; and every several act which may only appear to be necessary is sure to be offensive."

At the next dissolution of parliament, he found himself so unpopular with a large portion of his Bristol constituents on account of his supporting the Irish trade acts, and the claims of the Catholics for relief, that he declined entering into a contest for the representation of that city. He afterwards became member for Malton, which he represented in parliament, during the remainder of his political career.

Fox and Burke carried on so powerful an opposition to the ministry, that at length, in 1782, Lord North and his friends resigned. The Marquess of Rockingham returned to power, and Burke received the lucrative office of paymaster of the forces, with a seat in the privy council. It was about this time, that, on the news arriving of the great naval victory in the West Indies, he uttered the celebrated expression, "If there were a bald spot on the head of Rodney, I would willingly cover it with laurels!"

The unexpected death of the Marquess of Rockingham, threw Burke and his friends out of office. Lord Shelburne, who succeeded the marquess as premier, was, however, soon compelled to retire, by the political junction of Fox, Burke, and their friends, with the party headed by Lord North. This celebrated coalition succeeded to power on the resignation of Lord Shelburne; Burke returning to his office of paymaster-general: but their reign was deservedly brief. The famous India bill of Fox, having been rejected by the lords, after passing the commons, the king immediately dismissed the ministry.

During the administration of Pitt, which succeeded that of the coalition, Burke was in opposition. His popularity had, however, considerably declined: his speeches were sometimes not honoured with a reply; on other occasions he was put down by vociferation, or rendered inaudible by continual coughing. His best friends admit, that he was occasionally dull in debate at this period. His prolixity was sometimes so tedious, that he obtained the nick-name of The Dinner Bell, from the circumstance of two-thirds of the house retiring to refresh as soon as he rose to speak. A gentleman, on entering the lobby, one night, was met by such a number of members, that he was induced to inquire if the house was up? "No," replied one of the fugitives, "but Burke is." "Ask any well-informed public character," said General Fitzpatrick, in speaking of Burke, "who is the best informed man in parliament, and the answer will certainly be, Burke; inquire who is the most eloquent, or the most witty, and the reply will be, Burke; then ask who is the most tiresome, and the response will still be, Burke—most certainly, Burke." On one occasion, this extraordinary man having risen to speak with several documents in his hands, a plain county member presumed to inquire if the honourable gentleman meant to read his large bundle of papers, and to bore the house with one of his long speeches into the bargain. Never before, to adopt the observation of George Selwyn, was the fable of the lion put to flight by the braying of an ass so completely realized: bursting with rage, yet incapable of uttering a word, Burke strode across the floor, and positively ran out of the house.

In 1784, he was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow. About the same time, he lost his old companion, Dr. Johnson, who, almost in his last moments, when Burke feelingly remarked, that the presence of a friend might be irksome to him, replied, "Sir, you are in error: I must be in a wretched state, indeed, when your company would not delight me."

In 1786, Burke entered on one of the most eventful tasks of his whole political life—namely, the prosecution of Warren Hastings. His motives in bringing forward the charges, on which an impeachment against Hastings was at length founded, have been variously represented. He has been bitterly reviled by some writers, for his conduct in this

matter, and as warmly applauded by others. One writer accuses him of originating the accusations out of personal pique, because a slight had been shewn by Hastings to Mr. William Burke; another stigmatizes the whole affair as a mere job; a third suggests that it arose out of a desire to justify Fox's rejected India bill; and a fourth attributes it solely to Burke's feelings as a patriot, and an enemy to oppression.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist with regard to his motives, it is generally admitted that he supported the charges with eloquence almost superhuman. He occupied four days in opening the case, and it has been powerfully observed, that no terms can describe the more than mortal vehemence with which he uttered his manifold accusations. While describing some of the cruelties practised in India, during the period that Hastings was governor-general, "curses, not loud but deep," are said to have been uttered against the perpetrators of them, by the male portion of his hearers; and so powerful was the impression produced by his statements on the females present, that sobbings, tears, and even screams, ensued. Mrs. Sheridan, and some other ladies, fainted during the recital. Even the iron-hearted Thurlow was affected; and Hastings, himself, admitted, that for half an hour he looked up to the orator in a reverie of wonder, and actually felt himself to be the most culpable being on earth. "But," he adds, "I returned to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness which consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered."

It must be confessed that these extraordinary effects were produced by strong exaggerations, and the vehement expression of the orator's feelings at horrors which were never perpetrated, at least, to the extent alleged against the accused. Instead of acting with the calm dignity of a public prosecutor before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, he suffered his feelings, as an advocate, or, perhaps, his desire of producing admiration at his stupendous powers, so far to overwhelm his judgment, that he assailed the late governor-general with the most virulent invectives; and magnified facts which he either knew or ought to have known, were peccadillos, rather than crimes, into the most revolting enormities. While exhausting the whole powers of his mind in execrating the tyrannical conduct of the accused, he rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of oppression, by persecuting the temporary victim of his miraculous eloquence. As a proof of his feelings against the supposed delinquent, it is related, that on one of the days of the trial, he said to a young nobleman, the heir-presumptive to a peerage, whom he found in the manager's box, "I am glad to see you here; I shall be still more happy to see you there (pointing to the peers' seats); I hope you will be in at the death: I should like to blood you!" For the honour of his head, as well as his heart, it is to be hoped, that these atrocious expressions have been falsely attributed to him. It is proper, however, to observe that the anecdote is reported upon very good authority.

His rancorous hostility to Hastings occasioned the following severe epigram, (written, it is said, by the late Lord Ellenborough) which was handed to him, in an envelope, just as he was about to open one of the charges of the impeachment:—

> Oft have we wonder'd that on Irish ground
> No poisonous reptile has ere yet been found;
> Reveal'd the secret stands of Nature's work,
> She sav'd her venom to create a BURKE!

This bitter effusion produced a momentary effect on the orator's nerves: he indignantly tore the paper on which it was written in pieces; but the lines were so impressed on his memory, that, long afterwards, he repeated them to some of his friends.

During the illness of George the Third, in 1788, Burke, in opposition to Pitt, advocated the right of the Prince of Wales to a regency without restriction: the contest of opinions, on this point, had scarcely been concluded, when the cause was removed, for that time at least, by the king's recovery.

On the breaking out of the French revolution, while his friends, Fox and Sheridan, expressed their warm admiration at the event, Burke, in the language of an intelligent writer, "preached a crusade" against the principles of those who had effected and supported it. The consequence of this

schism was a rupture between the principal members of the opposition. In a debate on the Canada bill, in 1791, Burke, who had previously declared, that he and Sheridan were separated in politics for ever, solemnly renounced all connexion, either public or private, with Fox; and neither humiliation or entreaties, on the part of the latter could ever after appease him. "My separation from Mr. Fox," said he, "is a principle, and not a passion: I hold it my sacred duty, to confirm what I have said and written, by this sacrifice. And to what purpose would be the re-union for a moment? I can have no delight with him, nor he with me." When the speedy dissolution of Burke was confidently predicted, Fox wrote to Mrs. Burke, earnestly entreating that he might be permitted to have an interview with her husband; but even that favour was refused. Mrs. Burke, in reply to his letter, stated, "That it had cost Mr. Burke the most heartfelt pain to obey the stern voice of his duty, in rending asunder a long friendship: but that he had effected this necessary sacrifice; and that, in whatever life yet remained to him, he conceived that he must continue to live for others, and not for himself."

The violent feelings of Burke, with regard to the French revolution, are strikingly exemplified by the following anecdotes:—During a debate on the alien act, he was guilty of the outrageous absurdity of displaying a drawn dagger to the amazed commons. "This," said he, throwing the weapon violently on the floor, "is what you will gain by an alliance with France." Curwen relates that, one night, while he was waiting for his carriage, Burke came up to him and requested, as the night was wet, that he would set him down. "I could not refuse," continues Mr. C. "though I felt a reluctance in complying. As soon as the carriage door was shut, he complimented me on being no friend to the revolutionary doctrines of the French, on which he spoke with great warmth for a few minutes, when he paused, to afford me an opportunity of approving the view he had taken of those measures in the house. Former experience had taught me the consequences of differing from his opinions, yet, at the moment, I could not help feeling disinclined to disguise my sentiments. Mr. Burke, catching hold of the check-string, furiously exclaimed, 'You are one of these people,—set me down!' With some difficulty I restrained him;—we had then reached Charing-cross—a silence ensued, which was preserved till we reached his house, in Gerrard-street, when he hurried out of the carriage without speaking, and thus our intercourse ended."

His Reflections on the Revolution, were published in 1790; in a short time, by means of a French translation, they were spread all over Europe; and the author received the warmest testimonials of approbation, from the Emperor of Germany, the King of Poland, the French Princes, and Catherine of Russia. George the Third distributed several copies of the work among his friends, and said it was a book which every gentleman ought to read. Trinity college, Dublin, conferred on the writer the honorary degree of LL. D.; and the resident graduates of the university of Oxford, communicated an address of thanks to him through the celebrated Mr. Windham. He produced various other works on the French revolution and other political subjects, which procured him the applause of some, and the contempt and execrations of others.

In 1794, he effected an union between the old Whigs and the ministry, and withdrew from parliament. Shortly afterwards, he lost his beloved son, Richard, whom he seems to have considered as a more talented man than himself. His grief on this occasion is described as having been truly heart-rending. In October, 1795, he obtained a pension of £1,200 a year on the civil list, and subsequently an additional annuity of £2,500, on the four and a half per cent. fund. His acceptance of these favours from government, brought on him the most rancorous abuse: and in the opinion of many persons, it remains an indelible stain on his political character.

In the beginning of the year 1797, Burke's health declined with great rapidity. Although enfeebled in body, his mind remained unimpaired, and he conversed with his usual powers, until a short time before he died. His young friend, Mr. Nagle, of the war office,

attended him in his last moments. While that gentleman and Burke's servants were conveying him to his bed, on the 8th of July, 1797, he faintly articulated, "God bless you!" and after a brief struggle, expired in their arms. He was buried in Beaconsfield church.

Burke was about five feet ten inches in height; robust in form, but not corpulent; in his youth he was remarkable for activity, and his countenance, during the early part and prime of his life, was generally accounted handsome. His features were expressive of benevolence and sensibility, rather than indicative of exalted talent. He was near-sighted, and used spectacles from about the year 1780. He was negligent in dress; and towards the latter end of his life wore a little bob-wig, and a brown coat, which appeared so tight as almost to impede the free natural action of his arms.

His character in private life was almost unimpeachable: as a friend, a husband, and a father, his conduct appears to have been exemplary. His powers of conversation were equal, if not superior to those of any man of his day. On one occasion, when Johnson was ill, he said, "Edmund Burke, in discourse, calls forth all the powers of my mind: were I to argue with him in my present state, it would be the death of me." He loved praise, abhorred slander, and was loath to give offence. There was more safety in his society than in that of his friend, the surly lexicographer; not that he was less powerful, but because he was more amiable. He never crushed those with whom he had been gambolling, for the mere purpose of exhibiting his strength: he protected rather than assaulted his inferiors, and appears to have occasionally delighted in descending to the level of those about him, as much as Johnson gloried in constantly asserting his supremacy. He was always prepared to enter upon subjects of the most exalted interest, and frequently started them himself; but, in general, he seems to have felt a preference for lively and familiar conversation. He loved humour, and among intimate friends, his fancy and spirits occasionally led him, "nothing loath," into extravagance and folly. He not only punned, for the purpose, as he stated, of pleasing the ladies, but punned so miserably, that his niece, Miss French, frequently rallied him for his failures.

He was so very partial to children, that he would play at tee-totum and push-pin with them, and, apparently, take as much delight in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Thumb as themselves. "Half an hour might pass," says Murphy, "during which he would keep speaking in such a way that you could see no more in him than an ordinary man, good-naturedly amusing his young auditors, when some observation or suggestion calling his attention, a remark of the most profound wisdom would slip out, and he would return to his tee-totum." It is related of him that one day, after dining with Fox, Sheridan, Lord John Townshend, and several other eminent men, at Sheridan's cottage, he amused himself by rapidly wheeling his host's little son round the front garden in a child's hand-chaise. While thus employed, the great orator, it is added, evinced by his looks and activity, that he enjoyed the sport nearly as much as his delighted play-fellow.

He was an intense admirer of poetry, particularly that of Milton; but like Pitt, Fox, and Johnson, he had no ear for music. He was neither addicted to the bottle or the dice-box: he scarcely knew the most simple games at cards: and although he drank wine, in moderation, (claret was his favourite,) during the early part of his life, he preferred very hot water, latterly, to any other beverage. "*Warm* water," he would often observe, "is sickening, but *hot* water stimulates." He was a man of extraordinary application: his studies were so extensive, and his attention was so much occupied by public affairs, that he had, as he said, no time to be idle. While some of his political friends were sleeping off the effects of a tavern carousal, or recruiting their mental and bodily powers, after having exhausted both at the gaming table, he was engaged in political or private business, in study or literary labour. On his way to the house, he was in the habit of calling on Fox, whom he usually found just risen from bed, fresh and unjaded for the struggles of the evening, while Burke was at the same moment nearly exhausted by the occupations of the

morning. "It is no wonder, therefore," he would sometimes say, "that Charles is so much more vigorous than I am in the debate."

At his entrance into public life, he can scarcely be said to have joined a party on conviction of the propriety of their principles: he seems rather to have enlisted as a recruit, in hopes of promotion, under the banners of the first political leader who offered him bounty. He partook largely of the public opinions of his noble patron, Lord Rockingham, and was more of an aristocrat than the majority, if not all, of his junior coadjutors in opposition. He detested what he termed pedlar principles in public affairs, but maintained the necessity of retrenching the public expenditure; of being economical without degenerating into parsimony.

One of the chief errors of his political life was, his joining Fox in an attempt to strengthen their own party, by an union with another, on which he and his friends had previously lavished the most vehement invectives. That the coalition ministry was unpopular, although supported by the most splendid talents, is by no means surprising. In public opinion, it stood between the horns of a dilemma: if the abuse of Burke's party were merited by Lord North and his adherents, they were unfit to hold a place in administration, especially in conjunction with those who had exposed their incapacity: on the other hand, if the censure which had been so liberally bestowed on them, were not warranted by facts, Burke and his political friends, from whom it emanated, were subject to a triumphant charge of having acted most unworthily during their opposition to Lord North's administration; and each party was alike guilty of meanness, in coalesceing, for motives of political interest, with the other, from which it had endured, or on which it had inflicted, the most exasperating abuse.

On no other subject, except, perhaps, Pitt's bill for parliamentary reform, which Burke strenuously opposed, did his aristocratic feelings so far overwhelm his popular principles as on that of the revolution in France. A difference of opinion on the topic was sufficient to extinguish his private regard: he ceased to be conciliatory, and lost his usual liberality while discussing it. "He left no means unemployed," says Nicholls, "to inflame the whole of Europe to the adoption of his opinion. The late Sir Philip Francis used to say, that if the friends of peace and liberty had subscribed £30,000 to relieve Burke's pecuniary embarrassments, there would have been no war against the French revolution.

As a public speaker, Burke's manner was bold and forcible; his delivery vehement and unembarrassed; but, though easy, he was inelegant. His head continually oscillated, and his gesticulations were frequently violent. To the last hour of his life his pronunciation was Hibernian. Although a great orator, he was not a skilful debater. Few men ever possessed greater strength of imagination, or a more admirable choice of words. His mind was richly stored, and he had the most perfect mastery over its treasures. His astonishing exuberance was often fatal to his success. He crowded trope on trope, and metaphor on metaphor, with such profusion, that, although he always kept the main question in view, every one else often lost sight of it. He more frequently astonished than convinced. It has been said, that, to have attained a relish for the charms of his compositions, was to have greatly advanced in literature; but, unfortunately for his success in debate, he was not aware of, or did not heed, this important fact himself. He gave his hearers credit for an alacrity of comprehension, "a knowledge of things visible and invisible;" the sober realities of historical truth, the arcana of science, the most exalted flights of poetry, and the feelings, habits, and opinions, of the various grades of society in different ages and countries, which few men possess. He drew his illustrations from what, to most of his hearers, was terra incognita; his figures were startling, and, to many of his auditors, mysterious. He amazed and stultified the country gentlemen by his gorgeous imagery; the splendid ornaments with which he often bedecked and half buried his arguments; and, at length, they turned a deaf ear to what they could not understand. In his most brilliant efforts, he was sometimes deemed dull, because, by those whom he addressed,

he was incomprehensible; and he was not unfrequently laughed at for being absurd when safely winging his glorious way along the brink of the sublime.

The numerous technical terms, derived from a variety of occupations, with which he enriched and invigorated his diction, often tended to disguise his meaning; and the luxuriance of his fancy frequently betrayed him, during the warmth of debate, into a ludicrous confusion of metaphor. He carried few of the virtues of his social deportment into the house of commons; where, on many occasions, he was coarse, intemperate, and reckless of inflicting pain on those who were opposed to him in political opinions. His copiousness repeatedly bordered on prolixity; his praise, on fulsome flattery; his indignation, on virulence; his imaginative flights, on nonsensical rhapsody; and his splendid diction on gross bombast.

But, with all his faults, Burke was one of the very few of whom it may safely be said, "This man was a genius." His cotemporaries have applied almost every laudatory epithet in the language to his eloquence. Johnson said he was not only the first man in the house of commons, but the first man everywhere; and, on being asked if he did not think Burke resembled Cicero, replied "No, sir; Cicero resembled Burke." Crabbe states that his powers were vast, and his attainments various. Pitt characterized some of his remarks as the overflowings of a mind, the richness of whose wit was unchecked for the time by its wisdom. In the language of Cazales, he possessed the sublimest talents, the greatest and rarest virtues, that ever were enshrined in a single character. When he died, Windham said that it was not among the least calamities of the times that the world had lost him. Curwen asserts that he not only surpassed all his cotemporaries, but, perhaps, never was equalled. Winstanley, principal of Alban Hall, and Camden professor of ancient history, asserts that it would be exceedingly difficult to meet with a person who knew more of the philosophy, the history, and the filiation of languages, or the principles of etymological deduction, than Burke. Wilberforce, who was usually opposed to him in politics, confessed that his eloquence had always attracted, his imagination continually charmed, and his reasoning often convinced him. "Who is there," says Dr. Parr, speaking of Burke, "among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all that is illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success? Who is there that can transfer so happily the result of laborious and intricate research to the most familiar and popular topics? Who is there that possesses so extensive, yet so accurate, an acquaintance with every transaction recent or remote?"

His mind, by one author, has been described as an encyclopedia, from which every man who approached it received information. As an orator, says another, notwithstanding some defects, he stands almost unrivalled. Learning, observes a third, waited upon him like a handmaid, presenting to his choice all that antiquity had culled or invented; and if grandeur, says a fourth, is not to be found in Burke, it is to be found nowhere. Gerard Hamilton, when at variance with him, protested that this extraordinary man understood every thing but gaming and music. Goldsmith, speaking of Johnson, said, "Does he wind into a subject like a serpent, as Burke does?" Lord John Townshend, after hearing one of his early speeches, exclaimed, "Good God! what a man is this! How could he acquire such transcendent powers!" Lord Thurlow is reported to have expressed an opinion that he would be remembered with admiration when Pitt and Fox would be comparatively forgotten; and Fox himself, on more than one occasion, confessed, that all he had ever read in books, all that his fancy had imagined, all that his reasoning faculties had suggested, or his experience had taught him, fell far short of the exalted knowledge which he had acquired from Burke.

His writings exhibit most of the excellencies and some of the defects which characterize his speeches. Had he eschewed politics, and devoted himself to literature, he would, probably, have become the greatest author of his age. "With respect to his facility in

composition," says Hazlitt, "there are contradictory accounts. It has been stated by some, that he wrote out a plain sketch first, and added the ornaments and tropes afterwards. I have been assured by a person, who had the best means of knowing, that the Letter to a Noble Lord (the most rapid, impetuous, glowing, and sportive of all his works) was printed off, and the proof sent to him, and that it was returned to the printing-office with so many alterations and passages interlined, that the compositors refused to correct it as it was, took the whole matter to pieces, and reset the copy." [This is no extraordinary case: we have it on literary record against one author, that he wrote three volumes of corrections, to one volume of proofs.] "Perhaps, among the passages interlined," continues Hazlitt, "was the description of the D— of Bedford, as the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown,—the catalogue raisonnée of the Abbé Sieyes's pigeon holes—or the comparison of the English monarchy to the proud keep of Windsor, with its double belt of kindred and coeval towers."

To conclude, Goldsmith, who was on intimate terms with him, humorously, but most truly, sketched the weaker parts of Burke's character in the following sportive epitaph:—

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,
We scarcely can praise it or blame it too much;
Who, born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind;
Tho' fraught with all learning, kept straining his throat,
To persuade Tommy Townshend to lend him a vote;
Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.
Though equal to all things, for all things unfit,
Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit;
For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.
In fine, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd or in pay, sir,
To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor.

CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUESS OF ROCKINGHAM.

THIS amiable nobleman was born on the 13th of May, 1730. He succeeded his father as Marquess of Rockingham, and Earl of Malton, in Ireland, on the 14th of December, 1750; and it was no ordinary proof of the firmness of his principles, that, at the age of twenty, although in possession of an immense fortune, his conduct was invariably marked by the strictest propriety. On coming of age, in 1751, he took his seat in the house of peers; on the 9th of July, in that year, he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of York; and in 1760, he was made a knight of the Garter.

In 1763, disgusted with the proceedings of Lord Bute, then the reigning favourite at court, he resigned the situation of a lord of the bed-chamber, which he had for some time before held, and also his lord-lieutenantcy of Yorkshire. Two years had scarcely elapsed, however, when the whole system of government having undergone a change, he was appointed, in July, 1765, first lord of the treasury, in the room of George Grenville. He seems to have brought to his exalted station, an anxious desire to advance the prosperity of his country; and had his talents been equal to his good intentions, his administration might have proved fortunate. But the crisis in which he took office was important, and even dangerous; and he had to struggle against the intrigues of an opposition, powerful both in numbers and talent. He soon became convinced of the impracticability of remaining at the helm of affairs, and resigned the premiership on the 1st of August, 1766.

During the long administration of Lord North, the marquess was considered in the house of lords, as the head of the aristocratic part of the opposition; but his conduct was entirely free from that political rancour which has too often disgraced the parliamentary behaviour of our greatest statesmen. At length, Lord North felt compelled to succumb beneath the fierce and continued attacks of his powerful rival, Fox; and George the Third offered the

premiership to Lord Shelburne, who, however, declared, that in his judgment no one was so well fitted to take the lead in administration, as the Marquess of Rockingham. Accordingly, in March, 1782, the marquess was again elevated to the chief direction of affairs, having, for his principal colleagues, the Earl of Shelburne and Mr. Fox. The ministry thus formed, seemed likely to be permanent; for it united in its favour much of the wealth and talent of the country. The hopes of the nation were, however, doomed to be miserably disappointed. On the 1st of July, the marquess was seized with a violent spasmodic affection, and almost instantly expired. He had long anticipated his approaching death, and is said to have expressed but one motive for wishing a continuance of life, which was, that he might see his country extricated from her troubles.

The respectability of his character rendered the marquess an object of general interest, and considerable importance; but he possessed neither masterly eloquence, nor great political sagacity. Of his good intentions no doubt can be entertained; and it is to be lamented that among the numbers who excelled him in talent, but few possessed his admirable probity, and unalloyed patriotism. "The late marquess," says the Public Advertiser of July the 8th, 1782, "was a warm encourager of the arts. He esteemed an artist, whose works promoted the practice of virtue, as a common benefactor to mankind. In short, there was no description of merit that he did not foster. His actions, both in public and private, corresponded with our idea of true nobility; that is, a nobleness of sentiment and conduct. While the whole empire laments him as a statesman, those who were partakers of his munificence,—who shared in the comfort and plenty of Wentworth house, where hospitality always stood porter at the door,—must deplore their benefactor with deep sorrow. Here the industrious poor were relieved, age and infirmity cherished, merit promoted, the widow consoled, and the orphan fed."

The marquess was married on the 26th of February, 1752, to Mary, the daughter of Thomas Bright, Esq., of Bradsworth, Yorkshire, but left no issue.

AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON.

THIS nobleman, who has received so unenviable an immortality from the strictures of Junius, was the son of Lord Augustus Fitzroy, third son of the second Duke of Grafton. He was born in October, 1735, and received his education at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where his classical attainments acquired him some distinction, and his profligate conduct a disgraceful notoriety.

In November, 1756, he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to George the Third, then Prince of Wales; towards the end of the same year, he took his seat in parliament, as member for St. Edmonsbury; and in May, 1757, having succeeded to his grandfather's honours, he was called up to the house of lords. In July, 1765, he entered into office as secretary of state; and resigned in May, 1766. From the following August, until January, 1770, he was first lord commissioner of the treasury; and lord privy seal, from June, 1771, until November, 1775.

Junius, in a letter addressed to the duke, thus narrates, and severely animadverts upon, the circumstances of his grace's appointment to the premiership:—"The spirit of the favourite (Lord Bute) had some apparent influence upon every administration, and every set of ministers preserved an appearance of duration, as long as they submitted to that influence: but there were certain services to be performed for the favourite's security, or to gratify his resentments, which your predecessors in office had the wisdom, or the

virtue, not to undertake. A submissive administration was, at last, gradually collected from the deserters of all parties, interests, and connexions; and nothing remained but to find a leader for these gallant, well-disciplined troops. Stand forth, my lord, for thou art the man! Lord Bute found no resource of dependence or security in the proud, imposing superiority of Lord Chatham's abilities; the shrewd, inflexible judgment of Mr. Grenville; nor in the mild, but determined, integrity of Lord Rockingham. His views and situation required a creature void of all these properties: and he was forced to go through every division, resolution, composition, and refinement of political chemistry, before he happily arrived at the caput mortuum of vitriol in your grace. Flat and insipid in your retired state; but brought into action, you become vitriol again. Such are the extremes of alternate indolence or fury, which have governed your whole administration!"

In July, 1769, the duke was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge. At the latter end of the same year, he caused proceedings to be instituted against a person named Vaughan, who had attempted to corrupt his integrity by an offer of £5,000 for a patent place in Jamaica. The duke's virtue and patriotism, on this occasion, in having refused the bribe, and prosecuted the offender, were vaunted and extolled in all quarters, by his party and their adherents, until, to their deep confusion, and the utter dismay of his grace, Junius, unexpectedly, charged him with having, some time before, sold a patent place in the customs, to a Mr. Hone, for the sum of £3,500. The prosecution against Vaughan was, consequently, forthwith abandoned.

In 1771, his mysterious and relentless persecutor thus addressed the duke, relative to the dismissal of the deputy surveyor-general, for having caused some timber to be felled in Whittlebury forest, of which his grace was hereditary ranger:—"Upon a representation from the admiralty, of the extraordinary want of timber for the repairs of the navy, the surveyor-general was directed to make a survey of the timber in all the royal chaces and forests in England. Having obeyed his orders with accuracy and attention, he reported that the finest timber he had anywhere met with, and the properest, in every respect, for the purposes of the navy, was in Whittlebury forest, of which your grace, I think, is hereditary ranger. In consequence of this report, the usual warrant was prepared at the treasury, and delivered to the surveyor, by which he, or his deputy, were authorised to cut down the trees in Whittlebury forest, which should appear to be proper for the purposes above-mentioned. The deputy, being informed that the warrant was signed, and delivered to his principal in London, crosses the country to Northamptonshire, and, with an officious zeal in the public service, begins to do his duty in the forest. Unfortunately for him, he had not the warrant in his pocket: the oversight was enormous, and you have punished him for it accordingly. You have insisted that an active, useful officer, should be dismissed from his place: you have ruined an innocent man and his family. In what language shall I address so black, so cowardly a tyrant? Thou worse than *one* of the Brunswicks, and all the Stuarts!"

Although the duke's administration, towards the close of his official career, is said to have been exceedingly unpopular, yet the invectives of his anonymous foe were, it is supposed, more instrumental in driving him from power, than the angry murmurs of the people, or the coolness displayed towards him by the sovereign, with whom he had ceased to be a favourite. Nor is it surprising that a man, even so daring in profligacy, public and private, as the Duke of Grafton is represented (but certainly not proved) to have been, by the author of the letters of Junius, should abandon that conspicuous station, which exposed him to the constant repetition of attacks, equal in severity to the following passage:—"There are some hereditary strokes of character, by which a family may be as clearly distinguished as by the blackest features of the human face. Charles the First lived and died a hypocrite; Charles the Second was a hypocrite of another sort, and should have died upon the same scaffold. At the distance of a century, we see their different characters happily revived and

blended in your grace. Sullen and severe, without religion; profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion; and, for aught I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr."

The duke passed the remainder of his long life, after his final resignation of office, in comparative retirement. He occasionally attended the house of lords, to deliver his sentiments on important questions, and generally voted with the Whigs, but avoided taking any conspicuous part in politics. Early in life he had been suspected of a tendency towards the principles of the dissenters, and his heterodoxy is said to have been more and more confirmed as he advanced in years. He was fond of field sports, and had some relish for literary enjoyment; but it does not appear that he ever patronized any author except Bloomfield, who was born near his country residence. He died on the 14th of March, 1811, aged seventy-six.

The duke was married on the 29th of January, 1756, to Anne, heiress of Henry Liddell, Lord Ravensworth; who, after she had been twelve years his wife, and borne him four children, eloped with John, Earl of Upper Ossory. Having obtained a parliamentary divorce in March, 1769, in the following May the duke married Elizabeth Wrottesley, daughter of the Dean of Windsor, and a near relative of Lord Ossory, who had previously been united to the repudiated duchess. By his second wife, the duke had twelve children. Junius did not fail to dwell severely on his indelicate conduct, in marrying a first cousin of the man who had fixed that mark and title of infamy upon him, which, at the same moment, makes a husband unhappy and ridiculous.

He also speaks with great indignation of his grace's open and shameless profligacy. "Did not the Duke of Grafton," he asks, "frequently lead his mistress into public, and even place her at the head of his table, as if he had pulled down an ancient temple of Venus, and could bury all decency and shame under the ruins?" "The example of the English nobility may, for aught I know," he observes in another letter, "sufficiently justify the Duke of Grafton, when he indulges his genius in all the fashionable excesses of the age; yet, considering his rank and station, I think it would do him more honour to be able to deny the fact, than to defend it by such authority. But if vice itself could be excused, there is yet a certain display of it, a certain outrage to decency, and violation to public decorum, which, for the benefit of society, should never be forgiven. It is not that he kept a mistress at home, but that he constantly attended her abroad;—it is not the private indulgence, but the public insult, of which I complain. The name of Miss Parsons would hardly have been known, if the first lord of the treasury had not led her in triumph through the opera-house, even in the presence of the queen. When we see a man act in this manner, we may admit the shameless depravity of his heart,—but what are we to think of his understanding?"

However glaring the Duke of Grafton's private and political demerits may have been, it is clear that he possesed considerable talent. In manners and person he was equally disagreeable; his countenance being heavy and saturnine, and his deportment haughty., sullen, and repulsive.

WILLIAM PETTY, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

THIS nobleman, who is principally known by his inherited title of Earl of Shelburne, was born in May, 1737. When young, he procured a commission in the guards, and exhibited eminent personal valour at the battles of Campen and Minden. In 1760, he was appointed aide-de-camp to George the Third, with the rank of colonel. In 1761, he went into parliament as member for Chipping Wycombe, and in the course of the same year, took his seat

in the house of peers, on succeeding to his father's title of Earl of Shelburne. On entering into political life, he joined the Earl of Bute, and warmly supported the unpopular peace of 1762. In 1763, he was admitted to the privy council, and placed at the head of the board of trade; he, however, soon broke with the ministry, and resigned his office, to join the opposition under Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham. In 1765, he married Sophia, the daughter of Earl Granville, in whose right he acquired large estates, including Lansdowne-hill, near Bath, from which he subsequently took his title of marquess.

The formation of a new ministry having devolved on Lord Chatham, on the fall of the Rockingham administration, in 1766, he nominated Lord Shelburne secretary of state for the southern department and the colonies. When that celebrated statesman retired from office, in 1768, Lord Shelburne showed his attachment to his leader's political principles, by resigning his seals. During the American war which succeeded, and up to the time of Lord North's resignation, Lord Shelburne continued in active opposition. This was, perhaps, the most brilliant period of his life: for although destitute of commanding eloquence, he attracted considerable notice and admiration, for the apparently zealous patriotism and evident good sense with which he opposed the measures of government.

In March, 1780, he became involved in a serious quarrel with Fullarton, a member of parliament, who, after having been for some time private secretary to Lord Stormont, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and appointed to the command of a newly-raised regiment. Lord Shelburne animadverted severely on the circumstance in the house of lords; and having, in the course of his speech, designated Fullarton as a mere "*commis*," the latter called him out, and a duel took place between them, on the 22nd of March, 1780. They fired at each other, and missed; but, on discharging his second pistol, Fullarton wounded his antagonist in the groin. Lord Shelburne then fired his second pistol in the air; but declared that he was ready to receive another fire, if Colonel Fullarton harboured any resentment against him. The colonel, however, declared that he was satisfied: and thus the affair ended.

On the overthrow of the North administration, in 1782, and the accession of the Marquess of Rockingham to the premiership, Lord Shelburne was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; and on the death of the marquess, succeeded him as prime minister. His elevation to the head of public affairs, however, so disgusted the Portland party, that some of his principal colleagues, including Fox and Burke, resigned. Although possessed of considerable political knowledge, he was less adapted for so exalted a station, especially at a very critical period, than for some secondary post, in which, says Dr. Bisset, from his abundant stores, he might have supplied materials for the operation of a more energetic and less experienced genius. He laboured hard to finish the negotiations for peace which had been commenced under his predecessor; but his endeavours, were thwarted by the disgraceful union of Fox and Lord North, which gave them such a predominance in parliament, that, early in 1783, he was compelled to yield up office in their favour.

It was anticipated that Lord Shelburne would have been, nominally at least, at the head of the new administration, when the coalition ministry was dismissed: the younger Pitt was, however, appointed premier, and Lord Shelburne obtained no place in the cabinet, but was rewarded for his past services with the titles of Marquess of Lansdowne, and Earl of Wycombe. He now determined to retire from public life, but on the breaking out of the French revolution, he emerged from his seclusion and joined the opposition, to which he continued to lend the aid of his waning talents until his death, which took place on the 7th of May, 1805.

His first wife died in 1771, at the early age of twenty-five; and in 1779, he married Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory, who died in 1789. By each of these ladies he had a son, both of whom succeeded to the honours of the marquess, the elder having died, after coming to the title, without issue.

In all the relations of private life, he appears to have been a truly amiable man; adding lustre to his elevated station by his virtues, and dignified yet unostentatious manners. As a public character, he was evidently rather formed for speculation than action. His abilities were considerable, but he did not possess that commanding genius which moulds the public mind to its will. After his secession from office, he devoted much of his time to literary and scientific pursuits, and formed a valuable library, the manuscripts of which were purchased, after his death, for the British Museum.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, DUKE OF PORTLAND.

THIS nobleman was the eldest son of the second Duke of Portland. He was born on the 14th of April, 1738, and received his education at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford. He went into parliament, in 1761, as member for Weobly, in Herefordshire, which place he continued to represent, until called to the house of peers, on the death of his father, in May, 1762.

In the early part of his political career, he generally voted with the opposition against Lord North. Under the brief administration of the Marquess of Rockingham, he was appointed, in 1782, to the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, which he resigned on the 15th of September in the same year, in consequence of the death of the premier. On the 5th of April, 1783, he became first lord of the treasury, in the memorable coalition ministry of which Fox was virtually the head; but the duke retained the seals of office only until the 27th of the following month of December; from this time he acted with the Whig opposition, until taking alarm at the revolution in France, he seceded, with Burke and others, from his party, and did all in his power to strengthen the government. On the 11th of July, 1794, he was appointed to the home secretaryship, which he retained until the resignation of Pitt, in 1801, when he was chosen president of the council, and remained in office until the dissolution of the Addington cabinet.

On the dismissal of Lord Grenville and his colleagues, in 1807, the duke was once more placed at the head of the treasury. This appointment excited great ridicule and discontent; the premier was caricatured as a block of Portland stone, against which the opposition members were breaking their shins; and the people in general appear to have considered his abilities inadequate to the proper discharge of his important official duties. But although he failed to excite admiration, his ministerial conduct rarely provoked censure. He continued at the head of the administration until his decease, which took place, after a brief illness, on the 30th of October, 1809. In addition to his other dignities, the duke was a knight of the Garter, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and lord-lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

He was married on the 8th of November, 1766, to Dorothy Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Bedford, by whom he had six children. His domestic qualities have been highly eulogised, and he appears to have had a better claim to the epithet of good, than great. He was eminent for his station and his virtues rather than for his abilities, being chiefly indebted for his political importance to high rank and dignified probity; his talents being far from brilliant, and his powers of oratory humble. Long experience, however, rendered him practically conversant with all the forms of government, and, although not an able, it must be allowed that he was at least a useful, a disinterested, and a patriotic minister.

HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

HENRY, a younger son of Robert Dundas, (who, in 1737, was raised to the judicial bench, under the title of Lord Arniston, and, in 1748, became president of the court of session,) was born in 1740, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at an early age, and although of gay habits, soon obtained considerable celebrity as an advocate. In 1773, he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1775, lord-advocate; and two years after, joint keeper of the signet for Scotland.

The misfortunes of the American war, and the general weakness of Lord North's administration, had encouraged the Whigs to entertain sanguine hopes of a speedy return to power, when Dundas began to distinguish himself in the house of commons, of which he became a member, on being nominated lord advocate. He, of course, supported the measures of the ministry; but strove to make himself so eminently master of some of the grand branches of the national business, that, in whatever changes might ensue, his aid or opposition should be too important to be slighted. In proportion as the British cause became desperate in America, the public attention was directed to India, as the source whence alone counterbalancing advantages could be obtained. A secret committee of the house of commons was appointed to inquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic, and of the unfavourable condition of the British possessions in those parts. In the report that Dundas made from this committee, as its chairman, and in the formation of a bill, which he subsequently introduced for the regulation of Indian affairs, his abilities for business were conspicuously displayed. The efforts of the opposition prevented the passing of his bill; but in the course of the inquiry by which it was suggested, he acquired and exhibited a knowledge of oriental politics that afterwards eminently contributed to his advancement.

During the premiership of the Marquess of Rockingham, and that of his official successor, Lord Shelburne, Dundas held the office of treasurer of the navy; but he was obliged to retire when Lord North and Mr. Fox came into power, at the head of the famous coalition. As soon, however, as this unpopular administration yielded to the rising influence of Pitt, Dundas resumed his official post, and was subsequently appointed president of the board of control, and honoured with a seat in the cabinet. In 1791, he became secretary of state for the home department. In 1794, he was nominated secretary at war, and continued in active employment until 1801, when he retired from administration with Pitt and his friends, and was created Viscount Melville. He took his title from the name of an estate, to which his wife, the daughter of an opulent ship-builder, of the name of Rennie, was heiress.

On the resignation of Addington, and the return of Pitt to power, in 1804, Lord Melville was created first lord of the admiralty, and remained in that office till he was impeached, in 1805, of high crimes and misdemeanors alleged to have been committed by him while treasurer of the navy. Public opinion, was, at the time, greatly excited against Lord Melville; but now that party spleen has subsided, there seems no ground to quarrel with the decision of the house of lords, which, after the fullest investigation, acquitted him of all the charges that had been preferred against him by the commons. The proceedings preparatory to the impeachment, had, however, led to his resignation, and the erasure of his name from the list of privy-counsellors. He was subsequently restored to his seat at the council board, but never returned to public business. He died in Scotland, on the 27th of May, 1811, and was succeeded by his son.

Lord Melville was distinguished by laborious application; and possessed, in an uncommon degree, those powers of intuitive discernment, of despatch, and of arrangement, by which the toil of business is exceedingly abridged. He rose early, and was, consequently, able

to accomplish much which social intercourse and parliamentary attendance would otherwise have hindered him from performing. His manners and general conduct, in private life, were winning and courteous; and he is said to have enjoyed, with a high relish, the pleasures of domestic and convivial life. To him, the entire merit of originating and carrying the Egyptian expedition into effect, has been confidently attributed. He was honoured with the personal regard of the king, and much esteemed by Pitt, of whom he was one of the most distinguished and most zealous partisans. He was a neat and sensible speaker, a clever debater, and a shrewd, diligent, and useful minister.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

THIS remarkable man was the son of the well-known translator of Horace and Demosthenes. He was born in Dublin, on the 22nd of October, 1740. Early in 1750, he came over to England, and being placed on the foundation of St. Paul's school, he made so rapid a progress in learning, that Thicknesse, the head master, deemed him to be one of the most promising youths ever placed under his care.

In 1756, when barely sixteen years old, Lord Holland, his father's patron, nominated him to a place in one of the government offices. He soon afterwards procured an introduction to Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, for whom he occasionally acted as amanuensis, and by whose influence he became, at the early age of eighteen, private secretary to General Bligh, when that officer was appointed to command an expedition against the coast of France. Young Francis attended the landing of the British troops at St. Maloes; and, on his return to this country, or shortly afterwards, by the recommendation of Pitt, he was nominated secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, British ambassador at the court of Lisbon, with whom he proceeded to Portugal. At this time he was only twenty years of age. He returned to England in 1763, and received from Welbore Ellis, then secretary at war, an office in his own department, which he resigned in 1772, and spent the remainder of that year in travelling through France, Flanders, Germany, and Italy. In June, 1773, he was nominated one of the members of the council of Bengal, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, through the interest of Lord Barrington, whose conduct in the preceding year had caused him to retire from the war office in disgust.

In the summer of 1774, he embarked for India with his coadjutors, Sir John Clavering and Colonel Monson, who agreed with him in opinion, that it was advisable to conciliate the native powers, and to oppose the gigantic plans of aggrandisement conceived, and in part executed, by Warren Hastings, the governor-general. Accordingly, soon after their arrival at Bengal, they signed a minute, that peace with the country powers, together with an inviolable observance of public faith, and a strict attention to public justice in all transactions with the natives, constituted the system of policy most advantageous for the interests of the British nation.

The designs of the governor-general were frequently thwarted by Francis and his two colleagues, until the sudden death of the latter restored to Hastings his ascendancy in the council. Various bickerings now ensued between the governor-general and Francis; and, at length, on the 14th of August, 1780, the former caused the following memorandum to be forwarded to the latter:—"My authority for the opinions which I have declared concerning Mr. Francis, depends on facts which have passed within my own certain knowledge. I judge of his public conduct by my experience of his private, which I have found to be void of truth and honour. This is a severe charge, but temperately and deliberately made, from the firm persuasion that I owe this justice to the public and myself, as the only redress to both, for artifices of which

FRANCIS

FOX

WINDHAM

GRATTAN

SHERIDAN

SIDMOUTH

TIERNEY

PITT

WHITBREAD

WILBERFORCE

GRENVILLE

PERCEVAL

I have been a victim, and which threaten to involve their interests with disgrace and ruin. The only redress for a fraud, for which the law has made no provision, is the exposure of it."

Francis immediately challenged the governor-general, and a duel ensued, in which he was severely wounded. On his recovery, he embarked for this country; and on his arrival in England, at the latter end of 1781, forthwith accused the governor-general of various crimes and malversations; but Hastings, on account of the dazzling successes of his administration, was so popular, that the charges at first met with no attention. Francis, however, persevered in his implacable enmity; and, it is supposed, assisted Burke in his gigantic attacks against the governor-general. In March, 1787, Francis, who had been returned for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, at the general election in 1784, moved the revenue charge against Hastings, which was carried by a majority against the wishes of the minister. Fox, soon afterwards, proposed that Francis should be one of the managers of the impeachment: Burke and Windham supported the motion, which Pitt very properly opposed. "This," said he, "is a question of feeling, and not of argument; and I am disinclined to appoint, as a representative of the house of commons, the only member who has, upon a former occasion, been engaged in a personal contest with the accused."

The proposed appointment of Francis was eventually negatived by a large majority. On this occasion, the house acted with eminent dignity, justice, and good feeling. Those who supported the propriety of an avowed, a determined, and a most virulent enemy to the accused, being selected as one of the managers of an impeachment against him, were guilty of a daring offence against decorum, humanity and common sense: and the avidity which Francis evinced for the employment was altogether unpardonable. To the deep dishonour, however, of all the parties concerned, his solemn rejection by the commons, as one of their representatives before the peers, was evaded, on the pretext that there appeared nothing in the orders of the house which could prevent the managers from receiving his assistance; and the bitter antagonist of Hastings, consequently became, next to Burke, the most active director of the managing committee's proceedings. But all their exertions were futile; the impeachment, after having "dragged its slow length" through a period of seven years, at length perished ignominiously; and Hastings, doubtless to the great chagrin of Francis, perhaps without having deserved the honour, (but we forbear to pronounce any opinion on the subject,) was nominated one of his majesty's privy-counsellors.

For many years afterwards Francis appears to have been a prominent speaker in the house of commons, uniformly taking part with the opposition, and denouncing the measures of government with a degree of vehemence which seemed rather to arise from personal pique and disappointed hope, than pure conviction. He was a sturdy advocate for parliamentary reform, and with a view to its more speedy attainment, founded the celebrated society called The Friends of the People. He also wrote a very powerful pamphlet on the subject, which brought on him the severe animadversions of his former coadjutor, Burke.

In 1792-3, he warmly opposed the necessity for a war with France; and at the dissolution of parliament in 1796, he stood a contested election for Coventry, but could not procure his return. During the following six years, he had no seat in the house, and signalized himself only by various publications on the politics of the day, all of which indisputably prove that he was a man of extraordinary intellectual powers, vexed and irritated by disappointment in his ambitious aspirations after high political eminence. He had passed the meridian of his life in unprofitable struggles with opponents, who, with less intellect, had outstripped him in the race of preferment; and although he had established his character as a statesman and an orator, he had reaped none of the rewards which his splendid abilities entitled him to possess.

In 1802, he was returned for Appleby, and he continued to be its representative for many succeeding years, without opposition or expence. India was still the theme of his eloquent discourse;

he could not forget, and frequently adverted to, the years he had passed in the east; but all his exertions in behalf of the native princes were fruitless; he was listened to and admired as the Quixote of the Brahmins, by whose eloquence it was in good taste to be delighted, but impolitic, visionary and absurd to be convinced. "I passed six years," said he, in his abortive attack on the Marquess of Wellesley, "in perpetual misery and contest in Bengal, at the hazard of my life: then a wretched voyage of ten months, and two-and-twenty years of labour in the same course, unsupported, and alone. By so long endeavouring to maintain right against wrong, I have sacrificed my repose, and forfeited all hopes of reward or personal advantage; but now I have taken my resolution, and will do so no more: I shall never again assume an active part, much less a lead, in any discussion of Indian affairs. As to future personal proceedings against any man, I am resolved to take no part in them. The impeachment of Mr. Hastings cured me of that folly. I, in fact, was tried, and Mr. Hastings acquitted. My spirits are exhausted, and my mind subdued by a long, unthankful, and most invidious application to one pursuit, in which I have never been able to do any good."

Francis was a zealous advocate for the abolition of negro slavery. It is related of him, that during the early discussions on this subject, one of his relatives, who possessed large property in the West Indies, held out such a temptation to him, to hold his peace on the subject, as would have proved irresistible to most men. But without a moment's hesitation, and although arrived at a time of life when that degree of opulence, which he did not possess, had become exceedingly desirable, he declared himself to be a staunch and incorruptible supporter of the views of Wilberforce.

When Fox went into office it was generally, but, as it appeared, erroneously, supposed that Francis would have been appointed governor-general of India; and no doubt exists, but that had it been offered to him, the latter would have accepted the office; for he observed, not long before, to a friend, that he earnestly wished to conclude his career in that remote part of the globe, where he had received his first disgrace. At the recommendation of Lord Grenville, he was invested with the insignia of the Bath, on the 29th of October, 1806; an empty honour, which considering his irritable temper, it is surprising that he did not reject with contempt. On this occasion, it is related that the heralds offered to prove, by an exact pedigree, that the new knight was descended from a man bearing the same name and arms as himself, on whom a similar honour had been conferred, just before the accession of Richard the Second; provided always, that they were paid the sum of £200 for their pains; but Francis, it appears, very properly declined purchasing genealogical honours at so dear a price.

Wearied with his fruitless exertions, in 1814 he relinquished his seat in parliament, and retired to a comparative seclusion, from which he rarely afterwards emerged. His most eminent effort, subsequently to his secession from the house of commons, was at a meeting of the Middlesex freeholders, on the 22nd of June, 1817, when he most energetically supported a petition against the suspension of the habeas corpus act.

He was twice married; first, about the year 1770, to a lady, doubtless of humble origin, and of whose name we are ignorant, by whom he had a son and two daughters; and, secondly, in 1811, when he was almost a septuagenarian, to the daughter of a clergyman named Watkins, who was young enough to have been his grandchild. For some months before his death, he became the victim of a painful and truly distressing complaint, which precluded him from mixing in general society, and materially increased his natural irritability. He died at his house in St. James's-square, on the 22nd of December, 1818.

In person he was tall, thin, and elegant, even in old age. His voice was sonorous, his eye piercing, and his look discriminative. In youth, and even at an advanced period of life, he was extremely active; his spirits were wonderfully buoyant; and in speaking of himself, he used to say, "that the sword would wear out the scabbard." His conversation is said to have been redundant with brilliant imagery, and

witty illustrations. As an orator, he was neither copious nor fluent in debate, and unless fully warmed by his subject, delivered his sentiments with a degree of awkwardness, which often diminished the effect of his arguments. On subjects, however, which thoroughly aroused his really commanding intellect, he declaimed so energetically, and threw so much authority into his tones, that he might be said to have compelled the attention of his auditors.

Burke often declared that he was the best pamphlet writer of his age. His style is nervous yet elegant; plain without being vulgar, and argumentative without being obscure. He seems to have been fond of composition for its own sake, and to have felt all the pleasure of a professed author, in embodying his views of men and things. When more than seventy, he still continued indefatigable in his darling employment, and usually published two or three pamphlets within the year. It is believed, that he once acted as a reporter of the debates in parliament; and he is said to have edited some of Lord Chatham's orations, in Wright's Parliamentary History. "He enjoyed," says an anonymous writer, "the happy art of being able to communicate his own impressions to others, without circumlocution, and without difficulty. Whatever appeared intricate he could explain, whatever was difficult he rendered facile. He possessed strong passions, and, consequently, strong feelings: this, perhaps, contributed to his excellence. He was always of opinion, that with a callous heart, there can be no genius,—no imagination,—no mind,—no wisdom. 'Resolute thoughts,' observed he 'find words for themselves, and make their own vehicle; impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply, will express strongly: the language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial.'"

In his old age, he was almost morbidly anxious to avoid the charge of garrulity; and in a letter to Lord Holland, published only two years before his death, he says, "Time has not yet made me garrulous, whatever it may do hereafter. My recital concerning myself shall be inflicted upon you, as if it were an operation, with compassion for the patient, with the brevity of impatience, and the rapidity of youth, for I feel or fancy that I am gradually growing young again, in my way back again to infancy. The taper that burns in the socket, flashes more than once before it dies: I would not long outlive myself, if I could help it; like some of my old friends, who, pretend to be alive, when, to my certain knowledge, they have been dead these seven years!"

He was passionately fond of music, and possessed a decided taste for the fine arts; regarding the old masters, both in painting and sculpture, with a kind of religious reverence. On being informed that the cartoons had been cut and shortened, that they might fit the panels of a palace, he exclaimed, with much energy, "The person who has advised such a sacrilege ought to be crucified!" Alluding to the debates in parliament on the propriety of purchasing the Elgin marbles for the nation, he said "I confess, that my temper is so impatient, and my judgment so infirm, that I could not endure to listen to a money debate, whether England shall keep and preserve the sublime remains of Phidias, and of all the wonderful artists of his time, as if it were about a tax upon lobsters, or the toll of a turnpike."

He spoke Italian and French as fluently as his native language, and his knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues was profound. On the whole, few men of his own, or any age, have excelled or even equalled him in variety of knowledge, or brilliancy of talent; and his want of success can only be attributed to the impetuosity of his temper.

The celebrated letters of Junius were for some time generally ascribed to Sir Philip Francis; it becomes necessary, in a sketch of the life of this eminent man, therefore, to state a few particulars relative to the mighty political shadow of the last century; and briefly to notice on what grounds the honour of having been identical with that mysterious master-spirit of his age, has been attributed not only to Sir Philip, but to various other individuals.

Junius, it is scarcely necessary to observe, was the writer of a series of the most powerful, caustic, fearless, and

eloquent political Philippics, that ever appeared in this or any other country. He was a perfect master of the art of composition; nothing could exceed the beauty of his style but the terrible virulence of his abuse. His learning, his experience, and his information as to passing events, were equally great. The influence which he acquired over the public mind was unexampled: glorying in the loftiness of his intellect, his amazing powers of language, and the impenetrable cloud with which he had artfully, but perhaps meanly, enveloped himself, no station, however exalted, was secure from his attacks. He assumed all the stern dignity of justice and the remorseless severity of fate. Nobility afforded no protection against his shafts, to which even royalty itself was vulnerable. He drew tears from the eyes of a monarch remarkable for firmness, and consigned a prime minister to scorn and infamy enduring as the language in which he wrote.

The letters of Junius were first printed in the Public Advertiser. His early communications to Woodfall, the proprietor, were signed Mnemon, Atticus, Lucius, Brutus, Poplicola, Domitian, Vindex, &c. Stimulated by the applause with which his comparatively hasty productions were received, he at length commenced a series of papers, written with the utmost possible care, to which he uniformly attached the signature of Junius. The first of these was published in the Public Advertiser, on the 21st of January, 1769; and it is said to have produced as great a sensation as any political production that ever issued from the press. He subsequently addressed various communications to the printer, signed with different names, to explain or support his more laboured productions under the signature of Junius. Those subscribed Philo-Junius, he always intended eventually to acknowledge.

There can be no doubt that Junius was a man of fine talents, and finished education, who had carefully studied the language, the law, the constitution, and history of his native country. It seems equally clear that he was a man of independent fortune, that he had access to the court, and was intimately acquainted, from its first conception, with almost every public measure, every ministerial intrigue, and every domestic incident. That he was in easy circumstances appears from the fact, that he would never receive any remuneration for his writings from Woodfall, notwithstanding the immense sale to which, in consequence of their popularity, the Public Advertiser attained. When the first genuine edition of his letters was ready for publication, Woodfall urged him to accept half its profits, or to point out some public charity to which the money might be presented. Junius replied, "What you say about the profits is very handsome: I like to deal with such men. As for myself, be assured that I am far above all pecuniary views, and no other person, I think, has any claim to share with you. Make the most of it, therefore, and let all your views in life be directed to a solid, however moderate, independence; without it no man can be happy, nor even honest!" An additional proof of his affluence occurs in the following passage of one of his private letters: "For the matter of assistance, be assured that, if a question should arise upon any writings of mine, you shall not want it;—in point of money, you shall never suffer."

That Junius was a person of rank, may be reasonably inferred from many of his own expressions, as for instance: "It is true I have refused offers, which a more prudent or a more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest, because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present ministry are driving this country to destruction; and *you*, I think, sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

That he had access to court, and was confidentially connected with government, appears from his immediate knowledge of the designs and his intimate acquaintance with the acts of those in power. "You may assure the public," said he, in a private letter to Woodfall, dated January 17, 1771, "that a squadron of four ships of the line is ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition for the East Indies. It is to be commanded by Commodore Spry. Without regarding the language of ignorant or interested people, depend

upon the assurance I give you, that every man in administration looks upon war as inevitable." When the Duke of Grafton's friends were extolling his patriotism in refusing to sell a situation to Mr. Vaughan, Junius instantly denounced his grace as the shameless vender of another patent office: a transaction which was thought by the parties concerned, to have been impenetrably secret.

In his letter to the Duke of Bedford, he narrated facts which could be known only to persons intimately acquainted with the Russell family: and when Woodfall was threatened with a prosecution for publishing that letter, he received a private communication from Junius to the following effect: "It is clearly my opinion that you have nothing to fear from the Duke of Bedford. I reserve something expressly to awe him. I am sure I can threaten him privately with such a storm, as would make him tremble even in his grave!" In another note to Woodfall, he wrote thus of a man named Swinney: "He is a wretched but dangerous fool; he had the impudence to go to Lord G. Sackville, whom he had never spoken to, and to ask him, whether or no he was the author of Junius—take care of him." How Junius, unless he had been Lord Sackville himself, should have been acquainted with this circumstance, as it appears he was, immediately after it occurred, baffles all conjecture.

Whenever he alluded to the personal hazard he incurred by the disclosure and castigation of political delinquency, he evidently wrote with a full sense of his own importance. "It is by no means necessary," he observed in his last letter to Sir W. Draper, "that I should be exposed to the resentment of the worst and most powerful men in this country, though I may be indifferent about yours. Though *you* would *fight*, there are *others* who would *assassinate*." The following passage occurs in one of his confidential notes to Woodfall: "I must be more cautious than ever: I am sure I should not survive a discovery three days; or if I did, they would *attaint me by bill*."

In his correspondence with Woodfall, every precaution that ingenuity could devise, or apprehension could suggest, was employed to baffle the attempts of those who attempted to trace him out. His own parcels were sent direct to the printing-office; but he obtained the replies of Woodfall by stratagem: they were addressed to him in such fictitious names, and left at such coffee-houses as he, from time to time, appointed. In one of his notes to Woodfall, he said, "Change to the Somerset coffee-house, and let no mortal know the alteration. I am persuaded you are too honest a man to contribute in any way to my destruction: act honourably by me, and, at the proper time, you shall know me."

When there was a parcel waiting for him, the fact was announced in the Public Advertiser, among the notices to correspondents, by some preconcerted signal; as N. E. C.—A letter—C. in the usual place—or a line from a Latin poet. It does not appear in what manner he procured his letters from the coffee-houses to which they were sent. As he twice declared that he was the sole depository of his own secret, and that it should die with him, it might be supposed that he uniformly went for them himself: but, in one of his private notes, he says to Woodfall, "The gentleman who conducts the conveyancing part of our correspondence, tells me there was much difficulty last night." It is most likely that he employed some trust-worthy messenger, who, however, might not have been fully aware of the nature of his agency. A tall gentleman, dressed in a light coat, with bag and sword, once threw a letter, from Junius, into the office door of the Public Advertiser, in Ivy Lane. He was immediately followed, by a gentleman who happened to be quitting Woodfall's office, into St. Paul's church-yard, where he got into a hackney coach, and drove off. Was this Junius himself?—Or the gentleman who conducted "the conveyancing part" of his correspondence with Woodfall?

In general, he appears to have been satisfied that the obstacles which he threw in the way of those who sought to discover him, were insurmountable. "Be assured," said he, in one of his confidential notes to Woodfall, "that it is not in the nature of things that they, (the Cavendish family,) or you, or anybody else, should ever know me, unless I make myself known: all arts,

or inquiries, or rewards, would be equally ineffectual." And again, in his letter to Wilkes, he observed, "At present, there is something oracular in the delivery of my opinions: I speak from a recess which no human curiosity can penetrate,—and darkness, we are told, is one source of the sublime. The mystery of Junius increases his importance."

But, occasionally, he seems to have been under considerable apprehensions of being detected. "Upon no account," said he, in one of his private notes to Woodfall, "nor for any reason whatever, are you to write to me until I give you notice!" During a period of three weeks, he never addressed Woodfall without warning him to beware of Garrick. Woodfall, however, imprudently told Garrick, in confidence, that Junius would, probably, soon cease to write. Garrick immediately hurried with this intelligence to Ramus, one of the royal pages; and Ramus, without a moment's delay, conveyed it to the king, who was then residing at Richmond. Within twelve hours, Woodfall received a note from Junius, with the following postscript:—"Beware of David Garrick. He was sent to pump you, and went directly to Richmond, to tell the king I should write no more." Shortly afterwards, (November 10th, 1771,) he penned the following extraordinary epistle to Garrick; which, however, was never forwarded: "I am very exactly informed of your impertinent inquiries, and of the information you so busily sent to Richmond, and with what triumph and exultation it was received. I knew every particular of it the next day.—Now, mark me, vagabond!—keep to your pantomimes; or, be assured, you shall hear of it. Meddle no more, thou busy informer. It is in *my* power to make you curse the hour in which you dared to interfere with—JUNIUS."

The king is said to have made the following observation to Desaguiliers, about this period:—"We know who Junius is, and he will write no more." But it has not been satisfactorily shewn that he ever made use of these expressions: he might possibly have repeated the intelligence he received through Ramus, from Garrick; but, as it is not at all probable that he was acquainted with the secret of Junius's identity, his utterance of a positive assertion to the contrary, is scarcely credible.

It appears from the following expressions in his correspondence with Woodfall, that Junius was unsparing of toil, to achieve excellence as a writer. Of his first letter to Lord Mansfield, he says, "The inclosed, though begun within these few days, has been greatly laboured." Of his concluding and most famous letter, he observes, "At last I have concluded my great work, and I assure you, with no small labour." On another occasion, after expressing much anxiety that the dedication and preface to the genuine edition of his letters might be correct, he thus continues, "Look to it,—if you take it upon yourself, I will not forgive your suffering it to be spoiled. I weigh every word; and every alteration, in my eyes at least, is a blemish."

His last public letter was printed on the 21st of January, 1772. Twelve months afterwards, (January 19, 1773,) he sent the following note to Woodfall, who never heard from his extraordinary correspondent again: "I have seen," says he, "the signals thrown out for your old friend and correspondent. Be assured that I have good reason for not complying with them. In the present state of things, if I were to write again, I must be as silly as any of the horned cattle that run mad through the city, or as any of your wise aldermen. I meant the cause and the public; both are given up. I feel for the honour of this country, when I see that there are not ten men in it who will unite and stand together upon any one question. But it is all alike vile and contemptible."

Among the persons, exclusive of Sir Philip Francis, to whom the splendid compositions of Junius have, with varying degrees of probability or absurdity, been attributed, are the following:—Charles Lloyd, a clerk in the treasury; John Roberts, private secretary to Mr. Pelham; Samuel Dyer, a man of some talent, who was on terms of intimacy with Johnson and Burke; William Gerrard Hamilton; Edmund Burke; Lord George Germain; Dr. Butler; the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen; General Lee; Hugh Macaulay Boyd; John Wilkes; Lord Ashburton; Flood, the

famous Irish orator; Lord George Sackville, and the great Earl of Chatham.

Lloyd was expiring at the time Junius wrote his last private letter to Woodfall, and Roberts and Dyer had actually been dead many months before. Hamilton known by the nickname of Single-Speech Hamilton, was suspected of having written the letters in question, because he frequently used, or perhaps adopted, many of the phrases employed by Junius; a circumstance which appears to be conclusive against the pretensions put forward on his behalf; for the cautious Junius would scarcely have betrayed himself, by talking the language of his political compositions. It is true that Hamilton once told the Duke of Richmond the substance of one of the letters, before it was published: but he had, most probably, been allowed to read the epistle in proof, or manuscript, by Woodfall, with whom he was on intimate terms. Besides, Hamilton was not only too vain a man to have kept the secret of his own importance, had he been Junius; but he actually denied, on his death-bed, all claim to the honour of having written the letters published under that signature.

Burke was for many years generally identified with Junius; but no two eminent writers in the whole range of English literature, are more dissimilar in style. Burke's talents in the celebrated letters, are rather severely handled,—a sin against self, in which he would scarcely have indulged; and he solemnly denied having had aught to do with them, when interrogated on the subject by Sir William Draper.

That Lord George Germain was not the author, is tolerably well proved by the contemptuous expressions relative to his military conduct, contained in the private correspondence of Junius with Woodfall.

Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, an occasional writer of political pamphlets, was for some time supposed to have been Junius; but with little probability, for his literary talents were scarcely above mediocrity. One of the bishop's friends writes thus on the subject: "Wilkes had strong reasons for considering Dr. Butler Junius, and I conjectured as much. Yet, if my suspicions were stronger, I should require more substantial proofs, for I think he was incapable of discovering or feeling the rancorous sentiments which the letters display. Nor do I think that his being the sole depositary of his own secret, which, as Junius says, would be, and I fancy was, buried in everlasting oblivion when he was entombed, would have encouraged him to have used such opprobrious language."

The Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, in order to obtain a pension, declared to Lord North, that he was the author of the letters: but Woodfall, who knew him intimately, felt satisfied that he had had no share in their production. The autograph of Junius was bold, firm, and precise, without any appearance of disguise; Rosenhagen's was a feeble, half illegible scrawl.

The following communication relative to the claims of General Lee to the authorship of the letters, appeared in an American periodical, called The Wilmington Mirror. "In the fall of 1773, not long after General Lee had arrived in America, I happened to be with him alone. Our conversation was on politics. Junius was mentioned, and General Lee asked me, who was thought to be the author of the letters which bore his name? I replied, that I believed Lord Chatham wrote them. General Lee answered with great animation, that to his certain knowledge, Lord Chatham was not the author; neither did he know who the author was, any more than I did; and that there was not a man in the world, no, not even Woodfall, the publisher, that knew who the author was; that the secret rested solely with himself, and for ever would remain with him. Surprised at this, I answered, 'No, General Lee, if you certainly know all this, it can no longer remain solely with him, for no one could know what you have affirmed, but the author himself.' He replied, 'I have committed myself, and it would be but folly to deny to you that I am the author; but I must request that you will not reveal it during my life; for it never was, nor ever will be revealed by me to any other.'"

Lee, however, it is quite clear, could not have been the author of the letters:

he was abroad at the time of their publication; whereas Junius must necessarily have been in London or its immediate neighbourhood, during nearly the whole period, as he often sent explanations and answers to Woodfall, within a few hours after they were required; and was in possession of political facts, long before they transpired to the public, or could possibly have been communicated to the General, who, it is proper to add, submitted to an outlawry, for the avowal of sentiments which Junius most energetically condemned.

Hugh Macaulay Boyd, another claimant to the authorship of the letters, was an Irishman of respectable family, who had deserted the law for politics, and who constantly endeavoured to imitate the masterly style of Junius. "Boyd," says Chalmers, "was in the habit of frequenting the shop of Almon, the bookseller, who detected him, as the writer of Junius, as early as the autumn of 1769. At a meeting of the trade, Woodfall read a letter of Junius, which he had just received, because it contained a passage, relative to the business of the meeting; Almon had thereby an opportunity of seeing the handwriting of the manuscript. The next time Boyd called on him in Piccadilly, Almon said to him, 'I have seen a part of one of Junius's letters, in manuscript, which I believe is your handwriting.' Boyd instantly changed colour; and after a short pause, he said, 'The similitude of handwriting is not a conclusive proof.' From the epoch of this detection, it was the practice of Almon, when asked who was the writer of Junius, to say, that he suspected Junius was a broken gentleman, without a guinea in his pocket." Woodfall, however, declared, that the handwriting of Junius and Boyd were totally different; and that Almon had seen the manuscript of the former too imperfectly to form any judgment on the subject.

The abuse inflicted on Wilkes in the letters, has been adduced as a proof that he was not, as the public at one time suspected, the author of them. A slight comparison of his works with those of Junius, will shew, that they could scarcely have emanated from the same source. When a friend once taxed him with the authorship of the letters, he replied, "I wish I *had* written them."

Dunning, Lord Ashburton, the celebrated lawyer, to whom the letters have, by many, been attributed, was, perhaps, a man of sufficient learning, wit, and political information to have written them: but Junius not only solemnly affirmed that he was no lawyer, but committed various legal blunders, of which Dunning could never have been guilty.

Flood, who has also been named as the probable writer of the letters, was in Ireland, when Junius must, in consequence of his almost daily correspondence with Woodfall, have been, at the utmost, but a few miles distant from London.

The private note sent by Junius to Woodfall relative to Swinney's interview with Lord George Sackville, appears to have induced a suspicion that Lord George himself was Junius. How, it has been asked, did Junius obtain immediate information of Swinney's visit to Lord George? How did he become acquainted with what passed on that occasion? And how could he know that Swinney had never spoken to Lord George before? Lord Sackville, however, although a man of considerable talent, never at all approximated, in what he is admitted to have written, to the commanding eloquence of Junius; and he is stated to have said, "I should be proud to be capable of writing as Junius has done; but there are many passages in his letters I should be very sorry to have written."

No public man of the period was, perhaps, more capable than Chatham, of writing the letters in question; but, the earl, although secure against detection, would not, it may be presumed from his general conduct, have applied those terms of eulogy to himself with which he was deservedly honoured by the pen of Junius.

In a pamphlet entitled Junius Identified, published some years ago, the author (a Mr. Busby) endeavoured to prove that he had found "the corporeal substance of the mighty political shade," in Sir Philip Francis; and the public were, apparently, for some time satisfied that his arguments were almost, if not quite, conclusive: but they

prove nothing, in fact, but that Sir Philip *might* have been Junius; the positive identity not being at all satisfactorily made out. In a note to the editor of the Monthly Magazine, on the subject of Busby's pamphlet, of which a review was about to appear in that periodical, Sir Philip said, "whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion." So lately as December, 1817, he positively denied that he was the author of the letters in question; and in a conversation with a friend, at a period when an avowal of having written them would not have been attended with the least danger, he stated, that he had denied being Junius until he was weary, and would answer no more questions on the subject.

Thus, notwithstanding great research has been employed on the subject, the honours of Junius are still unappropriated; posterity, perhaps, will discover to whom they belong, by accident.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

CHARLES JAMES, the second son of Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, and Lady Georgiana Carolina Lenox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond, was born on the 13th of January, 1749. Whatever were the errors of Lord Holland's political life, no man ever discharged the duties of a father with more tenderness. It was an invariable maxim with him to assist and follow, but in no case to restrain, the perfect exercise of free-will in his children. He would advise, and even importune, but never venture to command them. From childhood, Charles James was encouraged to deliver his sentiments, with freedom, on all subjects, and in all companies. Such an absurd degree of indulgence, while it tended on the one hand to make him a precociously bold thinker, had, on the other, the pernicious effect of rendering him occasionally forward and impertinent. Lady Holland happening to make a remark, one day, in his presence, on Roman history, which he knew to be erroneous, he asked her, with great contempt, what she knew about the Romans; and, with more knowledge and force of argument, than filial reverence, proceeded to demonstrate her error.

One night, while his father, then secretary of state, was occupied in the preparation of some important papers, Charles James walked into the study, and, with great coolness, perused, criticised, and burnt a despatch which had just been set apart for sealing. Lord Holland did not even reprimand the boy for his impertinence, but, without being in the least ruffled, prepared a second copy of the document from his official draught.

Lord Holland having resolved to take down the wall before Holland-house, and to have an iron railing put up in its stead, it was necessary to use gunpowder to facilitate the work. He had promised Charles James that he should be present whenever the explosion took place. Finding that the labourers had blasted the brick-work in his absence, he ordered the wall to be rebuilt; and, when it was thoroughly cemented, had it blown up again, for the gratification of his favourite boy; at the same time advising those about him, never, on any account, to break a promise with children.

The unhappy passion for gaming, which Mr. Fox could never conquer, is said to have originated in the following circumstance:—At the age of fourteen, he accompanied his father to Spa, at that time a place of fashionable resort; and here his passion for play was excited, by receiving a nightly allowance of five guineas, to be spent in games of hazard.

For a short period, young Fox studied at a private seminary at Hackney; but Lord Holland considering a public school more suitable to his future prospects, he was sent first to Westminster, and afterwards to Eton: at the latter celebrated seat of learning, his progress was so amazingly rapid, that the provost often recommended him as an example to his companions. Ardent in the

extreme, he was never satisfied by reaching mediocrity in any of his undertakings: the pursuit of pleasure did not appear in the least to retard his scholastic advance; nor did his studies, by any means, deter him from indulging in extravagant dissipation.

On quitting Eton, he was entered of Hertford college, Oxford; where he distinguished himself, as he had done at Eton, by being pre-eminently dissolute, and excessively studious. He was extremely partial to the Greek writers, of whom Longinus and Homer were his favourites: his familiar acquaintance with the works of the latter, is strikingly displayed in the following anecdote:—"A clergyman, eminent for his knowledge of Greek, was endeavouring to prove that a verse in the Iliad was spurious, because it contained measures not used by Homer. Fox instantly recited twenty other verses of the same measure, to shew that the deviation from the usual feet was no evidence of interpolation. He was, indeed, capable of conversing with a Longinus, on the beauty, sublimity, and pathos of Homer; with an Aristotle, on his delineations of man; and with a pedagogue, on his dactyls, spondees, and anapaests."

After a short residence at Oxford, he made a tour on the continent, the cost of which is said to have been enormous. He contracted vast debts in every capital which he visited; at Naples alone, his liabilities amounted to £16,000. Alarmed at his boundless prodigality, Lord Holland at length summoned him home, and he returned one of the most egregious coxcombs in Europe.

At the general election in 1768, notwithstanding his nonage, he took his seat in the house of commons as member for Midhurst, in Sussex. On entering parliament, he became a strenuous advocate of Lord North's unpopular administration. He spoke, for the first time, on the presentment of Wilkes's petition, from the king's bench; and, on that occasion, defended the conduct of ministers with considerable energy. All the measures which subsequently took place, relative to the Middlesex election, received his decided support: he contended, that general warrants were not illegal; and stigmatised the proceedings of the association, called The Friends of the People, as being actually treasonable. He soon became a great favourite with the premier, for whom, at this period, he appears to have entertained a very high opinion; and early in February, 1772, he was nominated one of the lords of the admiralty. He proved, however, to be by no means a tractable subordinate: differences arose between him and the minister, which eventually led to his indignant resignation of office. But the disputes between Lord North and the young statesman were soon adjusted, and Fox again joined the administration, by accepting the post of commissioner of the treasury. His connexion with government now appeared to be permanent. But the admiration which he had formerly evinced towards Lord North, appears to have gradually abated; and Lord North, on the other hand, at length, began to feel less fear than formerly of Fox, as a political antagonist. Being refused a trifling appointment, the disposal of which he had solicited, Fox voted against the minister, in a discussion relative to a breach of privilege; he subsequently became a member of Dr. Johnson's literary club, and excited the displeasure of his colleagues, by associating with Burke. In 1774, the death of his father left him altogether free with regard to his political conduct; and at the same time, removed, perhaps, the great impediment, in Lord North's estimation, to his ejection from office. Fox, it is said, had determined to retire, but Lord North anticipated his resignation by a dismissal, which Fox received in the following laconic epistle:

"Sir,—His majesty has thought proper to order a new commission of the treasury to be made out, in which I do not perceive your name.—NORTH."

This note was handed to Fox, while seated in his place on the treasury bench, by one of the door-keepers. For some reason, which it would be difficult to divine, he continued to vote with ministers, although he seldom spoke in their favour, for a considerable period after his cavalier dismissal. At length he took his seat on the opposition benches, and soon became one of Lord North's most formidable antagonists. He had always disapproved of the measures of

government, with regard to America, and he now boldly attacked them with all his splendid oratorical powers.

In 1776, he again visited Paris, and entered into the amusements of that capital, with great ardour. In 1777, when the minister declared that neither France nor Spain would interfere in the contest between England and the colonies, Fox vehemently asserted that both nations only waited for a favourable opportunity to advocate the cause of America; and in the session of 1778, when, on a plan of conciliation being brought forward by ministers, he affirmed, that a treaty of alliance had already been concluded between France and America, which rendered the proposed pacification out of the question. Lord North, on being questioned as to the correctness of this statement, reluctantly admitted the probability of such a treaty being in agitation, though he had no authority to say it was signed. The circumstance of a member of the house of commons, who held no office, being better informed than the head of the government, on so important a subject, excited much surprise and animadversion: the accuracy of Fox was, however, soon demonstrated, by the publication of the treaty.

Towards the close of 1779, he was engaged in a duel with Mr. Adam, a Scotch gentleman, representing an English borough, who had suddenly seceded from the ranks of opposition. In vindicating the purity of his motives in this change, Adam took occasion to declare, that as none of the opposition leaders were more fit to serve the state than the individuals in power, he thought it wiser to submit to a known evil, than to venture on an untried one. Fox replied in a strain of such bitter invective, that Adam demanded an explanation, and a hostile meeting ensued, the particulars of which were thus given by the seconds:—"The parties met, according to agreement, at eight o'clock in the morning. After the ground was measured out, at the distance of fourteen paces, Mr. Adam desired Mr. Fox to fire; to which Mr. Fox replied, 'Sir, I have no quarrel with you; do you fire.' Mr. Adam then fired, and wounded Mr. Fox; which, we believe, was not at all perceived by Mr. Adam, as it was not distinctly seen by either of ourselves. Mr. Fox fired without effect. We then interfered, asking Mr. Adam if he was satisfied? Mr. Adam, replied, 'Will Mr. Fox declare he meant no personal attack upon my character?' Upon which Mr. Fox said, this was no place for apologies, and desired him to go on. Mr. Adam fired his second pistol without effect. Mr. Fox then fired his remaining pistol into the air; and then, saying, as the affair was ended, he had no difficulty in declaring he meant no more personal affront to Mr. Adam than he did to either of the gentlemen present; Mr. Adam replied, 'Sir, you have behaved like a man of honour.' Mr. Fox then mentioned that he believed himself wounded; and, upon opening his waistcoat, it was found he was so, but to all appearance, slightly. The parties then separated, and Mr. Fox's wound was, on examination, found not likely to produce any dangerous consequence."

In another account of this affair, it is stated, that in allusion to the clamour which had existed since the period of Byron's engagement in the West Indies, about the badness of ammunition, Fox, on receiving his adversary's ball, and finding it had made but little impression, exclaimed, "Egad, Adam, it would have been all over with me, if you had not charged with government powder!"

On the re-appearance of Fox in parliament, his antagonist took occasion to declare, that he had found in him, all that manliness, generosity and spirit, of which the world supposed him possessed, and which were by no means inferior to those superlative abilities which had justly excited the admiration of mankind. Fox treated this eulogium with dignified silence; but Rigby, one of the ministers, observing, that he hoped what had occurred would have the effect of keeping gentlemen within proper limits, and, at least, teach them better manners, Fox rose and said, that as Mr. Rigby was apt to speak in a loose and careless way, he might, perhaps, have had no particular meaning in what he said; but as the words seemed pointed at him, he begged, for one, to say, that what had happened to him had not taught him

better manners, nor should it ever restrain him within any other limits than those which he had chalked out for himself.

At the dissolution of parliament, in 1780, his ambition prompted him, in compliance with a requisition from a large body of the electors, to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Westminster. Admiral Rodney, and the Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, were his competitors on this occasion; but the election of the former being certain, the contest rested entirely between Fox and Lord Lincoln, who was supported by the whole influence of the crown, as well as the wealth and interest of his very powerful family. After a severe and protracted struggle, Fox, however, was elected by a large majority.

At this period, although only thirty years of age, he had attained an almost unexampled degree of popularity; but it is lamentable to find, that he stood unrivalled in dissipation, as in talent. Gaming had become an indomitable passion with him. He was so admirable a player at whist and piquet, that had he restricted himself to those games, he might, it is said, have derived a clear income of £4000 a year from his card-purse. But, unfortunately, he delighted in games of chance, from which he rose almost invariably a loser. On one occasion, he had the luck to win £5000 at a sitting, part of which he paid to his creditors, and soon lost the remainder in the company of those from whom he had received it. At his father's death, he had succeeded to an annual income of not less than £4000; and subsequently to the clerkship of the pells in Ireland, worth about £3000 per annum. But before he attained his thirtieth year, says Wraxall, he had dissipated every shilling that he could either command, or procure by the most ruinous expedients; he had even undergone many of the severest privations annexed to the vicissitudes that mark a gamester's progress, frequently wanting money to defray his common diurnal expenses; and after losing his last guinea at the faro table, he had been reduced, for several days, to such distress, as to be under the necessity of having recourse to the waiters at Brookes's, to lend him assistance; the very chairmen, whom he was unable to pay, used to dun him for their arrears. Topham Beauclerk left him one morning, at six o'clock, (after having passed the whole preceding night with him at the gaming table,) in a frame of mind approaching to desperation, occasioned by his heavy losses. Beauclerk's anxiety impelled him to call early in the day at the lodgings of his friend, whom, to his astonishment, he found intently occupied in reading Herodotus. "What would you have me do?" said Fox, "I have lost my last shilling!"

Had it not been for his privilege as a member of the house of commons, he would scarcely ever have been in the enjoyment of his personal liberty. One day, shortly after a dissolution of parliament, while in the company of his friend, "the witty but dissipated Hare," who, like himself, was in hourly expectation of being arrested, a couple of bailiffs suddenly made their appearance. "Well, gentlemen," said Fox to them, "are you *Hare*-hunting or *Fox*-hunting, to-day?" It is worthy of remark, that notwithstanding his devotion to the senate, the table, the dice-box, and the toilet, he found time to cultivate the acquaintance of such men as Johnson and Gibbon; to increase his knowledge of the Greek writers; and even to indulge, occasionally, in poetical composition. His vivacity often exposed him to animadversion; for there was sometimes a recklessness in his gaiety, which seemed unseasonable and unfeeling. Thus, when his brother's house was in flames, he offered to bet the noble owner, which beam, which partition, or which chimney would first give way.

Although exceedingly popular, he had numerous enemies. In 1779, Dr. Price, in a fast sermon, thus powerfully reflected upon his conduct: "Can you imagine that a spendthrift in his own concerns, will make an economist in managing the concerns of others? that a wild gamester will take due care of the state of a kingdom?—Treachery, venality, and corruption, must be the effects of dissipation, voluptuousness, and impiety. These sap the foundations of virtue; they render men necessitous and supple; and ready at any time to sacrifice their consciences, or to fly to a court, in order to repair a

shattered fortune, and procure supplies for prodigality."

On the meeting of the new parliament, in October, 1780, Fox renewed his opposition to ministers with great vehemence, and the triumph of his eloquence, in their expulsion from office, seemed fast approaching. During the session he brought forward a bill to remove the necessity of publishing banns of marriage, or of having a license, when the parties were arrived at the age of eighteen in the male sex, and sixteen in the female; and to prevent any union being declared null, after the parties had cohabited for a year. He reprobated the idea of giving authority to the parent, with regard to the marriage of the child; contending that the most inexperienced were more competent to know what constituted their own happiness, than any other mortal could possibly be; and that where the passions were concerned, the heart of youth was wiser than the hoary head of age. The bill passed in the lower house, but was very properly rejected by the lords. The arguments of Fox, on this occasion, must, in the present constitution of society, appear absurd; and few reasonable men would now contend, that the happiness of the wedded state might be increased, by giving mere boys and girls unrestrained liberty to contract marriage.

Lord North and his adherents were, at length, compelled to resign. The Marquess of Rockingham became nominally the premier, and Fox was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, with, as it was supposed, paramount influence in the cabinet. Great expectations were formed of the new ministers; it was confidently expected that the calamities of the country were at an end, and that its interests would be properly maintained in all quarters of the globe. Considering the short duration of their power, it is admitted on all sides, that Lord Rockingham and his friends justified the hopes of the nation, in their abilities and honesty. A steady system of reform, retrenchment, and liberal policy, was adopted; officers in the customs and excise were disqualified from voting at elections; the doors of the house of commons were closed against contractors; the unpopular proceedings with regard to the Middlesex election, were rescinded; the troubles of Ireland were appeased; the restoration of peace was seriously meditated; and America, which could not be retrieved, it was resolved, if possible, to conciliate. But the promising career of the administration was suddenly terminated by the death of its nominal leader.

On the nomination of the Earl of Shelburne, a few days afterwards, to the premiership, Fox, it is said, attended the king, and requested leave to name the new secretary; but finding that he had been anticipated, he said, "Then I trust your majesty can dispense with my services." "Certainly, sir," replied the king, "if you feel them the least irksome." The next day he delivered up the seals of his office. With regard to his resignation, he afterwards observed, that he was by no means insensible to the convenience,—he might almost say, the necessity, of the emoluments attached to his situation (he had previously parted with his sinecure of the pells for a very inadequate sum); but in a case where honour or profit must be sacrificed, he could not be long in resolving what to do. "I would never," added he, "connive at plans in private, which I could not publicly avow: my principles I knew would not be pursued by the new minister, and therefore I could not remain in office with him." The new premier, however, in the teeth of these observations, positively denied that any change of measures was intended: and a strong opinion seems to have prevailed that Fox had resigned in mere disgust at not having been placed at the head of affairs.

Lord Shelburne and his friends were soon exposed to the violent attacks of an overwhelming opposition, consisting of the two parties headed by Fox and Lord North, who effected a disgraceful coalition for the purpose of ejecting their mutual opponents from the administration. Fox had long been in the habit of expressing himself with the greatest contempt, and even rancorous violence, towards Lord North: he had called him the great criminal of the state, whose blood ought to expiate the calamities which he had brought upon his country; he had designated him as the object of a future

impeachment, whom an indignant nation would compel to make *some* atonement for his offences *on the scaffold;* he had protested that he could not trust himself in the same room with him; and when, in 1782, it was evident that some change of ministers would soon take place, he had declared, that he would consent to be for ever afterwards deemed infamous, if he formed any connexion with the weak, wicked, and incapable advisers of the crown. The coalition of Fox and Lord North, with these expressions not merely on record, but fresh in their memory, in utter disregard of private feeling and public principle, with the base view of sharing together that power, of which it had long been the object of each to represent the other as altogether unworthy, not only rendered them unpopular at the time, but fixed an indelible stigma on their public characters. "This alliance," said a cotemporary, "seemed so much beyond the usual pliancy even of politicians,—the personal violence of their former hostility seemed so repugnant to every idea of junction,—that the natural integrity of the people felt the coalition as one of those public violations of consistency,—one of those public derelictions of principle,—which destroy all future confidence, and forfeit all future esteem."

The ministers being at length outvoted by the coalition, resigned their seals; and after a lapse of several weeks, during which the nation was left without a government, from the reluctance of George the Third to accept Fox and Lord North, as his ministers, a new administration was formed early in April, 1783. Fox, and his old enemy, were the principal secretaries of state; the Duke of Portland became the nominal premier; and Pitt took the lead in opposition. All the first measures of government were triumphantly carried; and on the 18th of November, Fox brought forward his India bill; which, in spite of the persevering opposition of Pitt, was passed through its various stages in the commons by large majorities. Meantime, it became generally known, that the most exalted personage in the kingdom was decidedly opposed to the measure, and Earl Temple received a written authority from the sovereign, to declare, that his majesty would deem those peers who voted for the bill, not only not his friends, but his enemies. When it was sent up to the lords, on the 9th of December, Lord Thurlow said, that if the king consented to such an act he would thereby take the diadem from his own head, and place it on that of Mr. Fox; and Lord Abingdon insisted, that the new secretary was really animated by the same criminal ambition as Cromwell, and actually aimed at sovereign power.

The bill was lost in the house of peers, by a majority of nineteen, and its rejection proved fatal to the ministry. Late in the evening on which it had been thrown out, Lord North and Mr. Fox received messages, intimating that the king had no longer any occasion for their services, and requiring that the seals of office should be delivered to him by the under secretaries of state; a circumstance strongly expressive of the royal displeasure.

Pitt now accepted the premiership, although he had not the means of carrying a single measure in the house of commons, and Fox was recognized as the leader of the most formidable opposition, in numerical force, as well as talent, which had appeared in parliament since the reign of Charles I. Being persuaded that the new ministry could not exist, without an immediate dissolution of parliament, he was particularly anxious to delay that measure, and seemed to contemplate withholding the supplies necessary for the payment of the dividends. A motion was carried, declaring the ministers utterly incompetent to conduct the public business; and it was thought their immediate resignation would be the result. But the premier was as firm as the opposition was formidable, and bore this parliamentary sentence of condemnation with great calmness. The king was subsequently addressed, on three several occasions, by the commons, to dismiss the persons in office, which his majesty as often peremptorily refused to do. Fox now found that his adherents gradually dropped off; he had lost his popularity out of doors, and foresaw the speedy unsuccessful termination of the unexampled contest in which he and his partisans formed one party, and the king, the

lords, the administration, and the majority of the people, the other. But before relinquishing the hopeless conflict, he determined to inflict a parting blow of unequalled severity on his triumphant antagonists; and, accordingly, on the 8th of March, he moved a daring remonstrance to the king, for persevering in opposition to the declared wishes of his faithful commons, which was carried by a majority of one.

This was his last effort during the session. Parliament was dissolved on the 25th of the month, and in the ensuing election, Fox lost above seventy of his partisans. His own return for Westminster was powerfully contested by Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray, who had formed a coalition against him. The poll, which was kept open for forty-seven days, terminated in favour of Fox; but Sir Cecil Wray having demanded a scrutiny, the high bailiff refused to return Fox as one of the elected members; for which an action was brought against him by the latter, who obtained a verdict with £2,000 damages. In the meantime, he took his seat for a Scotch borough; and, after a tedious scrutiny, the cost of which was defrayed by his friends, he was declared duly elected for Westminster. During the contest, the Duchess of Devonshire, and other women of exalted rank, personally solicited votes in his favour, even from the poorest of the electors. The beautiful and condescending duchess, while thus engaged, bought a butcher's vote with a kiss; and the following lines, in praise of her charms, were extensively circulated:—

Array'd in matchless beauty, Devon's fair,
In Fox's favour takes a zealous part:
But, oh! where'er the pilferer comes, beware!
She supplicates a vote, and steals a heart.

Although, in the new parliament, the premier had a decided majority, Fox was still at the head of a very formidable opposition, and strenuously opposed the measures of government. On the question of legislative reform, he, however, supported the views of Pitt with equal zeal, honesty, and talent. In the summer of 1785, he visited the Earl of Derby, in Lancashire; and having regained his popularity, partly by opposing the shop tax, he was received in the places through which he passed with great enthusiasm. Receiving an invitation to Manchester, he went there with his friends in a sort of civic triumph, being met on the road by the various trades in procession, with bands of music, and vast numbers of persons on horseback. His carriage was drawn by the people amid loud acclamations, to the town hall; and he received equal honours on his visiting Liverpool.

During the discussion of the India bill, the conduct of Hastings, the governor-general, had been much censured; and, on the 17th of February, Burke brought forward various charges against him, which were supported by Fox, with his usual eloquence. An impeachment was, soon after, voted by the commons; and Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, were appointed the chief managers. Fox, however, appears to have taken no very active part in the business, and passed the summer, and generally speaking, the whole of the next year, in comparative tranquillity, at St. Anne's hill.

In 1787, he supported a motion for the repeal of the test act, with great warmth and ability. Alluding, on this occasion, to the political proceedings of the dissenters against his own measures, he observed, that, although they had lost sight of the principles of the constitution, he should not, upon any occasion, lose sight of the principles of toleration. Early in 1788, he was elected recorder of Bridgewater; and, in the course of the year, made a tour on the continent, accompanied by Mrs. Armstead, (a widow, it was believed), who, for some time before, had resided in his house at St. Anne's hill; and whom, after a lapse of nearly ten years, he acknowledged as his wife. Some accounts state that his marriage with her took place in 1794, while, according to others, it did not occur until 1802. The ceremony was privately performed by special license; and, whatever were his reasons, Fox was evidently very reluctant to the alliance being made public, although she was handsome, accomplished, and evidently attached to him. Fox, on his part, seems to have loved her sincerely. On the 24th of January, 1799, his birth day, and the completion of his fiftieth year, he presented her, while at the breakfast

table, with the following lines, written, as it is said, extemporaneously:—

Of years I have now half a century past,
And none of the fifty so blest as the last.
How it happens my troubles thus daily should cease,
And my happiness thus with my years should increase;
This defiance of Nature's more general laws,
You alone can explain, who alone are the cause!

While on the continent, Fox visited the historian of The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, at Lausanne. "In his tour of Switzerland," says Gibbon, "Mr. Fox gave me two days of free and private conversation. He seemed to feel and envy the happiness of my situation, while I admired the powers of a superior man, as they are blended in his attractive character with the softness and simplicity of a child. Perhaps no human being was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood."

From Switzerland, Fox proceeded to Italy, and had arrived at Bologna, on his way to Rome, when, in the middle of November, a messenger overtook him, with an account of the king's insanity. He instantly commenced his return, and travelled with such fatiguing rapidity, that on his arrival in London, he became severely indisposed. He found the parliament deliberating on the necessity of appointing a regent forthwith, the king being no longer able to exercise the royal functions. On this memorable occasion, Fox and his great rival appeared to have exchanged systems: Pitt contending for the constitutional measure of a bill of limitations, while Fox was equally strenuous for placing the regency in the hands of the heir-apparent, without any restrictions whatever. Powerful as he and his party were, at this time, and perhaps they never shone more in debate, they failed to achieve their object, and by their exertions lost their popularity. The minister was triumphant in every stage of the bill; which, however, was rendered useless by the sudden recovery of the king.

Great and continued exertions had now so much impaired the health of Fox, as to alarm his friends, and he was advised to try the air of Bath, where, in the course of a month, he happily recovered, and returned to his parliamentary duties like "a giant refreshed." In the course of 1789, he was mainly instrumental in preventing a war with Russia; and during the same year, brought forward a bill to invest juries, in cases of libel, with the power of judging of the law as well as the fact. These and some other popular measures, completely restored him to public favour.

In 1791, a rupture occurred between Fox and Burke, who had for many years regarded each other with more than brotherly affection. They differed in their views of the French revolution; Fox eulogized, and Burke most bitterly condemned it: the consequence was that they began to regard each other with coolness; and, at length, on the 6th of May, Burke made some severe allusions to the opinions of Fox, who had, a few evenings before, descanted with great freedom on Burke's Reflections. Fox said in reply, that no occurrence of his life had ever so severely affected both his feelings and his principles, as the charges directly and indirectly made against him by Mr. Burke. He felt them the more, as coming from the man whom he had ever flattered his understanding and his pride, with believing to be the friend and patron of his knowledge, actions, sentiments, opinions, and principles. He was distressed to find that five-and-twenty years had been so ill employed, as, at their close, to be forced to own, that the most poignant mental pain he had endured was that which he suffered from the man who first and best taught him what it was to feel. Yet he could not retract what he had said as to the French revolution, which he thought, on the whole, one of the greatest events in the history of mankind. Differences of opinion need not cause a breach of friendship. It could never happen, that his master (for so he should ever call Mr. Burke) could forget the maxims which he had himself inculcated; namely, that a difference of sentiment upon a public matter, which was one part of the rights of man, should never be a cause for the dismemberment of private friendship among individuals.

Burke, in rejoinder, stated that it would be indiscretion at any period, but much greater at his age, to provoke enemies, or give his friends cause to desert him; yet, if that were to be the case by adhering to the British constitution, he

would risk all; and as public duty and as public prudence taught him, with his last breath, exclaim, "Fly from the French constitution!"—"There is no loss of friendship, I hope," said Fox. "There is," replied Burke; "I have made a great sacrifice: I have done my duty, though I have lost my friend."

Fox then rose, under evident emotion, and while tears rolled down his cheek, pathetically conjured Burke to remember their past lives, to recollect their union, their unalterable attachment, their unalienable friendship, their reciprocal affection; to believe that there existed between them the ties of nature, as near and dear as the relative situation of father and son could be; that they had improved them by social love, each still flattering the other that his intrinsic worth was the magnet of attraction, and each still enjoying the substantial idea in ecstasy of happiness: he conjured him, not to renounce in a moment, and for a trifle, too, the opinion mutually established for years; not to reject the fabric of many years' construction, for the visionary shade of an ideal habitation, and break through all those bonds which alone can make life happy, to enjoy a liberty of thought which could only tend to make it miserable, and thus violently sever him for ever from his regard. In spite of all the cruel expressions of his friend,—he would still call him by that endearing appellation,—his friendship was not to be affected by the circumstances of one day's debate; it was planted in his heart when a child, it had grown and ripened with his knowledge. It was a friendship improved and rivetted by the intercourse of three-and-twenty years; and it could not be weakened, much less extinguished in his bosom, by the heat or intemperance of a day.

Burke was inexorable; he repeated that the friendship which had so long subsisted between them was at an end; and, it is painful to add, they were never afterwards reconciled;—Burke having invariably objected to a re-union, which was most ardently desired and repeatedly solicited by Fox, unless the latter would sign a solemn renunciation of what were termed French principles, and a promise not to advocate parliamentary reform, or the abolition of the test act. Notwithstanding the severe treatment he had experienced from his former friend, with whom, when at the point of death, he was even denied an interview, the affection of Fox for Burke appears scarcely to have diminished. On hearing of Burke's decease, he is said to have wept most bitterly.

In 1792, in consequence of some strong measures of government, particularly the calling out the militia, and hastily summoning parliament, Fox made several motions which did not meet with the approbation of the house; a majority of which thought that there existed a danger of insurrection: and in order that his own opinions on the subject might be better understood, in 1793 he wrote his famous letter to the electors of Westminster. During the same year, a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen took place at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for the purpose of offering to Mr. Fox some effective testimony of gratitude for his long and unwearied political exertions. On this occasion, Serjeant Adair, the chairman, observed, that, whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the measures supported or opposed by Mr. Fox, in his long political career, there was one point to which all mankind would agree, and which even his most inveterate enemies had not dared to question; namely, that if the wonderful talents of his mind, instead of being exerted for his country, had been directed to objects of private interest and personal ambition, they would long ago have placed their possessor in a situation of opulence and power equal to his fame. That this had not been the case, was equally notorious; and it must, therefore, be the wish of every man of liberal feelings, that he who had conducted himself so nobly, should be placed in an independent situation. A committee being appointed to forward the plan, Serjeant Adair communicated the proceedings to Fox, from whom he received the following letter:

"St. Anne's Hill, June 6th, 1793.

"Dear Sir,—you will easily believe that it is not a mere form of words, when I say, that I am wholly at a loss how to express my feelings upon the event which you have in so kind a manner communicated to me. In difficult cases it is not unusual to inquire what others have said or done, in like

circumstances; but, in my situation, this resource is denied me; for where am I to look for an instance of such a proof of public esteem, as that which is offered to me? To receive at once from the public such a testimony of the disinterestedness of my conduct, and such a reward as the most interested would think their lives well spent in obtaining, is a rare instance of felicity which seems to have been reserved for me. It would be gross affectation, if, in my circumstances, I were to pretend that what is intended me is not in itself of the highest value. But it is with perfect sincerity that I declare, that no manner in which a fortune could have come to me, would have been so gratifying to the feelings of my heart. I accept, therefore, with the most sincere gratitude, the kindness of the public; and consider it as an additional obligation upon me, if any were wanting, to continue steady to the principles which I have uniformly professed; and to persevere in the honest and independent line of conduct, to which alone I am conscious that I am indebted for this, as well as for every other mark of public approbation. I hope I need not add, my dear Sir, that I could not have received this honourable message through a more acceptable channel. I am, &c."

This letter was submitted to a second meeting on the 11th, at which the committee announced that the plan had been seconded with such spirit, as to enable them to present Mr. Fox with an annuity neither unworthy of him nor themselves. While we cannot but regret the necessity for such a transaction, it is impossible not to admire the delicacy with which it was conducted. Still it must ever be viewed as degrading to its object, who thus, after having dissipated an ample patrimony in the most ridiculous excesses (it would have been very different had he expended his fortune in the public service,) was compelled, in the decline of life, to owe the means of existence to the charity of his friends: for it would be absurd to suppose that the subscription was national; it being, beyond all doubt, the bounty of a party, who felt themselves disgraced by the distresses of their leader, but who were yet wise enough to dole out their aid in the shape of an annuity; well knowing that had the gross collection been handed over to Fox, instead of placing him above want for the rest of his days, it would have been wasted in a single year.

In his subsequent parliamentary career, Fox energetically opposed the minister and the war with France. In 1796, he was again elected for Westminster. In 1797, he obtained, as a privy-counsellor, an audience of the king, in the closet, and represented, in glowing terms, the alarming state of the kingdom. Soon after, finding himself invariably in a minority, he declared his intention to forbear prosecuting an useless attendance in parliament; and accordingly retired to St. Anne's hill. At a dinner given on the anniversary of his birth-day, in 1798, the Duke of Norfolk (who was in the chair) proposed for a toast, "The sovereign majesty of the people," for which he was deprived of the lord-lieutenancy of Yorkshire; and Fox, having soon after offended in a similar manner, while presiding at a meeting of the Whig club, his name was struck out of the list of privy-counsellors.

In the year 1800, he was called from his retirement, to discuss the propriety of receiving overtures for peace from the first Consul of France. He warmly opposed the union with Ireland, and gave Addington, who took office during the temporary retirement of Pitt, his support in concluding the peace of Amiens. After the general election, at which he was again returned for Westminster, having a desire to examine the Stuart papers, in the Scots college, at Paris, for the purpose of assisting him in the composition of a history of the reign of James the Second, he set out for France on the 29th of July, 1802. On his arrival at Paris, various public and learned bodies visited him, and he received invitations from the most distinguished individuals. Being recognized at the theatre, the whole audience stood up, and greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations: he would not, however, acknowledge the tribute of applause, thus evidently paid to him, by a single word, or even a gesture of thanks.

On the 3d of September, he was introduced, by the British ambassador, to Buonaparte, who said to him, with great rapidity, "Ah, Mr. Fox!—I have

heard with pleasure of your arrival. I have desired much to see you;—I have long admired in you the orator and friend of his country; who, in constantly raising his voice for peace, consulted that country's best interests —those of Europe—and those of the human race. The two great nations of Europe require peace;—they have nothing to fear,—they ought to understand and value one another. In you, Mr. Fox, I see, with much satisfaction, that great statesman who recommended peace because there was no just object of war; who saw Europe desolated to no purpose, and who struggled for its relief." He afterwards dined with the first consul, with whom he conversed for several hours.

"To ape Mr. Fox," says a late writer, "was now the fashion at Paris: his dress, his mode of speaking, nay, his very dinners, were imitated. It was the fashion to be a thinking man,—to think like Fox. At the opera, he attracted every eye, and was followed as a spectacle through the streets. His picture was exhibited in every window; and no medallions had such a ready sale, as those which bore the head of Fox. The artists alone were displeased, as he refused to sit for his portrait. A famous statuary sent his respects to him, saying, that being anxious to partake of his immortality, he wished to execute a statue of him, and would call the next day, when he flattered himself Mr. Fox would have no objection to sit half an hour in his shirt, while he took the exact contour of his body. Among the fashionables of Paris, who were particularly attentive to him, was Madame Recamier: she called for him one day in her carriage; but Fox, hesitating to accompany her, 'Come,' said the lady, 'I must keep my promise, and shew you on the promenade. Before you came, I was the fashion; it is a point of honour, therefore, that I should not seem jealous of you.' Soon after, an ode appeared, in which Fox and Madame Recamier were transformed into Jupiter and Venus."

He returned to England in November; and on a new war with France being entered upon, he secluded himself at St. Anne's hill; but resumed his public labours when the Addington cabinet was dismissed, and Pitt returned to the premiership. In April, 1805, he greatly distinguished himself on the discussion on the charges brought against Lord Melville: and most eloquently supported a petition from the Irish catholics, praying for emancipation.

On the death of Pitt, in January, 1806, Fox, having coalesced with Lord Grenville, was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. This union of parties appears to have been by no means palatable to the public: and the admission of the lord chief justice, Ellenborough, to a seat in the cabinet, and some other measures of the new ministry, met with considerable disapprobation. It was particularly objected against Fox, that, warmly as he had advocated the peace of Amiens, and firmly as he had deprecated the renewal of hostilities, yet, when in office, he appeared to acquiesce in the propriety of the war. Trotter, however, says, that peace was still his grand object; but it had now become difficult of attainment.

His ministerial duties, and the opposition he experienced from the spirited adherents of his departed rival, rapidly undermined his constitution. He seems to have been fully aware of the decay of his bodily powers: "Pitt," said he, "died in January;—perhaps I may go off before June!" A gentleman, who was in company with him, having made some observation in reply, "Nay," said he, "I begin to think my complaint not unlike Pitt's: my stomach has been long discomposed; I feel my constitution dissolving!" Trotter, whose account of Fox's last days we shall abridge, states, that he found him, in the beginning of June, melancholy, and filled with gloomy presentiments. In a short time, his illness became alarming: he suffered dreadful pains; but his temper was still serene. Mrs. Fox and Trotter frequently read to him: Crabbe's poems in manuscript pleased him much, particularly the story of Phœbe Dawson. Sheridan paid him a short and unsatisfactory visit, at which Fox spoke but a few words, and those very coldly. Sheridan, on his part, was embarrassed, and equally taciturn. Soon after, Fox had a warm and friendly interview with Grattan. His disease being evidently

dropsy, on the 7th of August he underwent the operation of tapping, by which five gallons of fluid were taken from him. An alarming degree of weakness succeeded; he was speechless for some time, and it was not until the 10th, that he began to recover strength. Shortly after, he was removed to the Duke of Devonshire's house, at Chiswick. He now ceased entirely to hear the newspapers read; but listened, with pleasure, to passages from Dryden, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, the Æneid, and Swift's poems.

Preparations were making for his return to St. Anne's hill, when an alarming drowsiness crept upon him; and he increased so much in size, that it again became necessary for him to undergo another operation; from which, however, he derived but little benefit. He rapidly grew worse; but manifested an invincible fortitude and resignation under his sufferings. At length his dissolution evidently approached: "I die happy," said he, fixing, again and again, his eyes upon Mrs. Fox. He endeavoured to speak further, but could only articulate, "Trotter will tell you." Then raising his arms to meet Mrs. Fox's embrace, he expired without either struggle or distortion. At the time of his death, which took place on the 13th of September, 1806, Fox was in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp, in Westminster abbey, within a few feet of those of his great rival, Pitt, on the 10th of October, the anniversary of his first election for Westminster.

His property was soon after sold by auction; and it is related that among the books, was Gibbon's first volume of the Roman History, which seemed to be a presentation copy to Fox, who had inserted, on the blank leaf, this anecdote: "The author at Brookes's, said, there was no salvation for the country, until six heads of the principal persons in administration were laid on the table. Eleven days after, the same gentleman accepted a place of lord of trade, under those very ministers, and has acted with them ever since!" Such was the avidity of bidders for the smallest memorial of Fox, that on account of this memorandum, the book fetched three guineas.

Nollekens executed no less than thirty busts of Fox, and portraits of him were almost innumerable. He was of middle stature, and though in youth, remarkably active, became in the latter part of his life, corpulent and unwieldy. His countenance was manly, bold, and open; his complexion very dark, his nose well formed, and his mouth, expressive of great good nature. His eyebrows were thick, black, and peculiarly shaped; not being arched, but rising upward, at a considerable angle from the temples, towards the middle of the forehead.

It would be difficult to convey a just idea of the eloquence of Fox. He rejected everything that had the appearance of art; and it was a saying of his that, "If a speech read well, it was a bad speech." He had no set style, no monotony of round or studied periods. His illustrations were drawn from history or common life. He reasoned from facts and obvious principles, and made his hearers think and feel with him, because he appeared to speak what he thought, and to feel like one of themselves.

"His speeches," said Sheridan, "were among the finest examples of argumentation;—abounding in pointed observations and just conclusions, clothed in forcible expression, and delivered with manly boldness. The leading characteristic of his oratory was a ready, and as it were, intuitive power of analysis, which he possessed beyond any man now living; and it would not exceed the truth, perhaps, if it were added, equal to any man that has ever lived."—"Fox, as an orator," says Godwin, "seemed to come immediately from the forming hand of Nature. He spoke well, because he felt strongly and earnestly. His eloquence was impetuous as the current of the river Rhone—nothing could arrest its course. His voice would insensibly rise to too high a key; he would run himself out of breath. Every thing shewed how little artifice there was in his oratory. Though on all great occasions he was throughout energetic, yet it was by sudden flashes and emanations, that he electrified the heart and shot through the blood of his hearer. I have seen his countenance brighten up with more than mortal ardour and goodness; I have been present when

his voice has been suffocated with the sudden bursting forth of a flood of tears!"

Sir James Mackintosh says of him, "When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward, and even a consummate judge, could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manners; for he carried into public much of the negligent exterior, which belonged to him in private. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being: he forgot himself, and every thing around him; he thought only of his subject; his genius warmed and kindled as he went on; he darted fire into his audience; torrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and convictions. He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes."

The following passage occurs in the elaborate character of Fox, by Dr. Parr: "If you had been called upon to select a friend from the whole human race, where could you have found one endowed as he was, with the guileless playfulness of a child, and the most correct and comprehensive knowledge of the world; or distinguished as he was, by profound erudition, by well-founded reverence for the constitution of his country, and the keenest penetration into the consequences, near and remote, of all public measures? Where could you have found a statesman with such extensive and noble views? Where could you have found an orator, gifted with properties of eloquence so many and so great?—always exciting attention by his ardour, and rewarding it by his good sense; always adapting his matter to the subject, and his diction to the matter; never misrepresenting, where he undertook only to confute, nor insulting because he had vanquished; instructive without a wish to deceive, and persuasive without an attempt to domineer: manfully disdaining petty controversy; eager for victory only as the price of truth; holding up the most abstruse principles in the most glowing colours; and dignifying the most common by new combinations; at one moment incorporating it with argument, and at the next ascending from historical details to philosophical generalization; irresistible from effort, captivating without it; and by turns, concise and copious, easy and energetic, familiar and sublime!"

In manners, Fox was a high-bred gentleman. What his opinions were, as to religion, is uncertain; but in essentials he was undoubtedly a Christian. Dr. Parr, adverting to this subject, says, "I have often remarked that upon religious topics, he did not talk irreverently, and generally appeared unwilling to talk at all. He was certainly not deeply versed in theological lore: yet from my conversation with him, I am induced to think, that according to the views he had taken of Christianity, he did not find any decisive evidence for several doctrines, which many of the wisest men have sincerely believed. Yet he occasionally professed, and from his known veracity, we may be sure that he inwardly felt, the highest approbation of its pure and benevolent precepts."

His conversation was inexhaustibly rich: he was never dogmatic, but on the contrary, eminently conciliating. His wit inflicted no wounds; his humour was always innocent. "His memory," says Parr, "seems never to have been oppressed by the number, or distracted by the variety, of the materials which it gradually accumulated; and his companions can never forget the readiness, correctness, and glowing enthusiasm, with which he repeated the noblest passages in the best English, French, and Italian poets, and in the best epic and dramatic writers of antiquity." "I myself," says Hazlitt, "have heard Charles Fox engaged in familiar conversation: it was in the Louvre; he was describing the pictures to two persons that were with him. He spoke rapidly, but very unaffectedly: I remember his saying, 'All these blues and greens, and reds, are the Guercinos; you may know them by the colours.' He set Opie right as to Dominichino's St. Jerome. 'You will find,' said he, 'though you may not be struck with it at first, that there is a great deal of truth and good sense in that picture.' There was a person, at one time, with

Mr. Fox, who, when the opinion of the latter was asked on any subject, very frequently interposed to give the answer. This sort of tantalizing disappointment was ingeniously enough compared, by some one, to walking up Ludgate-hill, and having the spire of St. Martin's constantly getting in your way, when you wished to see the dome of St. Paul's."

Friends and foes have concurred in praising the extreme kindness of his disposition, his almost morbid dread of giving offence in private life, and his enthusiastic humanity. He, who by his towering eloquence, earnestly sought to break the chains of the enslaved African, would carefully turn aside to avoid bruising a worm. When a friend accidentally mentioned some amiable trait of Fox to Burke, the latter exclaimed, "To be sure, he is a man made to be loved!"

Boothby, who had been on very intimate terms with Fox, once sketched his character in the following manner:—"Charles Fox is, unquestionably, a man of first-rate talents; but so deficient in judgment, as never to have succeeded in any object during his whole life. He loved only three things:—women, play, and politics. Yet, at no period did he ever form a creditable connexion with a woman; he lost his whole fortune at the gaming table; and with the exception of about eleven months, he has always remained in opposition."

To the love of power may be attributed the various blots in his public life: it made him, consecutively, Lord North's political dangler, his bitter enemy, and his associate in power and opposition: it prompted him to become the advocate of unconstitutional principles on the discussion of the regency bill, and finally produced his union with the Grenvilles. Of sordid views he was incapable; money weighed against integrity would have been to him as dust in the balance; and it is more than probable that, in the pursuit of his favourite object, power, he deluded even himself, and was quite unconscious of his political errors. Men of strong imagination are frequently deficient in judgment; and the mighty genius of Fox, before which the mountain of difficulty dwindled into a mole-hill, may have sometimes diverged from its glorious aims, for want of the guiding hand of prudence. A different cause, however, operated strongly against his success as a politician: he flung away the jewel, independence, with reckless prodigality, before he could appreciate its value, and through the remainder of his life, he continued to pay the penalty of his rashness. Gratitude for pecuniary favours rendered him the slave, if not the tool of a party; and wrung from him a thousand compliances, which, under other circumstances, he would have disdained.

But while we admit his errors, we cannot but admire his great merits. His views, always noble, were often sublime. His love of country was a passion rather than a principle, but his philanthropy extended to the whole human race. He was at once the advocate of the oppressed Catholic, the suffering Hindoo, and the enslaved African. Peace was the goddess of his idolatry,—he sighed with benevolent ardour for her advent, and wrought ardently for the universal diffusion of freedom, knowledge and happiness.

At one period, Fox appears to have had various literary projects in view. Among others, are mentioned an edition of Dryden, a Defence of the French Stage, and an Essay on the Beauties of Euripides. Of the latter author, as well as of Virgil, he was a most devoted admirer. In the latter part of his life, according to Lord Holland, he spoke with delight and complacency of whole days devoted to the perusal of their works. To Racine he also appears to have been particularly partial. In a letter to his noble nephew, in 1803, after remarking that some modern writers did not sufficiently appreciate the beauties of the French dramatist, he says, "It puts me quite in a passion: 'Je veux contre eux faire un jour un gros livre,' as Voltaire says. Even Dryden, who speaks with proper respect of Corneille, vilipends Racine. If ever I publish my edition of his works, I will give it him for it, you may depend. Oh! how I wish that I could make up my mind to think it right to devote the remaining part of my life to such subjects, and such only!"

For some time before his death he was engaged on an historical work

which he did not live to complete. It was published after his death, by his nephew, Lord Holland, under the title of A History of the early part of the Reign of King James the Second, with an introductory Chapter. It is doubtful at what precise period he began this, which was his principal literary composition, but it appears, that early in 1800, in one of his letters to Lord Lauderdale, he stated, that he was seriously thinking of writing history, and had, indeed, begun; but even his introductory chapter was not then completed; and not only had he consulted no important manuscripts, relative to the subject he proposed treating, but frankly admitted that he did not know where any such existed: "therefore," he added, "any information on that head would be very welcome." Lord Lauderdale, it seems, transmitted him many valuable hints in reply, and introduced him to Laing, the author of a History of Scotland, to whom Fox was greatly indebted, as well for references to authorities, as, perhaps, for suggestions of consequence, in the progress of his work. He went to Paris, as we have already stated, principally for the purpose of examining papers relative to the reign of James the Second, which were supposed to be deposited in the Scots college in that capital. In the Depôt des Affaires Extraordinaires, he discovered documents so illustrative of many obscure transactions, which he had already narrated in his intended history, that, on his return, he was obliged to make numerous insertions in the manuscript; and, to use his own expression, "he found piecing in the bits from his Parisian materials a troublesome job." Indeed, literary composition, altogether, appears to have been so laborious to him, that it is a matter of wonder he should ever have engaged in so extensive a work as his contemplated history. Although bold and fluent as a speaker, he was timid and slow as a writer. His letter to the electors of Westminster, in 1793, was the produce of many days' toil; "and even the publication on the late Duke of Bedford," says Lord Holland, "occupied a greater portion of time than could possibly be imagined by those who were unacquainted with his scrupulous attention to all the niceties of language."

His mode of writing was truly singular for a man of such gigantic powers. Every sentence appears to have cost him a mental throe. It was his custom to set down, on the backs of letters, passages which, says Lord Holland, he had, in all probability, turned in his mind, and, in some degree, formed in his walks, or during his hours of leisure; and, at intervals, he read his scraps to Mrs. Fox, who copied them neatly into the manuscript book from which the work was printed. The original papers he usually destroyed: a few of them have, however, been preserved, and in these are found erasures, interlineations, and other marks of laborious revision. Even while dictating from his corrected manuscript, to his beloved amanuensis, he is said, not only to have altered words, but to have frequently changed the construction of sentences. The object of so much toil was to attain an unadorned simplicity of style; to reject any word for which he had not the authority of Dryden; to preserve a constant perspicuity; to incorporate, as much as possible, such matter as is usually conveyed by means of notes, into his text; and to avoid writing as he would have spoken in public. His apprehension lest his pages should display any traces of that art in which he was so great a master, induced him, it is said, to expunge many vivid passages, which he might, perhaps, have advantageously retained. His fastidiousness, in this respect, was so great, that in a letter to one of his correspondents, he says, "I have at last finished my introduction; but, after all, it looks more like a speech than it should be."

The fragment certainly possesses considerable merits: it contains many admirable sentiments and philosophical remarks; the events are sometimes related with majestic and appropriate simplicity; but the language is frequently rugged or mean, occasionally somewhat ambiguous; and often so cold as to freeze all interest for the facts. "Fox," says a late talented writer, "is not to be blamed for having written an indifferent history of James the Second, but for having written a history at all. It was not his business to write a history—his business was not to have made any more coalitions.

But he found writing so dull, he thought it better to be a colleague of Lord Grenville! He did not want style; (to say that, was nonsense, because the style of his speeches was just and fine;) he wanted a sounding board in the ear of posterity to try his periods upon. If he had gone to the house of commons in the morning, and tried to have made a speech fasting, when there was nobody to hear him, he might have been equally disconcerted at his want of style."

WILLIAM WINDHAM.

THIS remarkable man was the son of Colonel Windham, of Felbrigge, in Norfolk; he was born in London, on the 3rd of May, 1750. While yet a child, he displayed a strange restlessness of temper, which frequently led him into pranks of a mischievous character. In his seventh year he was placed at Eton, where he rendered himself conspicuous among his companions by his talents and intrepidity. In 1766, he went to the university of Glasgow, and, while there, evinced a strong inclination for the mathematics. In 1767, he was entered a gentleman commoner of University college, Oxford. It is remarkable that, at this period of his life, he took so little interest in public affairs, that it was often jocularly said of him, "He will never know who is prime minister." He was likewise so diffident or unambitious, that he refused the office of secretary to Lord Townshend, on that nobleman's appointment to the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland. He quitted Oxford in 1771, and, two years afterwards, embarked with an intention of accompanying Lord Mulgrave on his intended voyage towards the North Pole, but sea sickness compelled him to abandon the enterprise.

He first appeared as a public speaker at a political meeting in Norwich; at which he opposed, with great vehemence, a subscription then in progress for carrying on the war with America. His speech, on this occasion, was not without vigour, but gave little promise of his future celebrity. He had previously distinguished himself, while serving as an officer in the Norfolk militia, in quelling a mutiny by his intrepid conduct. Few men, indeed, could entertain a greater contempt of danger than Windham; he was always careless of his own comfort, and, on this occasion, remained for so considerable a time in wet clothes, that he was seized with a fever, from which he narrowly escaped with his life. With a view to the restoration of his health, he proceeded to the continent, where he remained for two years.

In 1782, he was returned to parliament as member for Norwich; and soon attained distinction as much by his spirit as his talents. He was appointed chief secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1783: on this occasion, Windham lamented to his friend, Dr. Johnson, of whose literary club he was a member, that in his new office he must sanction practices which he could not approve. "Don't be afraid, sir," said the doctor, smiling, "you will soon make a very pretty rascal." The young statesman's conscientious scruples were not, however, so easily quieted; for, according to Amyot, they were the principal cause of his early resignation.

Although for many years recognised as an oppositionist, Windham was never a thorough party man, but would readily vote with the minister of the day, when he esteemed his measures laudable. On the schism occurring among the Whigs, in 1793, he followed the lead of Burke. In 1794, he was appointed secretary at war, with the unusual distinction of a seat in the cabinet. In the same year he took his degree of LL. D., and, it is related, that when he entered the theatre on this occasion, the whole assembly rose, and greeted him with loud acclamations.

When Pitt resigned, in 1801, Windham retired from office, and, soon afterwards, delivered his celebrated speech on the government of France.

On the decease of Pitt, in 1806, he again took office, as secretary of war and colonies, with Fox and Lord Grenville; and, on their dismissal, returned to the ranks of opposition, which he never afterwards quitted.

His death, which occurred in the summer of 1810, was occasioned by the following circumstance:—On the 8th of July, in the preceding year, while passing by the end of Conduit-street, he saw a house on fire, and, with his usual spirit, proceeded towards the spot, in order to render the sufferers all the assistance in his power. He found the flames rapidly advancing towards the residence of the Honourable Mr. North, whose valuable library, he determined, if possible, to save from the destruction with which it was threatened. He laboured at the task which he had thus imposed on himself, for a period of four hours, during a heavy rain, and amid the playing of numerous fire-engines. His efforts were so successful, that most of the books were saved. Unfortunately, he fell, and injured his hip, while lifting some of the heaviest volumes; but he took no notice of the accident, until an indolent encysted tumour had been formed; when, on consulting his surgical advisers, he found that it was necessary for him to submit to a most painful and dangerous operation. The tumour was removed with success, on the 17th of May, 1810, but unfavourable symptoms soon afterwards appeared, and he expired on the 4th of the following month.

Windham generally acted as though he cared for no opinion but his own. He dealt largely in paradoxes, was often false in his philosophy, and occasionally advocated nonsense; yet he had the credit of being an enlightened man, and of always speaking as he thought. A Quixote against what he deemed the prejudices of the great, he frequently startled the dull ear of some stately associate, by asserting that it was essential for the support of our national intrepidity, to encourage cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and pugilism. The forcible but uncouth barbarisms which he was in the habit of weaving into the web of his parliamentary orations, shocked the learned, who knew him to be "deep-read and scholarly" as themselves; and, as he differed in opinion with the graver part of his caste, as to the sports of the people, he was deemed a talented eccentric; but he appears to have been above the low ambition of appearing singular, and supported no principles of which he did not conscientiously approve. It was his ambition to realize, and embody in himself, the popular idea of a thorough Englishman: his speeches were bold and forcible; his opinions masculine, generous and tolerant. He had a most fervid affection for the pastimes of our ancestors; and declaimed with equal zeal and eloquence, to prove the necessity of their perpetuation. His popular predilections were so nicely balanced by his loyalty, that he enjoyed the rare felicity, as a public man, of being in high favour with the people, without rendering himself at all odious to the sovereign.

He was much beloved in private life, his character being amiable, and his conversation varied, sportive, intelligent, and conciliating. So decidedly high did he rank in public estimation, that the immediate neighbourhood of his residence, during his illness, was thronged with carriages, containing anxious inquirers as to the state of his health; his house was crowded with friends during the consultations, which took place twice a day, of his medical attendants; all classes exhibited the most lively sympathy for his sufferings; and the king himself repeatedly desired to be informed of the progress of his malady,—emphatically declaring that the expiring senator was a genuine patriot, and a truly honest man.

HENRY GRATTAN.

HENRY GRATTAN was born in Dublin, towards the close of the year 1750. His father was a respectable barrister; and his mother, a sister of the witty Dean Morley. After having received the rudiments of education at

a common day school, young Grattan was entered, in 1765, a fellow-commoner at the university of Dublin; where he studied with such successful diligence, as to obtain a premium at every exhibition. On quitting the university, he entered himself of the Middle Temple. He was so straitened for money at this time, that, in order to afford himself the means of increasing his library, he was compelled, not only to refrain from even the least expensive amusements, but frequently to content himself with a scanty allowance of food. He was indefatigably industrious; and so anxious not to lose a moment in sleep, which, in his opinion ought to be devoted to study, that he contrived a singular apparatus to rouse him regularly at day-break. A small barrel, filled with water, was placed over a basin, which stood on a shelf immediately above his pillow, and the cock of it was sufficiently turned to fill the basin by daylight; so that, if he did not then rise, the water flowed upon his person and bedding.

In 1772, he was called to the Irish bar; and shortly afterwards, although he could scarcely earn the means of subsistence by his profession, he married an accomplished, but portionless beauty, of the name of Fitzgerald. By this lady, with whom he enjoyed much domestic happiness for a number of years, Grattan had no less than thirteen children. In 1775, he procured a seat in the Irish parliament, for the borough of Charlemont, through the kindness of its patron. He joined the opposition party in the house, and soon obtained extraordinary celebrity by procuring a repeal of the statute by which it had been declared, that Ireland was inseparably annexed to the crown of Great Britain, and bound by British acts of parliament, if named; that the Irish house of lords had no jurisdiction in matters of appeal; and that the *dernier resort*, in all cases of law and equity, was to the peers of Great Britain. For his instrumentality in procuring this great concession, the gentlemen of the bar proposed to erect a statue of Grattan in some conspicuous place, but he modestly declined the honour. Addresses were presented to him from various public bodies; he was styled the saviour of his country; and the Irish parliament voted £50,000 to purchase a house and lands for him and his heirs for ever.

But Grattan was not permitted to enjoy the honours and rewards of his patriotism in peace. Flood, a member of the Irish house of commons, with virulent eloquence, insisted that Grattan had done little for the benefit of Ireland: for that the statute being only declaratory of a previous right, its repeal was not any renunciation of the claim, which England might resume at pleasure. The Irish people eagerly adopted this opinion, and Grattan soon found that his popularity was on the wane. The rival orators, during the political contest, mutually descended to the most debasing scurrility and abuse. While Grattan animadverted, with disgraceful bitterness, on the broken beak and disastrous countenance of his opponent, Flood broadly insinuated, that Grattan had betrayed his country for gold, and for prompt payment had sold himself to the minister. Lord-chancellor Clare denounced him as an infernal democrat; the corporation of Dublin tore down his portrait, with which they had previously adorned their hall, and indignantly expelled him from their body; he was, at length, by common consent, stigmatized as a traitor to liberty; and, to complete the climax, the corporation of Cork directed, "that the street, which had been named Grattan-street, should, in future, be called Duncan-street!"

In 1785, Grattan successfully opposed the propositions of a Mr. Ord, that the Irish legislature should, from time to time, adopt all such acts of the British parliament as related to commerce; and, in 1790, he had so far regained his popularity, that, notwithstanding his advocacy of concession to the catholics was exceedingly offensive to the corporation, he was elected, by acclamation, member for Dublin, in that very council-house, from the walls of which his portrait had been so recently stripped.

During the unhappy state of affairs just before the union, Grattan advised conciliatory measures; but his counsel was rejected; the ministry resorted to severity and coercion, which soon led to martial law, and Grattan seceded from parliament, to weep over the desolation of his country in retirement. No sooner, however, was the union question brought

forward, than he again appeared in the house of commons, and terminated his parliamentary career in Ireland, by a fervid, but unsuccessful, opposition to that measure, which he stigmatized as a death blow to the prosperity of the unhappy land of his birth.

Grattan took his seat in the British parliament as member for Malton, in 1805; and he subsequently became one of the representatives of Dublin. He advocated the war policy of the ministers; and, although his eloquence had lost much of its vigour, he became the most powerful supporter in the house of the catholic claims. His zeal for emancipation increased with his years; and only a few months before his death, he undertook to present the petition of the Irish catholics, and to support it in parliament, although it was strongly urged by his friends, that the necessary exertion would be incompatible with his age and declining health. "I should be happy," he exclaimed, on this occasion, "to die in the discharge of my duty!" He had scarcely arrived in London with the petition, when his debility increased, and he expired at his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, on the 14th of May, 1820. His remains were interred in Westminster abbey.

In person, Grattan was short and meagre; his chin remarkably long, and his face slightly marked with the small pox. His walk was singularly ungraceful; he never put his heels to the ground, and, when at college, on account of his gait, obtained the nick-name of The Elastic Body. Sir Jonah Barrington gives an amusing account of Grattan's appearance at an advanced period of his life. It appears that a Colonel Burr and Mr. Randolph, from America, anxious to behold the great Irish orator, were taken, one morning, by Sir Jonah, to Grattan's house. On their arrival he was occupied, but the servant stated that he would soon be at leisure to receive them. Burr and Randolph expected, it seems, that Grattan was as great a prodigy in appearance as in parts. "At length," says Sir Jonah, "the door opened, and in hopped a small, bent figure,—meagre, yellow, and ordinary; with one slipper and one shoe, his breeches' knees loose, his cravat hanging down, his shirt and coat sleeves tucked up high, and an old hat upon his head." The strangers had no idea that the odd-looking person they beheld was the great Grattan; and Sir Jonah did not think proper, for some time, to undeceive them, but maliciously enjoyed their amazement at the familiarity with which "the small, bent figure" addressed them.

Grattan's voice was sharp, but not powerful; neither was his management of it by any means skilful. He would sometimes elevate it to a pitch of discordant shrillness, and then suffer it to drop so low that its deep murmurings were almost unintelligible. His language was powerful, attractive, and copious; occasionally dignified, but often meretriciously alliterative, and laboriously antithetical. He excelled in answering an opponent whom he hated; but his invectives were, for the most part, too coarse to be severe. His action was generally forcible, but never elegant, and sometimes ludicrous. A modern periodical writer says, with much truth, that Grattan's motions on catholic emancipation were the most extraordinary exhibitions, both bodily and mental, that could possibly be witnessed: "you saw a little, oddly-compacted figure of a man, with a large head and features, such as they give to pasteboard masks, or stick upon the shoulders of Punch in the puppet-show, rolling about like a mandarin, sawing the air with his whole body from head to foot, sweeping the floor with a roll of parchment which he held in one hand, and throwing his legs and arms about like the branches of trees tossed by the wind; every now and then striking the table with impatient vehemence, and, in a sharp, slow, nasal, guttural tone, drawling forth, with due emphasis and discretion, a set of little, smart, antithetical sentences, all ready cut and dry, polished and pointed, that seemed as if they would lengthen out in succession to the crack of doom. Alliterations were tacked to alliterations; inference was dove-tailed into inference; and the whole derived new brilliancy and piquancy from the contrast it presented to the uncouthness of the speaker and the monotony of his delivery."

Grattan was a warm friend, and, in

early life, a bitter enemy; but years, which did not bereave him of his best affections, at length mellowed and softened down his animosities. Of his private life little is known, because little occurred in it to attract attention. It is said, that his economy bordered upon penuriousness; and that, although he received from the liberality of his country so handsome a provision, he never displayed a munificent spirit. It must be remembered, however, that he did not continue to practise in his profession; that he procured no place, and had a large family. Nor was he always parsimonious; as we have reason to believe that he liberally patronized a young artist of great expectations, who had no other claims on any man's generosity than his merit and his poverty. He possessed but little wit, and his mind was too lofty for humour. In conversation, he was gentle, unassuming, good-humoured, and so felicitous in his expressions, that he conveyed his meaning in the most concise and expressive mode imaginable.

He is generally admitted to have been an ardent lover of his country; yet it is difficult to view him otherwise than as a political adventurer, who, in return for a few vehement speeches, which gave direction to public feeling at an important crisis, was willing to receive from Ireland, impoverished and miserable as he declared her to be, that fortune, which would have been more honourably gained by the professional exertion of his talents. In answer, however, to this, it may be pleaded that the man had no clients, and that his children must have been brought up in genteel misery, had he not prudently accepted the price of his patriotism.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

THIS distinguished orator, dramatist, and wit, was born in Dorset street, Dublin, in the month of September, 1751. His father was an actor and teacher of elocution, and his mother was the author of Sidney Biddulph, a novel; of Nourjahad, an oriental tale; and two comedies. At seven years of age, he was placed under the tuition of Samuel Whyte; by whom, and also by his father, he was pronounced to be "a most impenetrable dunce." In 1762, his parents having removed to England, he was sent to Harrow; where he acquired the love of his schoolfellows by his sprightliness, but exposed himself to the censure of his tutors by his indolence. Sumner and Parr, the head and second masters, however, appear to have suspected that "the player boy," as he was tauntingly termed by his companions, possessed abilities which, by cultivation, might be rendered splendid. But young Sheridan was destitute of emulation, and infinitely preferred robbing an orchard to translating a classic. He is, however, said to have read English poetry with avidity; and, at the age of eighteen, when he quitted Harrow, to have acquired a competent knowledge of Horace, Virgil, Cicero, and four orations of Demosthenes. He had, also, according to Parr, "read Homer's Iliad, now and then; not as a professed scholar would do, critically, but with all the strong sympathies of a poet reading a poet." The scanty fortunes of his father prevented his removal to college; but, with his brother, he received further instruction in Latin and the mathematics, from Mr. Lewis Kerr; and, at the same time, was taught fencing and riding, by the celebrated Angelo.

In 1770, he formed a sort of literary partnership with his old schoolfellow, Nathaniel Halhed, afterwards an Indian judge; and their joint production was an unfinished farce, called Jupiter, written in imitation of Midas. Halhed accomplished his share of the project, and then forwarded it to Sheridan, who set about fulfilling the part he had undertaken, but never brought it to a conclusion. They then projected a weekly paper, to be entitled Hernan's Miscellany; the first number of which was written, but never printed. Their next attempt was a translation into verse of the prose Epistles of Aristænetus;

which, although on its publication it was attributed, by some, to Johnson, and by others to Armstrong, quickly sunk into oblivion.

About this period, Sheridan also wrote several copies of verses on local topics, which were inserted in the Bath Chronicle; and some amatory addresses to the beautiful Miss Linley, the Cecilia of her day, whose family lived on terms of intimacy with his own. Halhed, Sheridan, and his elder brother Charles, all entertained, at the same time, a passion for this young lady: but Halhed soon went to India; Charles wisely overcame his desires for an union which prudence forbade; and Richard was left undisputed possessor of a heart, which maintained its purity and freshness amid temptations of no ordinary kind. The infamous solicitations of one Captain Matthews, a married man and a fashionable scoundrel, were the means of ripening this love affair into a marriage. The unprincipled Matthews, having fruitlessly employed the common artifices of villany, resorted to more refined enormities: he threatened, at one time, to destroy himself, unless his desires were gratified; and, at another, to blacken, by report, the reputation which he could not sully in deed. Harrassed by these cruel importunities, Miss Linley quitted her father's roof, and surrendered herself to the protection of Sheridan. Accompanied by a respectable woman, whose presence obviated the imputation of impropriety, they fled to France; and, after a series of petty adventures, slightly tinged with the romantic and theatrical, were married at a little village near Calais, in the latter end of March, 1772. A convent, and, subsequently, the house of an English physician, received the bride, whose marriage, it was arranged, should not be acknowledged until her husband could command sufficient means for her support. Linley, the young lady's father, soon overtook them, and, after some explanatory statements, they returned with him to England. Sheridan soon afterwards fought two duels with Matthews; in the latter of which, he received such severe wounds, that his life was, for some time, considered in danger.

Linley's reluctance to the union being at length overcome, the youthful pair were married in England, in April, 1773. Their only fortune was one moiety of a sum of £3,000, which had been settled upon Miss Linley by an old gentleman of fortune, named Long; who, in addition to this proof of his esteem, had desisted from urging a marriage with Miss Linley, which her father had approved, but which she had earnestly deprecated: the other moiety, Linley retained as a compensation for the valuable services of his talented daughter. Sheridan, who, not long before his marriage, had entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, would not allow his wife to accept several lucrative professional offers which she received, although he possessed no property besides the £1,500 which he had received out of Long's settlement: his pride, apparently, revolting at the idea of seeing her a servant of the public. They retired to a cottage at East Burnham, where they passed the happiest days of their life; and, in after-times, often looked back with a fond regret on this the golden age of their existence.

Wedded love stimulated Sheridan to unwonted industry. In 1774, the comedy of The Rivals was finished; and, during some visits, in the ensuing summer, to Lord Coventry and Mr. Canning, he nearly completed a work which Mr. Moore conjectures to have been an Essay on the Letters of Lord Chesterfield. On the 15th of January, 1775, his comedy was produced at Covent Garden theatre. Extraordinary as it may appear to those who have witnessed a performance of this excellent piece, it was, at first, decidedly unsuccessful. Sheridan's admirers attributed its failure entirely to the bad acting of Lee, who played the part of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Clinch, on the second representation, undertook that character, and performed it admirably; Sheridan, also, made some judicious alterations, and the comedy soon won its way into public approbation. At this time, he was little more than twenty-three years of age.

Shortly afterwards, St. Patrick's Day was brought out, with considerable success, on the night of Clinch's benefit, for whom it had been expressly written by Sheridan, as a return for the advantages he had derived from that

actor's clever performance of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Amid the fascinations of society into which he was drawn by his sudden fame, he found time to devote himself to the weightier matters of politics, and contemplated the preparation of an answer, which, however, he never finished, to a pamphlet, entitled, Taxation no Tyranny, written by Dr. Johnson, who, soon afterwards, introduced him to the literary club.

Towards the end of the year 1775, Sheridan brought out his comic opera of The Duenna; for which his father-in-law, Linley, composed the music. It was performed seventy-five times during the season of its production; and, while it advanced the reputation of the dramatist, added materially to his pecuniary means. The circle of his acquaintance, however, increased with his income, and his expenses greatly outran his receipts. But, notwithstanding the miserable state of his finances, and although his extravagance and volatility were notorious, he contrived, in 1776, by some mysterious means, in conjunction with Linley and Dr. Ford, to obtain Garrick's share of the patent for Drury lane theatre; in which, two years afterwards, he purchased the whole of Lacy's interest for upwards of £45,000.

In February, 1777, his alteration of Vanbrugh's Relapse was produced, under the title of A Trip to Scarborough; and, in the following May, appeared his master-piece, The School for Scandal. This comedy, was a work of infinite labour: of the greater part of it, numerous transcripts were found among his papers, each of them much altered and interlined. Only one draught was met with of the last few scenes, which were evidently done in great haste; in fact, the piece was announced for representation before the actors received the conclusion of their parts. At the end of the manuscript, Sheridan wrote—"Finished at last, thank God! R. B. Sheridan;"—to which, Hopkins, the prompter, added, "Amen! W. Hopkins."

Having effected a reconciliation with his father, to whom his union with Miss Linley had given great offence, Sheridan procured for him, in 1778, the appointment of manager to Drury lane theatre. In 1779, he produced The Critic; and during the same year, he officiated as chief mourner at the funeral of Garrick, on whose death he wrote a monody, which was spoken, with much pathos, by Mrs. Yates, in the character of the Tragic Muse.

Satiated with dramatic fame, he now turned his attention to politics, and endeavoured to form such connexions as might be conducive to his views of getting into parliament. By means of Mr., subsequently Lord, John Townshend, he became acquainted with Fox. "I made the first dinner party," says his lordship, "at which they met; having told Fox that all the notions he might have conceived of Sheridan's talents and genius, from the comedy of The Rivals, &c. would fall infinitely short of the admiration of his astonishing powers, which, I was sure, he would entertain at the first interview. The first interview between them (there were very few present, only Tickell and myself, and one or two more) I shall never forget. Fox told me, after breaking up from dinner, that he had always thought Hare, after my uncle, Charles Townshend, the wittiest man he had ever met with, but that Sheridan surpassed them both infinitely." Sheridan's admiration of Fox was equally great; and the congeniality of their minds soon produced a close friendship. With Windham he had been previously intimate; and his acquaintance with Burke speedily followed.

Having thus become attached to the leaders of opposition, he endeavoured to signalize himself as a partisan, by abusing the ministers, in a periodical publication, called The Englishman; which was, however, soon discontinued, either on account of its unpopularity, or his own habitual negligence. Early in 1780, he signed the report of a society, termed the Westminster Sub-Committee, by which it was insisted that the English people had a positive right to annual parliaments. Shortly afterwards, he became representative of Stafford, for which he secured his seat, during the next five or six years, at the expense of only £2,000. His first speech was relative to a petition presented against his return: the house heard him with particular attention, but his success does not appear to have equalled the expectation of his friends. After he had spoken, he went into the gallery, and asked

Woodfall, the reporter, with great anxiety, what he thought of his first essay. Woodfall replied, "Oratory is not in your line, you had better cleave to your literary pursuits." Sheridan was dumb-foundered for a few moments, and then exclaimed, with great energy, "It is in me, however, Woodfall; and, by heaven, I'll have it out!"

The employment of the military during the riots, and Fox's bill for the repeal of the marriage act, were the earliest topics of general interest, on which he spoke. At this period, although firmly attached to his party, he did not often join in the debates. His modesty or supineness, during the numberless stormy discussions on that inexhaustible subject, the American war, is, of itself, perhaps, sufficient to rebut the assertion, although "coming," as Moore states, "from an authority, worthy in every respect of the most implicit belief," that towards the close of her struggle with the mother country, the government of America, offered him a sum of £20,000 as a tribute of esteem for his services in the cause of liberty. Sheridan is said to have declined the offer; and his elegant biographer pertinently remarks that, "with respect to the credibility of the transaction altogether, it is far less easy to believe that the Americans had so much money to give, than that Mr. Sheridan should have been sufficiently high-minded to refuse it."

In 1782, on the downfal of Lord North, and the accession to power of the Marquess of Rockingham and his friends, Sheridan was appointed one of the under secretaries of state. While in office, he spoke indignantly against the measures pursued by England towards the sister kingdom, and supported Pitt's motion for an inquiry as to the state of the representation. The new ministry was speedily dissolved, by the sudden death of its leader, and the elevation of Lord Shelburne to the premiership. Sheridan resigned with his friends, with whom he continued to act, although he highly disapproved of the coalition between Fox and Lord North; and, gradually increasing in power as a speaker, at length became one of the most formidable members on the opposition side of the house. He bore a conspicuous part in the attacks of his party on Pitt, then chancellor of the exchequer, who, in return, took occasion to reflect, with some severity, on Sheridan's theatrical pursuits. "No man," said Pitt, "admires more than I do the abilities of that right honourable gentleman; the elegant sallies of his thought, the gay effusions of his fancy, his dramatic turns, and his epigrammatic point; and if they were reserved for the proper stage, they would, no doubt, receive the plaudits of the audience; and it would be the fortune of the right honourable gentleman, '*sui plausu gaudere theatri.*' But parliament was not the proper scene for the exhibition of those elegancies." Sheridan, in reply, said, "On the particular sort of personality which the right honourable gentleman has thought proper to make use of, I need not make any comment. The propriety, the taste, the gentlemanly point of it must have been obvious to the house. But let me assure the right honourable gentleman, that I do now, and will, at any time he chooses to repeat this sort of allusion, meet it with the most sincere good humour. Nay, I will say more—flattered and encouraged by the right honourable gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the composition he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of presumption—to attempt an improvement on one of Ben Jonson's best characters,—the character of the *angry boy* in the Alchymist."

The coalition having gained an ascendancy, at length entered into administration, and Sheridan became secretary to the treasury; but the failure of Fox's India bill, in the house of lords, was immediately followed by the abrupt dismissal of his party; and Pitt was recalled to office as first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. The opposition, having a majority in the house of commons, for some time impeded the progress of public business; but, after a severe contest, which was equally discreditable to Fox and his friends, and honourable to the talent and firmness of Pitt, the latter achieved a complete triumph. Sheridan, during this celebrated session, opposed the minister's scheme for the redemption of the national debt, as well as his more ordinary measures of finance; to qualify himself for the discussion of

which, he had, it is said, imposed upon himself the task of studying arithmetic for more than a fortnight! He also took an opportunity to contradict the rumour, that he had written part of the Rolliad and Probationary Odes; warmly advocated what he conceived to be the dearest interests of his mother country, during a debate on the Irish commercial propositions; and severely ridiculed the Duke of Richmond's plan for the fortification of dock-yards.

On the 7th of February, 1787, in a committee of the whole house, he presented the charge against Warren Hastings, relative to the Begum Princesses of Oude, in so powerful a speech, that, at its conclusion, the whole assembly joined in a loud and continued tumult of applause. Of this astonishing oration, Pitt said that it surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times, —that it possessed every thing which genius or art could furnish, to agitate and controul the human mind; Fox declared, that all he had ever heard,—all he had ever read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing, and vanished like vapour before the sun; and Burke pronounced it to be the most astonishing effort of eloquence, argument, and wit, of which there was any record or tradition. Sir William Dolben, as the Annual Register states, immediately moved an adjournment of the debate, acknowledging, that in the state of mind in which Sheridan's speech had left him, it was impossible for him to give a determinate opinion. Mr. Stanhope, who seconded the motion, observed, that, when he had entered the house, his opinion was inclined to the side of Mr. Hastings; but such had been the wonderful efficacy of Sheridan's convincing detail of facts, and irresistible eloquence, that he could not but say that his sentiments were materially changed: nothing, indeed, but information almost equal to a miracle, could determine him not to vote for the charge; but he had just felt the influence of such a miracle, and he could not but ardently desire to avoid an immediate decision. Others admitted that they had experienced a similar revolution of sentiment. Bisset, in his history of the reign of George the Third, states, that "the late Mr. Logan, well known for his literary efforts, and author of a most masterly defence of Mr. Hastings, went that day to the house of commons, prepossessed for the accused and against the accuser. At the expiration of the first hour, he said to a friend, 'All this is declamatory assertion without proof;'—when the second was finished, 'This is a most wonderful oration!'—at the close of the third, 'Mr. Hastings has acted very unjustifiably!'—the fourth, 'Mr. Hastings is a most atrocious criminal!'—and at last, 'Of all monsters of iniquity, the most enormous is Warren Hastings!'" Nicholls, however, a member of parliament, was not convinced of the guilt of Hastings, by Sheridan's speech, which, notwithstanding the applause it had elicited from the first orators in the house, he frankly acknowledges that he did not admire. Many years afterwards, on being told that Lord Byron had pronounced it to be the best oration ever conceived or heard in this country, Sheridan is said to have been so overpowered by delight, that he burst into tears.

During the same year (1787) he took an animated part in the discussions relative to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, of whom he had now become the frequent associate and principal adviser. On the 10th of June, 1788, he supported the Begum charge, in Westminster hall, in a speech, on which Burke pronounced this glowing eulogy:—"Of all the various species of oratory,—of every kind of eloquence,—that had been heard, either in ancient or modern times;—whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the senate, or the morality of the pulpit could furnish, had not been equal to what that house had that day heard in Westminster hall. No holy religionist,—no man of any description, as a literary character, could have come up, in the one instance, to the pure sentiments of morality, or, in the other, to the variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, and strength of expression, to which they had that day listened. From poetry up to eloquence, there was not a species of composition of which a complete and perfect specimen might not have been culled, from one part or other of the speech to which he had alluded."

During the king's temporary derangement, at the latter end of 1788, Sheridan zealously advocated the heir-apparent's claims to an unrestricted regency; and he was generally supposed to have been the author of the celebrated letter, sent by his royal highness, on the 1st of January, 1789, to Mr. Pitt. It appears, however, to have been written by Burke, and altered a little, as Lord Minto states, but not improved, by Sheridan and other critics. The sudden recovery of the king, marred the flattering prospects of the Whigs, who had fully relied on being called to office by the prince, as soon as the regency bill, then in progress, should have passed. In the following year, a schism took place among them, relative to the French revolution, which Burke and others of the party regarded with abhorrence; while Fox, Sheridan, and the residue, maintained it to be as necessary, just, and glorious, as that which had taken place in this country, in 1688. For the avowal of these and similar opinions, Burke declared, that the union which had long subsisted between Sheridan and himself, was for ever at an end.

At the election for Westminster, in 1790, Sheridan, who had been returned again for Stafford, having assisted Fox on the hustings, Horne Tooke termed him a merry-andrew, who attempted to cajole the mob, when the quack doctor, Fox, had left the platform. The interference of England between Russia and the Porte, and the state of the Scotch representation, were the main topics on which Sheridan spoke during the next session. In 1792, he was visited with a heavy domestic calamity:—Mrs. Sheridan died in that year, at Bristol, of a decline, at the early age of thirty-eight. In her was united extraordinary talent to surpassing beauty, and the most intense perception of the enjoyments of home. For domestic privacy, she gladly abandoned the feverish but flattering excitements of a splendid professional career; preferring the love and approbation of her husband to the applause and admiration of thousands. In all the employments of private life she displayed a romantic, yet exquisite taste; as a mother and a wife, she has never been surpassed; and it may safely be said of her, that in manners, virtues, temper, accomplishments, and loveliness, but few have approached so near to the ideal standard of feminine perfection. It was happy for her that she did not live to witness the decline and distresses of her beloved and admired, but imprudent husband.

In May, 1794, Sheridan had to make his reply on the Begum charge. It is related of him, that, previously to its delivery, he passed two or three days alone at Wanstead, so occupied, in writing, and reading papers, as to complain that he had motes before his eyes. This mixture of real labour, observes Mr. Moore, with apparent carelessness, was one of the most curious features of his life and character. On each of the four days of his reply, Sheridan was assisted, as is the custom on such occasions, by one of his brother managers of the impeachment, whose business it was to read whatever papers might be necessary. Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, who undertook this office, asked Sheridan, one morning, for the bag containing the documents. Sheridan replied, that he had neither bag nor papers, and that they must contrive, by management and effrontery, to do without them. He had not proceeded far in his speech, when the lord chancellor requested that the minutes of the evidence, to which Sheridan had just referred, might be read. Mr. Taylor, on this, pretended to send for the bag; and the undaunted orator continued his address, in order, as he said, not to waste time. In a few minutes, the papers were again called for, and messengers were despatched in all directions for the bag, which Sheridan affected to suppose had been mislaid. In the midst of the outcry, Fox ran up to Taylor, and anxiously inquired what had become of the bag: "Sir," replied Taylor, in a whisper, "the man has no bag!" In the meantime, Sheridan proceeded triumphantly with his speech; and, at length, in answer to another interruption, accompanied by rather a severe expostulation on his inattention and irregularity, from the chancellor, he indignantly observed, "that as manager of the impeachment, on behalf of the house of commons he should conduct his case as he thought fit; that it was his most ardent desire to be perfectly correct in what he stated;

and that, should he fall into error, the printed minutes of evidence would correct him."

In 1795, he married Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester: the lady's fortune was £5,000, to which he contrived to add thrice that amount; and the entire sum being vested in trustees, they laid it out in purchasing the estate of Polesdon, in Surrey. At this period, during the debates on the treason and sedition bills, Sheridan, following the example of Fox, who preached popular resistance to the measures of government, was betrayed into the utterance of much violent and unconstitutional language. The suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the investigation of the prince's debts, were the next events of consequence in which he stood conspicuously forward. His conduct during the mutiny at the Nore was eminently patriotic: discarding all party feelings, and private views, he zealously supported ministers; and nobly declared, that the time had arrived, when the king had an undoubted right to call on all classes of his subjects to maintain the laws, and give effect to the measures of government. Immediately after Mr. Grey's motion for reform had been rejected by the house, he seceded, with Fox and his adherents, from parliament; but had the mortification to perceive, that this manœuvre created no sensation, and was productive of no benefit. The Irish rebellion, in 1798, furnished an inexhaustible topic for his eloquence, and he repeatedly imputed to the criminal misgovernment of the "wicked ministers," all the horrors which were then raging in his unhappy country.

On the appearance of the fictitious Shakespeare papers, published in 1796, he had been duped into a conviction of their authenticity, and had purchased, for £300, from Ireland, who, subsequently avowed himself to be its author, the play of Vortigern, which he forthwith set about producing. In 1798, he adapted from the German, and brought forward, the drama of The Stranger; the extraordinary success of which induced him to concoct, from a production of the same author (Kotzebue) the drama of Pizarro. This piece was got up with great splendour, and attained such popularity, that it attracted a succession of vast audiences to the theatre, even in the middle of summer. Lord Thurlow attended one of its representations, but sunk into a profound sleep during Rolla's celebrated address to the Peruvians. "Poor fellow!" said Sheridan, on being informed of the circumstance, "I suppose he fancied he was on the bench."

Sheridan continued to adhere pertinaciously to his party; refusing a lucrative office offered by government to his son, and meeting with coldness a message from the king, "expressive of the approbation with which he regarded his public conduct, and of the pleasure he should feel in conferring upon him some mark of his royal favour." In 1804, he received a welcome accession to his income, by a grant, from the Prince of Wales, of the receivership of the duchy of Cornwall, "as a trifling proof of that sincere friendship his royal highness had always professed and felt for him through a long series of years." The wishes of the prince deterred Sheridan from uniting himself to the Addington administration, although he supported it, with a view to prevent the return of Pitt to the helm of state. The latter, however, was soon recalled to office, in which he continued until his death, which took place in 1806. The Fox and Grenville parties then coalesced, and succeeded to power. Sheridan, sharing in the triumph of his friends, obtained the treasurership of the navy; which, however, he considered totally inadequate to his merits, although his necessities, the result of constant imprudence, rendered it highly acceptable. On the death of Fox, which soon afterwards occurred, Sheridan felt anxious to offer himself as a candidate to the electors of Westminster; but was deterred, by an intimation from Lord Grenville, who is said to have looked with no favourable eye upon the treasurer of the navy, that government had promised its influence to Earl Percy. Parliament being soon afterwards dissolved, and Earl Percy having declined to offer himself again for Westminster, Sheridan was proposed as one of the candidates, and, after a tumultuous contest, was triumphantly elected. With bitter regret, he beheld his colleagues rush into those measures, which drove him,

with them, from office; and, stripped of emolument and power, he once more returned to the ranks of opposition, a disappointed man, but an unchanged and unchangeable Whig. On the sudden dissolution of parliament, in 1807, he again became a candidate for Westminster, but, on this occasion, met with a defeat; and sat, in the two following parliaments as member for Ilchester.

On the 24th of February, 1809, a fire broke out in Drury lane theatre, while Sheridan was in the house of commons, which, as Moore states, was suddenly illuminated by the blaze of light. Some of the members, immediately, out of respect to the sufferer, proposed an adjournment; but, though he was evidently much affected, Sheridan calmly said that he did not think the misfortune, however heavy it might be to himself, was of so much consequence that the proceedings of the legislature should be thereby suspended. He soon afterwards quitted the house, and proceeded towards the theatre. Finding, on his arrival, that all exertions were useless, he retired to the Piazza coffee-house, where he is said to have displayed great fortitude in his remarks upon the event, and to have expressed particular satisfaction, that so far as he had been able to ascertain, no lives were lost. A friend having remarked, that he bore his misfortune with all the calmness of a philosopher, Sheridan, who was taking some refreshment, replied, "A man may surely drink a glass of wine by his own fireside."

The proposed erection of a third great theatre, threatened to complete the destruction, which mismanagement and accident had brought on that of Drury lane. Sheridan, elastic under the pressure of misfortune, still buoyed himself up with hope: he defeated the plan for erecting a new theatre, and exerted himself to find means for rebuilding his own. In the month of July, during the same year, he attended at the installation of Lord Grenville as chancellor of Oxford; and it was expected that he would have been one of those who obtained, on that occasion, honorary degrees. Two masters, however, objected to his nomination, and all attempts to win them over proved fruitless. On his appearance in the theatre, he was, in some measure, consoled for his rejection, by an unanimous cry of "Sheridan among the doctors!"—in compliance with which, says Moore, he was passed to the seat occupied by the honorary graduates, and sat, in unrobed distinction among them, during the whole of the ceremonial.

On the passing of the regency bill, in 1811, he attended a council, at which he was the only person not of the blood-royal present, for the purpose of determining what course the prince, on assuming the reins of government, should adopt. He is also said to have been the chief, and almost the only speaker, relative to the arrangements that ensued. Out of respect to the king, it was determined that no immediate change of measures should take place; and, to the disappointment of Lords Grey and Grenville, who are stated to have felt highly indignant at Sheridan's conduct in this affair, the Tories continued in office. On the assassination of Perceval, in 1812, it was proposed that those distinguished noblemen should be called to office; but Sheridan, who appears, by this time, to have entertained a rooted dislike for the heads of the Whig peerage, threw several obstacles in their way, and at length contrived, by a *ruse*, to get the treaty abruptly broken off. Moore considers his conduct in this transaction as the only indefensible act of his public life.

In the same year, (1812,) Sheridan uttered his last words in the house of commons. They were to the following effect:—"Yet, after the general subjugation and ruin of Europe, should there ever exist an independent historian to record the awful events that produced this universal calamity, let that historian have to say, 'Great Britain fell, and with her fell all the best securities for the charities of human life; for the power and honour, the fame, the glory, and the liberties not only of herself, but of the whole civilized world.'" Parliament was dissolved at the latter end of the year, and he again became a candidate for the representation of Stafford, but without success. The affairs of the theatre had, by this time, been placed in the hands of a committee, by whom Sheridan was allotted a liberal sum for his interest in the concern, which, however, proved insufficient to discharge the liabilities with which he had

previously encumbered it. Although overwhelmed with debt, and no longer exempt from arrest, he declined an offer from the prince to procure him a seat for one of the government boroughs; and, for some time, lurked at different coffee houses, to avoid falling into the hands of sheriffs' officers. His propensity for the bottle, which had long been notorious, deplorably increased; until, at length, he was almost always intoxicated. One morning, at day-break, he left a tavern, in such a state of inebriety, that after having proceeded a few steps, he fell, and all his attempts to get up again were ineffectual. Some persons assisted him to rise, and requested his name and address. He begged them, in reply, to take him to a neighbouring coffee-house, adding, "I am Mr. Wilberforce."

He was soon compelled to part with every article of comfort or luxury for his immediate wants. The splendid copies of works which had been presented to him, were sent, volume after volume, to the pawnbroker. He disposed of some choice and favourite pictures, by Morland and Gainsborough; and, at length, the beloved portrait of his first wife, painted by Reynolds, also disappeared. In 1815, he was arrested. His fortunes were now at the lowest ebb; but Whitbread, on visiting the spunging house where he was confined, found him buoying himself up with the vain hope of obtaining a seat in parliament for Westminster. A violent re-action, however, took place, after his liberation; and he is said to have wept most passionately at the idea of his person having been profaned by the touch of a bailiff.

In the spring of 1816, it became evident that he was bankrupt in health, as well as in fortune. The partial relief he experienced from a few friends, and the loan, (in other words, the gift,) of £100 from Mr. Canning, afforded him but a momentary respite from distress. Writs and executions, out of number, were issued against him, and he had the greatest difficulty to avoid capture. At length, a sheriff's officer obtained access to his chamber, and, but for the interference of Dr. Bain, would have carried off the dying orator in his blankets. Had he been removed, he would, in all probability, as Dr. Bain told the officer, have expired before they reached the spunging-house. Lord Holland, the poet Moore, Peter Moore, Rogers, and a few others of his private friends, did not desert him: but the great mass of those with whom he had been on the most intimate terms when in the zenith of his fortune and fame, neither consoled him with their presence, nor assisted him with their purses, although it was known that he lay dying and almost destitute. Still, his sanguine disposition did not desert him; the phantom, hope, hovered round his couch, and cheered his departing spirit. Moore, the poet, relates that one morning, when he took Sheridan a checque for £150 from Rogers, he found him in good spirits, though his hour was then almost at hand. He spoke of the price he expected for his dramatic works, and said that he felt certain of being able to get out of his difficulties, if he only had the power to leave his bed. The prince proposed, through one of his agents, to present him with £200; but this tardy, and, as it was deemed, paltry offer, appears to have been rather indignantly declined.

At length, a noble-minded individual, who, though by no means on good terms with Sheridan, forgot in his fallen state that he had ever offended, aroused the public sympathy in his favour, by a powerful appeal, in the Morning Post, which contained this animated passage: —"Oh! delay not to draw aside the curtain, within which that proud spirit hides its sufferings! Prefer ministering in the chamber of sickness, to mustering at 'the splendid sorrows that adorn the hearse.'—I say, life and succour, against Westminster abbey and a funeral!" Royal and noble visitors, now called at his door. The Bishop of London read prayers by his bed-side, and a general disposition was exhibited to afford him relief; but no assistance could now avail him. On the 7th of July, 1816, he breathed his last. His remains were deposited, with great solemnity, in the only unoccupied spot of Poet's corner, in Westminster abbey. His second wife, and two sons, by his first, survived him.

In early life, Sheridan had been generally accounted handsome: he was rather above the middle size, and well proportioned. He excelled in several manly exercises: he was a proficient in

horsemanship, and danced with great elegance. His eyes were black, brilliant, and always particularly expressive. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted his portrait, is said to have affirmed, that their pupils were larger than those of any human being he had ever met with. They retained their beauty to the last; but the lower parts of his face exhibited, in his latter years, the usual effects of intemperance. His arms were strong, although by no means large; and his hands small and delicate. On a cast of one of them, the following appropriate couplet is stated, by Moore, to have been written:—

> Good at a fight, but better at a play;
> Godlike in giving; but the devil to pay!

The source of Sheridan's misfortunes was ambition, or an insatiable appetite for display. At the outset of his career, he adopted a style of living, the expenses of which far exceeded his limited means; and he plunged headlong into debt to keep up an appearance equal to that of his opulent associates. His pride, and increasing desire to shine in superior society, prevented him from attempting to retrieve his independence, by abandoning the course which he had thus rashly adopted: had he done so, when he began to discover its manifold inconveniences, his future progress in life would, perhaps, have been more happy and more honourable, but, in all probability, much less brilliant; for the same vice which ultimately led to his ruin, was also the cause of his celebrity. His ruling passion prompted him, by dint of intense application, to aim at achieving extraordinary reputation as a dramatist; he succeeded, but was not satisfied. The supreme controul of one of the great theatres then became the pinnacle of his aspiring views: by some miraculous means he attained it; but, cloyed with possession, and eager to distinguish himself in a more important station, he formed expensive political connexions, with the view of obtaining a seat in parliament. His wish was again gratified: he became a member of the house of commons; and, at length, one of the leaders of his party. But his success as an orator tended to accelerate his ruin. To maintain his political eminence, he devoted his attention to public affairs; his private concerns were consequently neglected. The emoluments which he might, perhaps, have acquired, by a sedulous attention to his business, as a stage-proprietor, were considered as dust in the balance, against the congenial society, the entertainment, and flattering applause which he met with in parliament. Intoxicated by his reputation for eloquence, he beheld, with indifference, his respectability vanish, his pecuniary resources diminish, and his liabilities enormously increase. Privileged from arrest, and gifted with an extraordinary power of appeasing the most clamorous creditor, debt, in his opinion, appeared to be no disgrace, and scarcely an inconvenience. He frequently so infatuated his victims, that, many who called upon him for payment, were cajoled to lend him more money, or furnish him with more goods. Selfishness was a predominant quality in his character. With an apathy, evincing a lamentable want of principle, he borrowed and squandered away what he had no prospect of repaying; and thus reduced to beggary, several who had the strongest claims on his gratitude. Although affected even to the shedding of tears, at the profanation of his person by the touch of a bailiff, he appears to have been contemptibly callous to the distresses of those on whom he had entailed misery, and, in some cases, absolute want, by his carelessness and extravagance.

Amid the struggles of party, and all the feverish, but, to him, delectable excitements of political life, the drama still possessed some of its original fascination. He shamefully neglected, but would not, until absolutely compelled by circumstances, altogether abandon his theatrical pursuits, incompatible as they were with his political avocations. His finances were suffered to fall into ruinous confusion; while, in return for the devotion of his talents and time to public affairs, he obtained little but fame; his party, though able and energetic, having but rarely and briefly enjoyed the sweets of office. His debts rapidly accumulated; his intellectual powers gradually diminished; and the more nearly he approached towards poverty, the more grossly did he abandon himself to sensual indulgences. In the course of his career, he had made numerous enemies, many admirers, but

few friends; and, at length, he found himself, not only destitute of health, but,—partly, it must be confessed, by calamity, but principally through his own imprudence,—of credit, influence, reputation, and almost the means of existence.

Although patriotism, as a public character, may be no atonement for the injuries he inflicted on many of his fellow-countrymen, by his reckless profligacy, as an individual, it is due to his reputation to state, that he was, eminently, to the best of his judgment, the friend of his country. His conduct in parliament appears to have been, invariably, conscientious. Few politicians have been assailed by stronger temptations; yet it has been justly said of him, that he never would sacrifice his principles to his pocket, and that when most embarrassed he was most incorruptible. At a period, fertile beyond precedent, in eloquence, he rivalled as an orator, the most exalted of his cotemporaries. His figure was manly; his countenance expressive; and his voice singularly flexible, rich and sonorous. His style was generally pure; his sentiments liberal; and his embellishments exquisite.

No man of his day possessed so much tact in appropriating and adorning the wit of others. He pillaged his predecessors of their ideas, with as much skill and effrontery as he did his cotemporaries of their money. It was his ambition to appear indolent; but he was, in fact, particularly, though not regularly, laborious. The most striking parts of his best speeches were written and rewritten, on separate slips of paper, and, in many cases, laid by for years, before they were spoken. He not only elaborately polished his good ideas, but, when they were finished, waited patiently, until an opportunity occurred of uttering them with the best effect. Moore states, that the only time he could have had for the pre-arrangement of his conceptions, must have been during the many hours of the day which he passed in bed; when, frequently, while the world gave him credit for being asleep, he was employed in laying the frame-work of his wit and eloquence for the evening.

Like that of his great political rival, Pitt, his eloquence required the stimulus of the bottle. Port was his favourite wine: it quickened, he said, the circulation and the fancy together; adding, that he seldom spoke to his satisfaction until after he had taken a couple of bottles. Arthur O'Leary used to remark, that, like a porter, he never was steady unless he had a load on his head. Watkins relates, that, one evening, a person who was sitting in the Exchequer coffee-house, observed, with surprise, a gentleman, who had a number of papers before him, after taking tea, empty a decanter of brandy into a large glass, and swallow the contents, without dilution, at a draught. He then gathered up his papers, and hurried away. The spectator soon afterwards went into the gallery of the house of commons, where, to his amazement, he heard the brandy-drinker,—who was Sheridan,—deliver a long and remarkably brilliant oration. He also needed the excitement of wine when engaged in composition. "If an idea be reluctant," he would sometimes say, "a glass of port ripens it, and it bursts forth; if it come freely, a glass of port is a glorious reward for it." He usually wrote at night, with several candles burning around him.

Although diligent as a politician, he was careless, almost beyond credence, with regard to his private affairs. It has been said of him, that he never kept a receipt or a key. He frequently commenced a journey without possessing the means to complete it, and remained midway and "money-bound," to use his own phrase, at an inn, until he could procure a remittance. On occasions when he was not in immediate want of cash, he threw aside notes containing money, without even breaking their seals. Unopened letters, enclosing checques, were repeatedly found on his table by the treasurer of the theatre, by whom they had been, long before, remitted to Sheridan, at his own urgent entreaty. To account for this, it is supposed that, prior to his receiving them, he had obtained a supply from some other source. He was so ignorant of the state of his finances, that he once solicited a trifling loan from his bankers, when, as they had stated, several days before, by a letter, which he had received, but not read, they held a balance to his credit, amounting to

several hundred pounds. Having some important favour, relative to the theatre, to solicit from the king, he begged the prince to procure him an interview with his majesty. The prince promised to do so; and appointed Sheridan to be at Carlton house, prepared to start for Windsor, where the king then resided, at a certain hour on the following day. Sheridan afterwards went, with two or three friends, to the residence of Michael Kelly, who was absent from town, ransacked the cellar, passed the night in carousal, and, when the time fixed for his waiting on the prince arrived, he was in bed and asleep. Several messengers, it is said, were despatched to him from Carlton house, who, however, could not prevail on him to get up. The most serious appointments were, to him, matters of no importance. After promising to attend the funeral of his friend Richardson, he arrived at the church after the conclusion of the burial service; which, however, to their mutual disgrace, he prevailed on the clergyman to repeat. But, notwithstanding his liability to the charge of desecration, even in more than one instance, he professed, and it is but charitable to presume that he felt, in his better moments, a deep sense of the worth of piety. He had ever considered, he said, a deliberate disposition to make proselytes in infidelity, as an unaccountable depravity, a brutal outrage, the motive for which he had never been able to trace or conceive.

Sheridan enjoyed a distinguished reputation for colloquial wit. From among the best of the occasional dicta, &c. attributed to him, the following are selected:—

Entering a committee-room, one morning, he found the members about to commence business, and every seat occupied; casting a humorous look about him, he archly inquired, if any gentleman would move that he might take the chair.

An elderly maiden lady, an inmate of a country house, at which Sheridan was passing a few days, expressed an inclination to take a stroll with him, but he excused himself, on account of the badness of the weather. Shortly afterwards, she met him sneaking out alone. "So, Mr. Sheridan," said she, "it has cleared up." "Yes, madam," was the reply; "it certainly has cleared up enough for one, but not enough for two;" and off he went.

He jocularly observed, on one occasion, to a creditor, who peremptorily required payment of the interest due on a long-standing debt, "My dear sir, you know it is not my *interest* to pay the *principal;* nor is it my *principle* to pay the *interest.*"

The Prince of Wales, one cold day, went into Brookes's, and, complaining of the severity of the weather, called for a glass of hot brandy and water, which he emptied at a draught, and then immediately ordered another. After drinking the whole of the second, and great part of a third glass, he puffed out his cheeks, and exclaimed, "Now I am comfortable:—waiter, bring me a rump steak." Sheridan, who happened to be present, immediately wrote the following lines, and presented them to his royal highness:—

> The prince came in, and said 'twas cold,
> Then put to his head the rummer;
> 'Till *swallow* after *swallow* came,
> When he pronounced it summer.

On another day, the prince having expatiated on the beauty of Dr. Darwin's opinion, that the reason why the bosom of a beautiful woman possesses such a fascinating effect on man is, because he derived from that source the first pleasurable sensations of his infancy, Sheridan ridiculed the idea very happily. "Such children, then," said he, "as are brought up by hand, must needs be indebted for similar sensations to a very different object; and yet, I believe, no man has ever felt any intense emotions of amatory delight at beholding a pap-spoon."

Boaden, the author of several theatrical pieces, having given Drury lane theatre the title of a wilderness, Sheridan, when requested, shortly afterwards, to produce a tragedy, written by Boaden, replied, "The wise and discreet author calls our house a wilderness:—now, I don't mind allowing the oracle to have his opinion; but it is really too much for him to expect, that I will suffer him to prove his words."

Kelly having to perform an Irish character, Johnstone took great pains to instruct him in the brogue, but with so little success, that Sheridan said, on entering the green-room, at the

conclusion of the piece, "Bravo, Kelly! I never heard you speak such good English in all my life!"

He delighted in practical jokes, and seems to have enjoyed a sheer piece of mischief, with all the gusto of a school-boy. At this kind of sport, Tickell and Sheridan were often playfellows: and the tricks which they inflicted on each other, were frequently attended with rather unpleasant consequences. One night, he induced Tickell to follow him down a dark passage, on the floor of which he had placed all the plates and dishes he could muster, in such a manner, that while a clear path was left open for his own escape, it would have been a miracle if Tickell did not smash two-thirds of them. The result was as Sheridan had anticipated: Tickell fell among the crockery, which so severely cut him in many places, that Lord John Townshend found him, the next day, in bed, and covered with patches. "Sheridan has behaved atrociously towards me," said he, "and I am resolved to be revenged on him. But," added he, his admiration at the trick entirely subduing his indignation, "how amazingly well it was managed!"

He once took advantage of the singular appetite of Richardson for argument, to evade payment of a heavy coach-fare. Sheridan had occupied a hackney-chariot for several hours, and had not a penny in his pocket to pay the coachman. While in this dilemma, Richardson passed, and he immediately proposed to take the disputant up, as they appeared to be going in the same direction. The offer was accepted, and Sheridan adroitly started a subject on which his companion was usually very vehement and obstinate. The argument was maintained with great warmth on both sides, until at length Sheridan affected to lose his temper, and pulling the check-string, commanded the coachman to let him out instantly, protesting that he would not ride another yard with a man who held such opinions, and supported them in such a manner. So saying, he descended and walked off, leaving Richardson to enjoy his fancied triumph, and to pay the whole fare. Richardson, it is said, in a paroxysm of delight at Sheridan's apparent defeat, put his head out of the window and vociferated his arguments until he was out of sight.

Among the dramatists of this country, Sheridan deservedly occupies a very exalted rank: still, in pronouncing The School for Scandal the best comedy, The Duenna the best opera, and The Critic the best farce, in the English language, Lord Byron was unjust to the author's predecessors. The *vis comica* is, doubtless, powerfully displayed in his comedies; but it is, invariably, second-hand, for he originated nothing. The sources of all his incidents, characters, and wit, might, without much difficulty, be discovered in the works of others. His pieces may be designated so many brilliant masquerades of the thoughts of all authors, selected and dressed, with inimitable skill, by himself. He had a nice perception of humour, and a masterly talent of adorning the witty ideas of men, whose minds were more fertile than his own. His apparent sensitiveness was merely superficial; of the deeper workings of the human heart, he was ignorant; and his pilfered appeals to the sympathies of the audience, if occasionally successful, on account of his taste as a plagiarist, were always artificial. He was blind, even to the external beauties of nature, and did not appreciate Shakspeare. By exaggerating the characters which he found in the productions of those who preceded him, he rendered them unnatural, but, perhaps, much more amusing. His scenes, if superficial, are admirably adapted to produce stage effect; his wit, if stolen, has received an elaborate polish, which gives it a sparkle, it did not possess in its original state; if the language of his valets be equal in elegant *persiflage*, to that of their masters, his audience are content, because his violation of propriety increases their enjoyment; and even the most severe critic, fascinated by the borrowed pungency of his dialogue, honours his pieces on representation with unqualified applause. In addition to his more celebrated dramatic productions already mentioned, he wrote The Camp, a farce; and Robinson Crusoe, or Harlequin Friday, a pantomime.

HENRY ADDINGTON, VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

HENRY ADDINGTON was born at Reading, in the year 1755. He received the rudiments of his education at Cheam, Winchester, and Ealing, and finished his studies at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. The following anecdote of his boyhood has been preserved: Dr. Wharton, the head master of Winchester school, one day, while taking a little excursion on horseback, perceived, at a distance, several of his pupils in the act of robbing an orchard. The young delinquents made their escape, before he could approach near enough to identify any of them: one, however, had the misfortune to leave his hat in the orchard; the doctor secured it, and on his return, was proceeding to inflict severe punishment on a lad, with whose name, the initials, H. A. written on the lining of the hat, corresponded; when young Addington stepped forward, and said to the doctor, "Pray, sir, do not beat him; he is not guilty; the initials are mine, so is the hat."

In 1780, Addington took his first degree: soon afterwards he entered himself a student of Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar about the same time as Pitt. A great intimacy existed between these young men, who became acquainted with each other at an early age, through the circumstance of Addington's father, a physician, addicted to political pursuits, having been the medical adviser of Pitt's celebrated parent, the great Earl of Chatham. Addington had not been long at the bar, when his friend, Pitt, who had become premier, induced him to abandon the law, and devote himself to public affairs. He was accordingly brought into parliament, as an adherent of the minister, for the borough of Devizes: and soon rendered himself conspicuous as an indiscriminate supporter of his young patron's measures.

In 1789, he was elected, by a majority of seventy-four, over Sir Gilbert Elliot, to the speaker's chair, in the house of commons. Meagre as his qualifications were for so important an office, he contrived to give considerable satisfaction, by his gentlemanly manners and inoffensive conduct. He also displayed great assiduity in searching for precedents; and maintained the dignity of the house, by zealously insisting on all its rights and privileges. In 1791, the peers having made an alteration in a bill, as to the amount of a reward to be given on the conviction of felons, he caused it to be thrown out, when it was sent back to the commons, because the amendment affected the revenue. Nor was this all; for one of his biographers gravely states that in his official seat "he displayed great powers of voice and attention!"

On the resignation of Pitt, in 1802, he was placed, apparently as a puppet, at the head of an administration which, when it had fulfilled its vocation, was without much trouble displaced, and Pitt again returned to the premiership. In 1805, Addington was appointed lord president of the council, which office he soon afterwards resigned. In the same year the king created him Viscount Sidmouth, for the patience with which he had endured the attacks of nearly all the wits and politicians of the day, during his brief and imbecile administration, the only great event of which was the peace of Amiens. While at the head of affairs he had made some provision for his family, having, *inter alia*, procured a patent for life to his eldest son of the lucrative office of clerk of the pells.

On the accession of the Grenville party to power, in 1806, he was made lord privy seal; in the following year he regained his former post of president of the council; but soon quitted office with his new allies. During the administrations of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Perceval, he had no share in the government; but when Lord Liverpool became minister, he was chosen secretary of state for the home department. Although exceedingly unpopular, he retained this post for several years; but at length resigned in favour of Mr. Peel; and subsequently interfered but little in public affairs.

It is impossible to accord any high degree of merit to Lord Sidmouth as a statesman. It has been justly observed, that had he not been dragged, as it were, into notice, by a chain of circumstances, over which he had no control, the world would never have heard of an Addington cabinet. "No administration," says a writer in the Anti-Jacobin, apparently with much truth, "perhaps possessed a greater portion of good personal qualities, of public integrity, and fairness of intention; nor was it in its subordinate parts destitute of talent: but he who ought to have instilled life, spirit, and vigour into the whole body, was, unfortunately, himself devoid of those endowments and qualifications, which are at all times essential in a prime minister, and were, at so critical a period, indispensably necessary."

GEORGE TIERNEY.

GEORGE TIERNEY was born in the year 1756. His father, a highly respectable London merchant, having destined him for the legal profession, he became a student in one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned the law for politics. In 1787, he published a tract respecting the privileges claimed by the East India company. This production, and his known opinions in favour of the Whigs, attracted the attention of an influential nobleman, by whose advice Tierney offered himself as candidate for Colchester; the election was contested, and terminated in his defeat, after he had incurred expenses to the amount of £12,000, which his noble friend and adviser refused to defray.

In 1796, on the invitation of several independent electors of Southwark, who undertook to bear all the necessary charges, he put up for that borough, but was defeated on the poll. By petitioning the house of commons, he, however, removed his opponent, and became the sitting member. His first attempts at oratory were undeserving of much applause; but he gradually obtained importance, and at length became one of the best speakers in the house. During the summer of 1798, some personal expressions, uttered in the heat of debate, were the occasion of a duel between him and Mr. Pitt. The rencontre took place on Wimbledon common; but the parties, after discharging their pistols with a lucky perversity of aim, shook hands in the harmless smoke which they had raised.

Tierney was treasurer of the navy during the Addington administration; and president of the board of control, in that of All the Talents. While in office, he procured a pension of £4000 per annum for his wife, payable only in case she should survive him.

At one period of his life, Tierney became unpopular, and lost his seat for Southwark; he was afterwards member, in succession, for Athlone, Bandon-Bridge, Appleby, and, lastly, for Knaresborough; which he represented at the time of his death. Age neither dimmed his intellect nor enfeebled his oratory. Until within two or three years of his decease, he assiduously fulfilled his senatorial duties, and there were few important debates in which he did not take a prominent part. In the month of March, 1830, he was found, apparently asleep, but in reality dead, in his library chair.

As a parliamentary speaker, Tierney distinguished himself for neatness of composition, acute argument, keen sarcasm, and a subdued humour, which was often highly effective. His tolerably numerous pamphlets, on public questions, procured him the reputation of being one of the best political writers of his time. He enjoyed an unusual share of domestic happiness; and his private life is said to have been amiable as his public conduct was, on the whole, meritorious.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD.

SAMUEL WHITBREAD, a conspicuous member of the house of commons, was the son and successor in business, of the eminent brewer of the same name. He was born in the year 1758, and at a proper age was sent to Eton, whence, after having matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, he was removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he concluded his studies, and obtained his degree of bachelor of arts. He remained at college until 1785, when he was sent abroad for improvement; and soon after his return he married the daughter of Sir Charles Grey, who subsequently became Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, on account of the elevation of her father to an earldom.

In 1790, Whitbread offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Bedford. The election was contested, but he obtained a majority of twenty-seven over his opponent, and for many succeeding parliaments, was returned for the same place without opposition. On entering the house of commons, he found two very powerful parties dividing the attention and the applause of the public: the one headed by Fox, the ranks of which had lately in some degree been thinned, by a schism, with regard to the French revolution; and the other, which was in power, governed by Pitt. Whitbread joined the opposition, to whom he soon became a valuable ally. He opposed the attack projected by Pitt on the Russians; and on the 29th of February, 1792, in a remarkably bold and manly speech, moved for a committee of the whole house to make inquiry into the subject. He opposed the French war in 1793; and when Buonaparte addressed a letter to the King of England, expressing an inclination to make peace, Whitbread strenuously contended that England ought not to reject the overtures.

On the resignation of the Addington cabinet, Whitbread was selected, by his party, as the most proper person to bring forward the accusations against Lord Melville, for his alleged malversations, while treasurer of the navy. At this period, Whitbread was highly esteemed by the leading members of opposition, but he had not previously attained sufficient consequence to be entrusted with the conduct of any very important measure. On this occasion he was, however, deemed more efficient than either Fox, Sheridan, or Grey: because the first might not have appeared a sufficiently impartial accuser; the second might have been too witty and brilliant for so grave an office; and the third too precipitate for successfully carrying the charge to maturity. Whitbread, on the contrary, was scarcely obnoxious to the suspicion of partiality; he was not likely to be led away from the point-blank accusation, by the temptations of wit, because it was a quality which he did not possess; and his habits were too sedate, and too business-like, to be entrapped by his feelings into any rash proceeding that might endanger the success of the accusation. For these reasons, therefore, the opposition members, who however blind they may have been to their individual faults, were feelingly alive to each other's deficiencies or frailties, resolved on putting Whitbread forward as the supporter of the charges; and accordingly, on the 6th of April, 1805, he moved a series of resolutions, all tending to criminate Lord Melville, while treasurer of the navy. To this motion Pitt moved an unsuccessful amendment, it being negatived by the casting vote of the speaker; and Lord Melville was afterwards impeached, but obtained an acquittal. Whitbread, however, incurred no obloquy during the trial, or in consequence of the accusation.

While his brother-in-law (Grey,) was in power, Whitbread generally supported the administration; but on occasion, he appears to have honestly and honourably differed from and opposed it, so as to have, at length, acquired the character of an intractable man. He continued to take an active part in the parliamentary debates for a considerable period. He endeavoured to effect an alteration in the poor laws; and,

whenever an occasion offered, strenuously opposed the continuance of the war with France. He distinguished himself during the important discussions in 1809, relative to the orders in council; and acted in a very spirited manner, during the inquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York. On the downfal of Napoleon, he strongly censured the proceedings of congress, and emphatically expressed his indignation at the declaration of the allies, when Buonaparte returned from Elba. He opposed a new war, and protested against dictating a government to France, or forcing the Bourbons upon the French people by foreign bayonets. On the splendid success of the British arms at Waterloo, he concurred in a tribute of national gratitude to the Duke of Wellington, although he declared that his opinions as to the impolicy and injustice of the contest were still unshaken.

The latter part of Whitbread's life was melancholy, and its close awful. Although a considerable portion of his time was absorbed by his parliamentary duties, the management of the immense brewery in Chiswell-street, which he had conducted from the period of his father's decease, and the settlement of large and intricate accounts, relative to his extensive landed property, Whitbread found sufficient leisure to arrange the chaotic concerns of Drury-lane theatre! Under his auspices the house, which had been recently burnt down, was rebuilt with astonishing rapidity. But his mind and body both sunk under the effort. He became bloated, lethargic, and irritable. At length he entertained an idea that he had become an object of contempt; a positive aberration of intellect ensued, and on the morning of the 6th of July, 1815, he put an end to his existence.

As a senator, Whitbread was distinguished for general information, uprightness of conduct, and a manly expression of his sentiments. By a constant communion with Fox, Burke, Sheridan, &c., he caught some of the spirit of eloquence, but he was far from a first-rate orator. His speeches were luminous, but not brilliant: he was always heard with respect, but rarely elicited admiration. In the utilitarian era of parliamentary speaking, which has succeeded the splendid epoch of oratorical display that preceded it, Whitbread would have been more appreciated, than he was by the great luminaries of his own time; among whom he moved as a lesser light, and twinkled rather than shone. It is asserted that he once so far mistook his own powers, as to attempt the composition of an address for the opening of Drury-lane theatre. In common with all the other addresses proposed for the occasion, it described the theatre as rising from its ashes like the Phœnix. "But Whitbread," said Sheridan, in a party consisting of Byron, Moore, Rogers, and himself, "made more of the bird than either of his rivals: he entered into particulars about its wings, back, head, tail—in short, he gave us a poulterer's description of a Phœnix."

He was an advocate for moderate reform, the abolition of the slave-trade, retrenchment in the public expenditure, and the education of the poor. Although he opposed the war with France, yet, when it was decided on, he not only supported the measures which were taken for the defence of his country, but raised and commanded a body of yeomanry himself. He encouraged trade, agriculture, and the fine arts; he extricated one of the great national theatres from difficulties, under which, but for his talent and exertions, it would probably have sunk into utter ruin; and, on the whole, both as a private individual and a public character, he appears to have been entitled to the applause and gratitude of his country.

WILLIAM PITT.

WILLIAM, the second son of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, was born at Hayes, in the county of Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. He received the rudiments of education under the parental roof; and, notwithstanding his delicate health prevented him from devoting more than half the usual time to study, his progress was so rapid, that Lord Chatham, who assisted the Rev. Edward Wilson in instructing him, frequently expressed his firm conviction, that the boy would one day increase the glory of the name of Pitt; for that he would be the first man in the senate, whether in administration or not, and if a minister at all, that he would be premier. One evening, a member of parliament proposed taking the earl's sons to hear an important debate in the house of commons; but Lord Chatham would only suffer the elder, John, to go; "for," said he, "if William hears any arguments of which he does not approve, he will rise to controvert them; and young as he is, he has not, even in that able assembly, many equals in knowledge, reasoning, and eloquence!"

At the early age of fourteen, he was sent to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. Even at this time his acquirements are stated to have been extraordinary: in Latin authors he rarely met with an obstacle, and he was capable of translating six or seven pages of Thucidydes, which he had never before seen, without making more than two or three mistakes. He had also read Euclid, and was familiar with the elementary parts of algebra, and plane trigonometry. Though a boy in years and appearance, his manners, his thoughts, and conversation were those of a man. He delivered his sentiments with ease and vivacity, but was, at the same time, neither flippant nor obtrusive.

It had been the intention of Lord Chatham, that his son should have become a candidate for academical honours; but young Pitt was incapacitated by illness from keeping his terms, and, in the spring of 1776, he consented to take the degree of M. A. in compliment to his rank, without any public examination as to his acquirements. His collegiate cotemporaries bore an honourable testimony to his merits, on this occasion, by interrupting the public orator, while setting forth his claims to a degree, on the score of illustrious parentage, with vehement acclamations. He appears, indeed, to have been as much beloved for his vivacity and amiable disposition, and admired for his great talents by his fellow-students, as he was respected for his diligence, regularity, and decorum, by his tutors. By the time he left college there was scarcely a Latin or Greek author which he had not properly read, and with whose beauties and defects he was not intimately acquainted. He had even gone through the obscure work of Lycophron, "and with an ease, at first sight," says Tomline, "which, if I had not witnessed it, I should have thought beyond the compass of human intellect." The same writer declares young Pitt's knowledge of Greek to have been so correct and extensive, that "if a play of Menander or Æschylus, or an ode of Pindar, had been suddenly found, he would have understood it as soon as any professed scholar." He retained such an inclination for the classics, even amid the bustle of politics, in after life, that he was seldom without having a Virgil or a Horace, a Homer or a Demosthenes at hand. He had been rather addicted, from his boyhood, to poetry, having, before he quitted home, been concerned with his brothers and sisters in composing a play in rhyme, which they afterwards performed before their parents and a few friends. At college he wrote a tragedy, which, while he was at the head of public affairs, he calmly consigned to the flames, in the presence of a friend, who had just read and warmly admired it.

In May, 1778, Pitt lost his father, by whom he was ever most ardently beloved. The letters of Lord Chatham to his son were alike honourable to both:—to the father, for his strong

parental affection, his nice discrimination and judicious advice, as to the younger Pitt, for the intense application with which, as they prove, he devoted himself to the acquirement of knowledge. "How happy the task," said the earl, in one of them, "my noble, amiable boy, to caution you only against pursuing too much all those liberal and praiseworthy things, to which less happy natures are perpetually to be spurred and driven. I will not teaze you with too long a lecture in favour of inaction, and a competent stupidity,—your two best tutors and companions at present." Pitt, at this time, had just recovered from a severe illness. "You have time to spare," continued the earl: "consider there is but the encyclopedia; and when you have mastered all that, what will remain? You will want, like Alexander, another world to conquer!"

Having kept the usual number of terms at Lincoln's-inn, Pitt was called to the bar in June, 1780, and attended, on the western circuit, the summer assizes of that year. He received his maiden brief in a cause which arose out of some mercantile transaction, and displayed such abilities on the trial, that the presiding judge, Lord Mansfield, declared, that if he continued in the profession, he would soon become one of its chief ornaments. But the senate had stronger attractions for his aspiring mind than the bar; in which eminence is only to be achieved by long suffering and excessive drudgery. Accordingly, in January, 1781, after having been an unsuccessful candidate in the preceding year, to represent the university of Cambridge, he procured his return for Appleby, a borough of which Sir James Lowther was patron, who very honourably gave his youthful appointee a written absolution from adhering to any particular party or political opinions.

He delivered his maiden speech on the 26th of February, in support of Burke's bill for reforming the civil list; and evinced an ease and fluency in expressing his sentiments, an accuracy of language, and a perspicuity of arrangement, that would have done honour to the most accomplished debater in the house. The next day, he wrote to inform his tutor at Cambridge, "that he had heard his own voice in the house of commons, and had reason to be satisfied with the success of his first attempt at parliamentary speaking." On the 31st of May, he spoke again on a motion relative to the commissioners of public accounts; and, for the third and last time during the session, on the 12th of June, in a debate respecting the American war. His speech, on the last-mentioned occasion, elicited the following encomium from Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville: "I cannot say to Mr. Pitt's face, what truth would extort from me, were he absent; yet even now I must declare, that I rejoice in the good fortune of my country, and my fellow-subjects, who are destined to derive the most important services from so happy an union of first-rate abilities, high integrity, bold and honest independency of conduct, and the most persuasive eloquence." At the close of the session, some one having observed that Pitt promised to be one of the first speakers ever heard in the house of commons, Fox instantly replied, "He is so already."

Notwithstanding his success in parliament, Pitt still continued at the bar: on the following circuit he held briefs in several election causes of considerable importance at Salisbury; and had the satisfaction of being spoken of in high terms, as well by Mr. Justice Buller, as the famous Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton. In the ensuing session he voted with Fox and the opposition; strongly censuring the conduct of ministers, Lord North and his friends, particularly with regard to the American war. At the conclusion of one of his speeches on this subject, the applause was so vehement and protracted, as actually for some time to stop the debate. On another occasion, while inveighing vehemently against the administration, he suddenly suspended his Phillipics, on perceiving the premier whispering with Lord George Germaine and Wellbore Ellis, and observed in a colloquial tone, and with peculiar felicity of allusion, "I will wait until the Nestor of the treasury bench has composed the differences between its Agamemnon and Achilles."

He displayed such abilities in this debate, that Rigby declared him a

greater orator than his admired father; and Fox eulogised his commanding eloquence as being irresistible, even by the effrontery of ministers. Some time afterwards, in allusion to a speech delivered by Pitt in support of a motion against the lords of the Admiralty, Dunning confessed, "that nearly all the sentiments, which he had collected in his own mind on the subject, had vanished like a dream, on the bursting forth of a torrent of eloquence from the greatest prodigy that ever perhaps was seen, in this or in any other country—a gentleman, possessing the full vigour of youth, united with the wisdom and experience of the maturest age."

Lord North and his friends were at length compelled to resign; but Pitt, as he was not offered a seat in the cabinet, declined taking office under Lord Rockingham, who succeeded to the premiership. On the 7th of May, in the same year (1782), he made an unsuccessful motion for a committee to inquire into the state of the representative system. It appears that he was desirous of transferring the elective franchise of rotten boroughs to populous manufacturing towns, and of thus depriving the aristocracy of their influence in the commons. His opinions on this important subject never altered: but in the zenith of his power, he advocated them rather as an individual than a minister; and the motions brought forward on the subject were invariably lost, the premier merely supporting them by his arguments and vote, instead of backing them with his political authority.

On the 1st of July Lord Rockingham died: Lord Shelburne was appointed prime minister; Fox retired in disgust; and Pitt, then only twenty-three years of age, was called to the important office of chancellor of the exchequer. Soon afterwards it was deemed expedient to strengthen the cabinet from the ranks of opposition; and Pitt having declared, that he would never become the colleague of Lord North, he was deputed to procure the co-operation of Fox; who, however, declined joining the administration while Lord Shelburne remained at its head. "If that be your resolution then," observed Pitt, "our discussion must be at an end; for I do not come here to betray his lordship." The young statesman then terminated the last private interview that ever took place between Fox and himself.

The Shelburne cabinet was weak from its formation, and it soon fell before the stupendous efforts of the coalesced opposition, under Fox and Lord North; which, although it achieved a triumph over its adversaries, was in danger of being debarred from enjoying the fruits of victory; the premiership being tendered to Pitt, with unlimited power to select his colleagues. But the young statesman was so conscious of the weakness of his party, that he declined his majesty's proposals; and the coalition, in default of a more acceptable set of politicians, went into office. Pitt was earnestly solicited to resume his office of chancellor of the exchequer in the new administration; but he declined to lend it his valuable support. He now repeated his attempt to become member for the university at which he had been educated: but was again unsuccessful. Some of the heads of the college treated him, on this occasion, with mortifying contempt. While on his canvass, one of them almost shut the door in his face, and expressed great astonishment "at the young man's impudence in daring so to disturb the peace of the university!"

Immediately after his defeat, Pitt went to France, where he spent two or three months, and on his return, determined to resume his professional pursuits; but events soon occurred which induced him to abandon the resolution. The coalition ministry being wrecked on the decision of the house of lords with regard to the India bill, Pitt was again solicited to accept the premiership; and he boldly, or rather, rashly, consented. He was now only in the twenty-fifth year of his age; his opponents were powerful in connexion, as well as talent; the state of public affairs was appalling; and he had not a single cabinet coadjutor in the house of commons, where the coalition party were absolutely paramount. The motion for a new writ for Appleby, on his appointment to the premiership, was received with loud and general laughter by the members of opposition, who confidently foretold his immediate downfal;

and it is absolutely miraculous that their predictions were not verified.

All his proposed measures were contemptuously rejected by large majorities; a dissolution of parliament, by which the minister's strength would, on account of his popularity, be much strengthened, was, for some time, rendered impracticable, by delaying the supplies necessary for payment of the dividends on the national debt; and even when a pledge had been given, that it was not intended immediately to dissolve the parliament, an address to the king, against such a measure, was carried without a division. After the recess, and Pitt's re-election for Appleby, several resolutions, declaratory of the utter incompetence of ministers to conduct the government, were triumphantly carried; and so persevering was opposition in its hostility to the premier, that his speedy resignation appeared inevitable. The king, however, encouraged him to retain his post, by declaring, "that he was ready to take any step that might be proposed, and to struggle to the last period of his life, rather than submit to throw himself into the power of the opposition." It has also been asserted, that his majesty added, "Rather than have my old ministers again, I would relinquish the British crown, and retire to my electorate."

Nor was Pitt without other sources of encouragement: he calculated on having a majority in the lords; and the voice of the nation was decidedly in his favour: so that the contest might be considered, not a mere struggle between the opposition and the minister, but a fierce and vehement conflict, in which the parties were Fox, Lord North, and their friends, on one side; and the king, the lords, the people, and the administration, with its supporters in the lower house, on the other. Emboldened by his increasing popularity, and the king's friendship, Pitt brought forward his India bill; but it was rejected by a large majority, and Fox obtained leave to bring in another bill on the same subject. A union between the minister and his antagonists was now suggested; but Fox refused to treat with Pitt while he remained in office, and the minister declined resigning. The lords, at length, voted a loyal address to the king, and Pitt received the thanks of the corporation of London, for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct, accompanied with the freedom of the city, as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of, his zeal in supporting the legal prerogatives of the crown, and the constitutional rights of the people. The king, and his minister subsequently received addresses from all parts of the country, applauding their firmness, and urging them to persevere against the faction in the house of commons. Meantime, the coalition majority had gradually decreased to a single vote; and, at length, the conflict was terminated by the dissolution of parliament.

No man, perhaps, had ever been more popular than Pitt was at this period. Electors in all parts of the kingdom solicited him to recommend candidates, and he was invited to become member for various great towns; but he preferred representing the university of Cambridge, for which he procured his return by a large majority. The general election was so decidedly in his favour, that upwards of one hundred and sixty of his opponents failed to obtain seats; and, on the meeting of the new parliament, in May, he found the opposition, although still powerful in talent, so numerically feeble, that he could have but little to fear from its efforts.

He now passed an India bill, differing, in some points, from that which he had unsuccessfully proposed in the preceding parliament; and soon afterwards, (on the 29th of March, 1786,) in a speech of six hours' duration, proposed his well-known scheme for the redemption of the national debt, by means of a sinking fund, which was agreed to without a single dissentient voice. He had passed the morning in making calculations on the subject, and in preparing the resolutions he intended to bring forward; after having taken a short walk, to arrange his ideas, he dined with his sister and another lady, with whom he conversed with great gaiety and apparent unconcern, for some time; he then went down to the house, and delivered his elaborate and far-extended speech, as Fox properly termed it, without committing a single blunder of calculation, or omitting one necessary argument.

During the insanity of George the Third, in 1788, several violent debates took place with regard to the regency bill. Flushed with the prospect of being speedily placed at the summit of political power, by the Prince of Wales, who it was agreed unanimously should be intrusted with the royal functions, Fox, with more of ardour than sound reasoning,—with great pertinacity, but little principle,—contended, that, under the circumstances, the full powers of the crown, as a matter of course, devolved upon the heir-apparent. Pitt, on the contrary, maintained, much more constitutionally, and with success, that the lords and commons had a right to impose restrictions on the regent. When Fox first stated his opinion in parliament on this important subject, Pitt, it is said, exultingly slapped his thigh, and exclaimed, "I'll un-Whig the gentleman for the remainder of his life!" A regency bill, framed according to the minister's views, had already been introduced, when it was rendered unnecessary by the sudden and unexpected recovery of the king.

In 1790, Pitt was chosen high steward of the university of Cambridge. The French revolution soon afterwards became at once the great parliamentary, and the leading popular topic. Difference of opinion, on this subject, produced a convulsion in the state of parties, and an exasperation of feeling among the leading politicians, almost without a parallel. Pitt joined in, or rather, led the cry against "French principles;" the majority of the nation was clamorous for war, and hostilities were at length commenced against "revolutionized France." The contest was unsuccessful. Great Britain maintained her supremacy at sea; but the enemy's splendid triumphs over the continental powers rendered perseverance hopeless. The nation was plunged still more deeply in debt: a suspension of cash payments took place in 1797; and, at length, peace became generally desirable. In the meantime, Pitt had carried his favourite project of an union with Ireland; and, during the discussions on the subject, had held out hopes to the Irish catholics, that their political disabilities would be speedily abolished. The king, however, was averse to concession, and the people, at the same time, were anxious for peace. Finding himself, therefore, incapable of performing his promises to the catholics, and feeling reluctant to negotiate with an enemy against whom his tone had hitherto been most hostile and uncompromising, he determined on retiring from the administration. In 1801 he accordingly resigned his post.

He had previously, in 1798, fought a duel with Tierney. Pitt, it appears, had imputed factious motives to his opponent, and, declining to retract his expressions, Tierney had challenged him. The meeting took place on a Sunday afternoon, on Putney heath. The parties having exchanged shots without effect, Pitt fired his second pistol in the air, and a reconciliation immediately took place.

He defended the treaty of Amiens, and supported the other measures of his successor in office, Mr. Addington, until the renewal of the war with France, when, considering the minister unequal to the vigorous prosecution of hostilities, and, doubtless, feeling desirous to resume his post, from which, on resigning, he had, probably, contemplated only a temporary secession, he opposed the administration, and voted with his old antagonist, Fox. Incapable of maintaining his ground against such formidable opponents, Addington resigned his office; and, on the 12th of May, 1804, Pitt was again nominated first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. On resuming the reins of government, he prosecuted the war with all the vigour in his power. Russia and Austria became engaged in the contest with France; but their efforts were speedily terminated by the battle of Austerlitz, which, in its consequences, more than balanced the victory of Trafalgar.

The minister's spirits and health, already impaired, were fatally affected by the disastrous aspect of affairs on the continent; and the impeachment of his faithful adherent, Lord Melville, wounded his feelings even more, perhaps, than the absurd charge of corruption insinuated against himself relative to a loan upon scrip, to Messrs. Boyd and Co. in 1796. His constitution, weakened as it was by hereditary gout, had also been severely injured by an immoderate use of wine;

of which, previously to an important debate, he would often swallow several bottles, to relieve himself from the languor produced by extreme mental and bodily exertion. Wine, at length, ceased to afford him the necessary excitement, and he had recourse to laudanum, of which, as an eminent physician has assured us, he sometimes took above two hundred drops at a dose!

By the use of this destructive stimulant, his bodily powers were rapidly debilitated. He tried the Bath waters, in December, 1805, but without effect. For some time he could not sleep; water on the chest was at length produced by his gout; and his stomach became so weak, as to be incapable of retaining food. On the 10th of January, 1806, he returned to his seat at Putney. On the 19th he was able to discuss some public questions with his colleagues, and his physicians thought that he might probably resume his official duties in the course of the winter. His symptoms, however, soon returned with such aggravated violence, that all hopes of his recovery were abandoned. He became so lethargic, that the awful intelligence of his approaching death had scarcely any effect upon him. On the return of consciousness, he was solicited to join with Bishop Tomline in devotion. "I fear," replied the expiring statesman, "that I have, like many other men, neglected my religious duties too much to have any ground for hope that they can be efficacious on a death-bed. But," added he, making an effort to rise as he spoke, "I throw myself entirely on the mercy of God!"

He then joined in prayer with calm and humble piety. Shortly afterwards, adverting to his nieces, the daughters of Earl Stanhope by his elder sister, for whom he had long manifested the warmest affection, he said, "I could wish a thousand or fifteen hundred a year to be given to them,—if the public think my long services deserving of it." The mortal crisis was now fast approaching. His extremities became cold, and, as a last and desperate effort to protract existence, blisters were applied to the soles of his feet. They restored him to consciousness, and he did not again lose his self-possession until within a few moments of his death, which took place early on the morning of the 23d of January, 1806. His last words, according to an assertion made by Mr. Rose, in the house of commons, were, "Oh! my country!" A public funeral was decreed to his remains, and monuments have been erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, (where he was buried,) in the guildhall of the city of London, in the great hall of the university of Cambridge, and in many of the principal cities of the kingdom.

So far from taking advantage of his official station to acquire wealth, and notwithstanding he was by no means of an extravagant disposition, he died in debt, and a sum of £40,000 was voted to pay his creditors. His disinterestedness was singular: although he had abandoned a lucrative profession to enter into the public service,—although his patrimony was small, and his retention of office precarious, yet, during the unexampled attacks on his administration by the coalesced parties of Fox and Lord North, the clerkship of the pells having become vacant, he neither took that lucrative situation himself, nor did he even confer it on one of his friends, but, in a spirit of true patriotism, gave it to Colonel Barré, on condition that the latter should resign a pension of £3,000 a year. Lord Thurlow said of him, on this occasion, that he had, with notions of purity not only very uncommon in modern days, but scarcely paralleled in the purest times of Greece and Rome, nobly preferred the public good to the consideration of his own interest.

In May, 1790, Pitt having solicited the reversion of a tellership of the exchequer for Lord Auckland's son, the king granted it, but at the same time observed, that, had Pitt proposed some means of rendering it useful to himself, he (the king) should have been better pleased. In 1792, when he had already been nine years a minister, the king insisted on conferring upon him the wardenship of the cinque ports; and Pitt wisely consented to accept it, for his private fortune was now dissipated, and he had not saved one shilling of his official income. "I take the first opportunity of acquainting Mr. Pitt," said the king, in his letter to the premier, on this occasion, "that the wardenship

of the cinque ports is an office for which I will not receive any recommendations, having positively resolved to confer it on him, as a mark of that high regard which his eminent services have deserved from me. I am so bent on this, that I shall be seriously offended at any attempts to decline it."

In person, Pitt was tall, slender, well-proportioned, and active. He had blue eyes, rather a fair complexion, prominent features, and a high capacious forehead. His aspect was severe and forbidding; his voice clear and powerful; his action dignified, but neither graceful nor engaging; his tone and manners, although urbane and complacent in society, were lofty, and often arrogant, in the senate. On entering the house, it was his custom to stalk sternly to his place, without honouring even his most favoured adherents with a word, a nod, or even a glance of recognition. Fox, on the contrary, strolled at leisure, and, occasionally, even meandered, to his seat, bestowing a good-humoured smile, a kind inquiry, or a gay observation upon every friend whom he passed.

As an orator, Pitt was remarkably correct, clear, and copious. His matter was always skilfully arranged, and stated with astonishing precision and force. He dealt comparatively but little in metaphor; his sentiments were seldom disguised by splendid imagery; and he seemed to think that facts could never be so forcible, or arguments so convincing, as when stated in a pure, unadorned, impressive style. Though infinitely less rich, his eloquence was more effective even than that of Burke. Some of the orators of his day were more profound, but none of them so uniformly clear: it was impossible to misunderstand him, unless he aimed at being unintelligible. He excelled in sarcasm, and, during the heat of debate, always retained the most perfect command over his temper. "Pitt," says a cotemporary, alluding to one of his speeches, "surpassed himself, and then, I need not tell you that he surpassed Cicero and Demosthenes. What a figure would they, with their formal, laboured, cabinet orations, make *vis-a-vis* his manly vivacity and dashing eloquence, at one o'clock in the morning, after sitting in the heat of a crowded senate for eleven hours! He spoke above an hour and a half with scarcely a bad sentence." To conclude, it has been justly said of him, that he never failed to put the best word in the best place.

As a minister, he displayed an equal degree of patriotic zeal, but not so much ability, as his father, to maintain Great Britain in an exalted place among the nations of Europe. But, had his political skill even exceeded that of the great Lord Chatham, it is questionable if the warfare, in which he engaged the country would have been successful. No genius, however pre-eminent, perhaps, could have withstood the astonishing march of events by which France established her ascendancy on the continent. His financial measures have been enthusiastically praised by some and vehemently censured by others. To withstand, and eventually to conquer, as he did, the powerful parties which opposed him in the senate, he must have possessed an extraordinary share of talent, firmness, and energy. His motives have been highly eulogized; but it is doubtful, if he did not, on many important occasions, sacrifice principle to expediency. His opinions were in favour of emancipation, but he shuffled out of office, partly because he would not risk his favour with the king, by boldly bringing the question forward, and thus fulfilling the expectations he had held out to the catholics of Ireland. He was a possessed friend to parliamentary reform and the abolition of the slave trade; but, while in the plenitude of his power, he suffered them both to be negatived, because he would not make them ministerial measures. His views were not invariably tolerant; for he resolutely opposed the repeal of the test act. He was ambitious of power; but acquired it by no meanness, and used it without the least taint of corruption. He was above every little art, or low intrigue, for his sentiments were lofty as his professions were dignified.

In his social circle, Pitt was urbane, generous, sportive, and convivial to a fault. His only private vice was a propensity to the bottle, and he once nearly lost his life in what may fairly be termed a drunken frolic. One night, a gate-keeper, on the road between Croydon and Wimbledon, was roused

from his slumbers, by the rapid approach of three horsemen, who gallopped on, the gate being open, without waiting to pay toll. Numerous robberies having recently been committed in the neighbourhood, the honest gate-keeper, judging from their extraordinary haste that they were highwaymen, discharged his blunderbuss at them, but without effect. The suspicious triumvirate, who had thus cheated the toll-taker, consisted of Pitt, Thurlow, and Dundas, the first lord of the treasury, the lord chancellor, and the treasurer of the navy, who were on their return to Wimbledon, from Mr. Jenkinson's, at Croydon, where they had been dining.

Pitt narrowly escaped being shot on another occasion, after having dined with Jenkinson. Returning home in a post-chaise, the boy lost the road, and being unable to regain it, Pitt alighted, and went towards a farm-house, for the purpose of obtaining information. As he approached, the dogs began to bark; and, in a few moments, the farmer appeared with a gun in his hand, threatening to shoot the midnight intruder on his premises, if he did not forthwith retire. Pitt expostulated; but his eloquence was powerless, for the farmer at length fired. The bullet went through Pitt's coat, but did him no injury. An explanation then took place, and the rustic condescended to direct the premier how to reach the main road.

Pitt's affair with Tierney, on Putney heath, has been adduced as one great proof of that personal courage which he certainly possessed in an eminent degree: but, surely, the acceptance of a challenge, which he can venture to refuse, only, under penalty of losing his caste, is no exalted proof of a man's bravery. That he possessed extraordinary nerve and resolution, is much more satisfactorily shewn by his bold and determined conduct in parliament, and particularly at the early part of his first premiership. That he was sometimes absurdly inconsiderate of his personal safety, "after dining with Mr. Jenkinson, at Croydon," is indisputable; but we can scarcely credit an assertion which has been made, that once, during the war, he foolishly sailed between Dover and Calais, for some time, in an open boat, for the purpose of obtaining information, preparatory to bringing in a bill to protect the revenue.

Pitt evinced his gratitude to his preceptors and early political friends, by procuring for Wilson, a canonry, for Turner, a deanery, and for Tomline, a bishopric; the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for the Duke of Rutland, who had introduced him to Sir James Lowther, and a peerage for the latter, under whose auspices he had first obtained a seat in parliament. Although he never married, he is said to have been fond of female society, and to have evinced great affection towards his sisters: on the death of one of them, Lady Harriot Elliot, he is described as having been so absorbed in grief as to be incapable, for some time, of attending to public affairs.

Many witticisms have been attributed to Pitt, which are utterly unworthy of his great talents. The following are, however, worthy of repetition. The lively Duchess of Gordon, who had not seen him for some time before, one day asked him if he had lately talked as much nonsense as usual: "Madam, replied he, "I have not heard so much." —"Pray," said the duchess, "as you know all that occurs in the political world, tell me some news." "I am sorry, madam," said the minister, "that I cannot oblige you, as I have not read the papers to-day." "I wish you to dine with me at *ten* to-night," said the duchess. "Madam, I cannot," was Pitt's answer, "for I am engaged to *sup* with the Bishop of Lincoln at *nine*."—While the volunteer mania was raging, the corporation of London offered to raise a troop, on condition that it should not be expected to leave the country. "It certainly never shall," said Pitt, "except in case of an invasion."

His influence over the king's mind appears to have been very great. In 1792, Thurlow thought proper to try his interest at court against that of the premier: presuming on the stability of his own favour with the king, he voted against some of the measures proposed by the minister, who no sooner appealed to his majesty, than the refractory chancellor was dismissed.

When Pitt proposed to the king, that his tutor, Bishop Tomline, should be raised to the see of Lincoln, the following brief dialogue ensued: "Too

young, Pitt;—too young! Can't have it, Pitt;—can't have it!"—"Had it not been for him, sire, I should never have been in your service."—"Shall have it, Pitt;—shall have it!"

During the king's temporary insanity, his majesty, in opposition to the wishes of his medical attendants, refused, for some time, to remove from Windsor to Kew; but Pitt having written a note, requesting that his majesty would try the effect of a change of air, he agreed to go to Kew immediately. The king, it is said, frequently expressed a desire to make him a knight of the Garter, but the minister invariably declined that honour; and at length, on his refusing it, "once more and for ever," in 1791, it was conferred on his elder brother, the Earl of Chatham.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

THIS gentleman, the descendant of a mercantile, but ancient family, in Yorkshire, was born at Hull, in August, 1759. Having received the rudiments of education at a provincial grammar school, he was removed, in 1774, to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became warmly attached to the celebrated William Pitt, with whom, and their friend, Dr. Milner, afterwards Dean of Carlisle, on quitting the university, he made a tour on the continent. At the general election in 1780, he was unanimously returned to parliament for his native place. He received a similar honour in 1784; but, having, also, on that occasion, been chosen a member for the county of York, he made his election for the latter, and continued a knight of the shire till 1812, when he took his seat for the borough of Bramber, which he thenceforth continued to represent until the termination of his parliamentary career, in 1825.

Almost at the outset of Clarkson's humane exertions to procure the abolition of the slave trade, he was urgently recommended to secure the co-operation of Wilberforce. On their first interview, the latter "stated frankly that the subject had often employed his thoughts, and that it was near his heart: he seemed earnest about it, and also very desirous of taking the trouble of inquiring further into it." He, however, appeared to doubt the truth of some of the charges in Clarkson's book on the slave trade; but, after a proper investigation, he satisfied himself of their correctness; and at a dinner party, given by Bennett Langton, he consented to belong to a society, which had been established with a view of carrying the benevolent object of Clarkson into effect. Having also promised to bring the matter before the house of commons, if no abler person could be found willing to undertake it, soon after the meeting of parliament, in 1787, he gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the house to the subject; but being afterwards prevented, for some time, by ill health, from appearing in public, Pitt, in his name, on the 9th of May, 1788, proposed a resolution, (founded on a number of petitions which had previously been presented,) pledging the house, early in the ensuing session, to take the state of the slave trade into consideration. A long period, however, elapsed, before the discussion was resumed.

Wilberforce, at length, submitted twelve propositions to the house, which, by the powerful exertions of Pitt, Burke, and Fox, though violently opposed, were ultimately adopted without a division. A tedious and protracted examination of witnesses ensued; and it was not until 1791, that Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies. The leading members of administration, as well as the opposition were strongly in favour of the motion, which, however, was lost by a majority of seventy-five.

On the 2nd of April, 1792, Wilberforce again called the notice of parliament to the subject. On this occasion he did not advocate immediate emancipation, but considered that the Africans should

be gradually prepared, by moral and religious education, to receive the boon: observing that "true liberty was a plant of celestial growth, and that none could taste of its odour, but those who had employed the nobler faculties of the human soul, in contemplating the goodness of the divine essence from whence it sprung." He concluded a most pathetic and impressive speech, by declaring that "in his exertions for the negroes, he had found happiness, though not hitherto success, which enlivened his waking, and soothed his evening hours; that he carried the topic with him to his repose, and often had the bliss of remembering, that he had demanded justice for millions, who could not ask it for themselves."

A motion in favour of "gradual" abolition was now carried; and Wilberforce, inspirited by partial success, redoubled his exertions in behalf of the wretched Africans. The justice of his cause, the grandeur and glory of the undertaking, begat in him an enthusiasm which no obstacles could overcome. His earnest entreaties, his ardent appeals to the feelings of his auditors, on the subject nearest his heart, almost amounted to eloquence; and at length, during the brief administration of Fox, in 1807, he reaped the reward of his benevolent toils; a bill for the entire abolition of the slave trade being then carried through both houses of parliament.

"Thinking nothing done, while aught remained to do," Wilberforce, during the remainder of his parliamentary career, omitted no opportunity of distinguishing himself as the most fervent advocate of negro emancipation. His political opinions, in general, coincided with those of his friend Pitt, particularly with regard to the French revolution, and the government of Napoleon, which he appears to have held in equal abhorrence. His conduct, however, as a public character, was laudably independent: he lent himself to no faction; but, on all occasions, spoke and voted according to the honest dictates of his conscience. When Pitt's trusty official ally, Lord Melville, was impeached, he animadverted most severely on that nobleman's refusal to account for the application of a sum of £10,000, belonging to the public purse. "Such a declaration," he insisted, "would be astonishing coming from any man; but from a man of Lord Melville's knowledge of this country, its laws, its criminal proceedings,—one in the habit of making defences for other people,—that such a man should set up such a defence for himself, was so astonishing and extraordinary, that nothing but guilt itself could have suggested it. What is it but to lay down a principle, which, if the house were to adopt, would put an end to the British constitution?—What is it but to say 'I will be greater than the law—I will be above the constitution?' In short, it is a libel on the constitution to suppose such a thing will be suffered. It would open a door to prodigality and corruption; and if it had occurred in the time of Charles the Second, that profligate monarch would only have had to say to his minister, that he had spent £40,000,—wanted more,—and did not choose to give any account of it."

In person, Wilberforce is short, and, in appearance, by no means dignified. As an orator, even during the last session of his attendance in parliament, he was spirited, copious, and clear. In private life, he is described as having been invariably beloved and honoured. He was united, in 1797, to a daughter of an opulent Birmingham merchant, named Spooner, by whom he has a large family.

During the year in which his marriage took place, he published A Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this country, contrasted with real Christianity. In this work, which is written in a vein of Calvinistic severity, the author eulogizes Lord Kenyon for his support of virtue, and discouragement of vice; censures Dr. Robertson for an inattention to religion in his writings; reprehends Sterne and Rousseau for their vicious sentimentality; and intimates, that eternal happiness is risked by those who perform in theatrical exhibitions.

That Wilberforce has often unconsciously been led into exaggeration, and unwittingly outstepped the bounds of truth,—that he has sometimes allowed his feelings to predominate over his reason,—and that he has attributed unworthy motives to those, whose

honour is as spotless as his own, cannot be denied: but, on the other hand, he has devoted a long life to the cause of humanity; neither sickness nor defeat could ever arrest his benevolent exertions; the object nearest his heart has been the moral improvement of mankind; every project that could conduce to so beneficial a result, he has promoted,—every abuse that could thwart it, he has endeavoured to detect and expose. In the course of his political career, he supported catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform; reprobated the lottery act as injurious to popular morals; insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimnies, was a most intolerable cruelty; and, shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt, attempted, but in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling. By Brougham, he has been described as "the venerable patriarch of the cause of the slaves; whose days were to be numbered by acts of benevolence and piety; whose whole life—and he prayed that it might long be extended for the benefit of his fellow-creatures—had been devoted to the highest interests of religion and charity."

SPENCER PERCEVAL.

SPENCER PERCEVAL, the second son of John, Earl of Egmont, by his wife Catherine Compton, daughter and sister of the Earl of Northampton, and Baroness of Arden in her own right, was born on the 1st of November, 1762. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1782, he became a student of Lincoln's inn, and went to the bar in 1786. Although his timidity, at the commencement of his professional career, was a great drawback to his speedy advancement, yet he evinced sufficient forensic abilities, gradually to obtain an extensive circle of clients, and at length he became a leader on the midland circuit. In 1796, he obtained a silk gown, and shortly afterwards was appointed counsel to the admiralty, deputy recorder, and counsel to the university of Cambridge.

A pamphlet which he had written, to prove that an impeachment of the house of commons did not abate by a dissolution of parliament, attracted the favourable notice of Pitt, and led to the author's ultimate connexion with government. He was returned to parliament in 1796, as member for Northampton, which borough he represented during the remainder of his life. During the early part of his political career, he zealously supported the measures of Pitt, and was particularly earnest in advocating the necessity of the war with revolutionized France. His speech in favour of the assessed-tax bill procured him considerable notice; and he, at length, rose so high in the estimation of Pitt, that when that minister was about to fight a duel with Tierney, he said, in reply to a question put to him by Lord Harrowby, that in case he fell, Mr. Perceval was, in his opinion, the most competent person to succeed him in office, he being apparently equal to cope with Mr. Fox; an opinion in which, however, few of his cotemporaries would have concurred.

Under the Addington ministry, Perceval became, in 1801, solicitor-general, and attorney-general in the following year. While he remained in office, Jean Peltier, the editor of a French journal, printed in London, was indicted for a libel on Buonaparte, during the peace of Amiens. Perceval's duty, on this occasion, was both delicate and difficult, yet he discharged it with infinite address. In his speech to the jury, he made the following observations on that crime to which he afterwards fell a victim:—"I have stated what I think the tendency of this work, and now let me put it to you, whether you do not think with me, this is a crime in this country;—whether the exhortation to assassination in time of peace is not a very high offence.

If it were in time of war, I should have no difficulty in stating, that there is something so base, so disgraceful,—there is something so contrary to everything that belongs to the character of an Englishman,—there is something so immoral in the idea of assassination,—that the exhortation to assassinate this, or any other chief magistrate, would be a crime against the honourable feelings of the English law."

On the death of his great political leader, Perceval resigned office, and, for the first time, appeared on the opposition benches. Pending the arrangements for a new ministry, consequent on the death of Fox, he was offered the chancellorship of the exchequer, but he coquetted for some time between his profession and political power. He had married, in August, 1790, Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson; his family was now large, and he objected to taking any uncertain office which might deprive him of the means of providing for his children by his exertions at the bar. It was, at length, arranged that, as a bonus for his becoming chancellor of the exchequer, the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, which was worth about £2,000 a year, should be conferred on him for life. His conduct, however, on this occasion, was so severely animadverted upon in parliament, that he allowed the grant to be cancelled without quitting the exchequer. He has been ridiculously praised for his disinterestedness in thus renouncing a lucrative post, which he had accepted for the purpose of enabling him to gratify his ambition. He abandoned it only when he found that he could not retain it but at the imminent hazard of losing his reputation; and proved, by relinquishing it without resigning the chancellorship of the exchequer, that, notwithstanding his scruples, the certain sweets of place were more valuable, in his estimation, than the probable fees of his clients.

On the death of the Duke of Portland, he was raised to the head of the treasury, and continued in his high office until the 11th of May, 1812, when he was shot through the heart with a pistol-ball, in the lobby of the house of commons, by a person of the name of Bellingham, who made no attempt to escape, but calmly said, "I am the man who shot Mr. Perceval," and surrendered himself without offering the least resistance. It appeared that he had resided for some time at Archangel; where, having become bankrupt, and conceiving himself aggrieved by the Russian government, he first solicited the British ambassador, and, subsequently, on coming to England, of which he was a native, memorialized the ministers to procure him redress; but failing in his application, he determined to shoot the first member of administration who came in his way. He had previously resolved on the destruction of the ambassador, for what he deemed his excellency's negligence; but no opportunity occurred of carrying his purpose into effect. He confessed that he had no personal hostility against Mr. Perceval, and would have preferred shooting the ambassador; yet, as the matter had turned out, he was satisfied that he had only done his duty. An attempt was made to prove him insane, but he was found guilty of murder, and executed.

On the 12th of May, the prince regent sent a message to both houses, recommending a parliamentary provision for the late premier's widow and family. On the 13th, Lord Castlereagh moved a resolution, which was carried by a great majority, that an annuity of £2,000 should be granted to Mrs. Perceval, and that the sum of £50,000 should be vested in trustees for the benefit of her twelve children. On the 14th, above three hundred members, dressed in mourning, carried up the address, in answer to the regent's message. During the necessary proceedings relative to this grant, all the influential members, in both houses, took occasion to express their admiration of Perceval's talents, and their sorrow at his lamentable end. Had he died in the ordinary course of nature, the character of a clever politician would have been readily conceded to him by all parties; but few, or none, would have claimed for him the distinctions due to a great statesman. But falling, as he did, at the post of duty, his merits were greatly magnified; his smooth, unpretending oratory, was named eloquence; his cleverness as a financier extolled as genius; and his

persevering industry and firmness amidst political embarrassments, passed for heroic fortitude and patriotism. At this period we are enabled to form a calmer, and, consequently, a more correct estimate of his character; and it will not be erring greatly to pronounce him an aspiring lawyer, possessed of great shrewdness, indefatigable application, considerable fluency of speech, adroitness in debate, and imperturbable calmness of temper; but destitute of those more lofty qualities which are the admitted characteristics of true senatorial greatness. He was hostile to the claims of the catholics, and once asked if those who supported them would not, if it were in their power, procure the repeal of the test act. His appearance was prepossessing, his deportment courteous, and his character in private life unblemished. At one period of his life, he was the retained legal adviser of the Princess of Wales, and, in that capacity, prepared for the press a collection of documents, relative to the charges brought against her royal highness, by Sir John and Lady Douglas, which was subsequently published under the title of The Book.

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, LORD GRENVILLE.

THIS distinguished statesman, the son of George Grenville, was born on the 25th of October, 1759, and received his education at Eton and Oxford. On quitting college, he entered himself a student of one of the inns of court; but, influenced by the persuasions of his cousin, William Pitt, he abandoned all idea of attaining forensic eminence, and devoted his whole attention to politics.

In 1782, he became secretary to his brother, the Marquess of Buckingham, who had been appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and, in the latter end of the following year, was nominated paymaster-general of the forces. At the general election, which speedily followed his acceptance of office, he was returned, by a very small majority, a knight of the shire for Bucks. His perfect knowledge of the privileges and customs of parliament, led to his appointment as speaker of the house of commons, in 1789; but he did not occupy the chair long, for, in the same year, he succeeded Lord Sydney as secretary of state for the home department, and was created a peer, by the title of Baron Grenville. In 1791, he became secretary for foreign affairs; and, by the king's command, on the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, ordered M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, to quit the kingdom immediately: a long correspondence ensued, in which the agent of the regicides was treated with severity, and Lord Grenville is believed to have urged the necessity of war.

On account of the violence displayed by the mob, towards the king, when his majesty went to open parliament, in 1795, Lord Grenville introduced a bill for the protection of the royal person; and, soon afterwards, brought forward another, for regulating the residence of aliens in this country, both of which were adopted by the legislature. He went out of office with Pitt, because, as it was alleged, George the Third refused to grant those concessions to the catholics, which they had been led to expect would have been the consequence of the union, a measure that Lord Grenville had warmly supported. He afterwards made a fruitless attempt to effect a coalition between the Addington party and Pitt, on whose return to power, he obtained the auditorship of the exchequer, worth about £4,000 per annum, although he took no office in the new administration. On the death of Pitt, in 1806, he coalesced with Fox, whose principles he had once professed to abhor; and became, nominally, at least, head of the ministry, which has been termed that of All the Talents, during whose brief tenure of power the act was passed for abolishing the slave trade.

Lord Grenville was now severely assailed for retaining his office of auditor of the exchequer, which, however, he would not relinquish, and the sanction

of the legislature was obtained to his holding it at the same time with that of first lord of the treasury. A coalition of the united parties in power, with the friends of Lord Sidmouth, led to the introduction to the cabinet of Lord Ellenborough, then chief justice of the king's bench, a proceeding which was termed highly inexpedient, and calculated to weaken the administration of justice. The failure of the expeditions sent out under Whitelock and others, by the new administration, the alleged want of skill evinced in its diplomatic transactions with France, the loss it sustained by the death of Fox, and the difference of opinion existing between its leading members and the king, with regard to catholic emancipation, which they were as anxious to grant as he was determined to withhold, contributed, respectively, to its speedy dismissal. Their advocacy of concession, which they had pledged themselves to support, was, however, the immediate cause of the downfal of Lord Grenville and his friends. Sheridan said, that the premier had not only thrust his head against a wall, on this occasion, but had built, clampt, and squared one expressly for the purpose.

On the termination of the restrictions imposed on the Prince Regent, in 1812, it was confidently expected that Lords Grenville and Grey would have been called to power; but they declined to act in concert with Spencer Perceval. Immediately after the assassination of the latter, they were again solicited to take office; but, having insisted, among other proposed conditions of their accepting the conduct of public affairs, that the whole of the royal patronage, even with regard to officers of the household, should be given up to them, the regent declined their services. Lord Grenville opposed government during the war; but, on the signal defeat of the French, in 1814, he heartily congratulated the country on the prospect of an immediate peace; and, in the following year, supported ministers in their resolution to depose Napoleon. From that time he ceased to take so prominent a part in parliamentary discussions as he had previously done, except during the debates on catholic emancipation, of which he continued an uniform and able supporter.

Several of his speeches on finance have been published, with tables illustrative of his plans. As chancellor of the university of Oxford, to which he was elected, in 1809, by a small majority over Lord Eldon, he has defended his Alma Mater, in a pamphlet, against the charge brought against her of having expelled Locke. He has also edited the letters of the great Earl of Chatham to his nephew, Thomas Pitt, afterwards Lord Camelford; enriched an edition of Homer, privately printed, with valuable annotations; and translated several pieces from the Greek, English, and Italian, into Latin, which have been circulated among his friends, under the title of Nugæ Metricæ. Lord Grenville was married, in 1792, to Anne Pitt, daughter of the first Lord Camelford, but has no issue.

CHARLES, EARL GREY.

THIS distinguished nobleman, son of the first Earl Grey, was born in Northumberland, on the 13th of March, 1764, and educated at Eton, and Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking a degree, he made a tour on the continent, where he became acquainted, it is said, with one of the royal dukes, to whose household he was, subsequently, for a short time, attached.

In 1785, he was returned to parliament without opposition, for his native county; and, in his maiden speech, delivered on the 21st of February, 1787, he opposed the address in answer to the king's speech. Soon after, he became a member of the Whig club, and rapidly rose to be a leader of his party. In the following May, he addressed the house on the affairs of the Prince of Wales; and also, indignantly demanded that the attention of government should be turned to the corrupt practices in the post-office. Attaching himself to the

GREY

BEXLEY

LONDONDERRY

HUSKISSON

CANNING

BURDETT

LIVERPOOL (2nd)

HOLLAND (2nd)

LANSDOWNE (2nd)

GODERICH

PEEL

RUSSELL

society called The Friends of the People, he became a supporter of all the popular measures brought forward by his political friends. He took an active part in the proceedings against Warren Hastings; advocated the claims of the Prince of Wales to a regency bill without restrictions; moved for an inquiry relative to the connexion of this country with Russia; and, in May, 1791, procured the appointment of a committee on the subject of imprisonment for debt. On this occasion, he stated that, in his opinion, "it was desirable to distinguish the unfortunate debtor from the knavish one; to place the creditor in that situation which afforded the fairest and speediest means of compensation; and to regulate the gaols in this country in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary hardship and restraint."

In 1792, he took a leading part in the debates relative to the negotiation with the Empress of Russia; and, in the following year, strenuously opposed a warlike demonstration against revolutionized France. In one of the debates on this subject, he deprecated the conduct of government in assembling the parliament under such circumstances as must necessarily spread alarm throughout the country; adding, that "with a view to relieve one of the grievances of which the people complained, he had, in the course of the past year, given notice of his intention to move for a reform in parliament, in which intention he continued, and should embrace the first opportunity of performing." Shortly afterwards, he accused ministers of having illegally used the word "insurrections," for the purpose of convening the legislature; he also made an unsuccessful motion that the attorney-general should be directed to proceed against the author of a pamphlet, issued by the Crown and Anchor Society, in which the American war, the national debt, &c. were attributed to the dissenters; and, at the close of the same year, he warmly supported the proposition of Fox, that it would be expedient to treat with the republican government of France.

In 1794, he opposed the subsidiary treaties with Sardinia, as being not only iniquitous and unjust, but absurd and impolitic; and, soon afterwards, while speaking in support of his motion against the employment of foreign troops within the kingdom, candidly confessed that France then groaned under a most furious tyranny, to which even the despotism of a Nero or Caligula was, in his opinion, preferable. Only a short period had, however, elapsed, when he moved an address to the king, condemnatory of his alliance with powers, whose object was to regulate the French government, with which, bad as it might be, neither this nor any other country, except France herself, had aught to do. In the course of the same year, he opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and a measure for raising volunteer forces "under the pretence of resisting invasion." Early in 1795, he made two motions, both of which were unsuccessful, that the existence of a republican government in France ought not to be a bar to a negotiation for peace with that country. On the 15th of February, in the following year, he moved for an address to the king to the same effect; which, however, was not adopted; and, on the 6th of May, attempted, but in vain, to carry a resolution that ministers should be impeached for having misapplied the public money.

In 1797, pursuant to his former pledge, he brought forward his proposed measure for a reform in parliament, which the house, it need scarcely be said, rejected. In 1800, he opposed the union bill, and warmly recommended catholic emancipation, which, he thought, "would pacify Ireland, and effect all that the country required." In 1801, he joined Sheridan and Burdett in censuring the king's speech; and contended ably, but without avail, against the continuance of the rebellion act, and the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Throughout the two following years, he distinguished himself as an advocate for popular measures; but, in 1804, he opposed a vote of thanks to Sir Arthur Wellesley and the British army in India, because, as he maintained, they had been engaged in an unjust war. Early in 1805, he objected to the legacy duty bill, as being oppressive to the younger branches of families: and supported the proposed impeachment against Lord Melville. In this year, as well

as in the last, he made some fruitless attempts to obtain a committee of inquiry into the state of the country.

In 1806, he obtained the post of first lord of the admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet, on the accession to power of the Fox and Grenville coalesced parties. He now became member for Appleby, which he continued to represent until called to the house of peers on the death of his father, in 1807. Finding that he could not support the usual state of first lord of the admiralty without entrenching materially on his private income, which was not more than sufficient for the proper maintenance of his family, he made a representation on the subject to the king, who immediately ordered that, from that time, £2,000 per annum should be added to his salary. The act for the abolition of the slave trade was now passed; and, on the death of Fox, which took place shortly afterwards, he succeeded to the vacant post of secretary of state for foreign affairs. His tenure of this important office was but brief. The cabinet, composed as it was of discordant parties, which, however, Fox had contrived to hold together, did not long survive his loss, being indignantly dismissed by the king, for attempting, notwithstanding his majesty's known opinion on the subject, to procure catholic emancipation.

After supporting an additional grant of £8,000 to Maynooth college, he retired, for the benefit of his health, which had become much impaired, to Fallowden house, Northumberland, where he amused himself for some time in agricultural pursuits. In 1808, having previously succeeded to his father's earldom, he opposed, in the house of peers, a motion for a vote of thanks to the officers employed against Copenhagen. Early in 1810, he supported a demand for an inquiry as to the causes which led to the failure of the expedition against Walcheren; and, about the same time, objected to the thanks of parliament being voted to Lord Wellington for the victory at Talavera, on the ground that, in its consequences, it was nearly tantamount to a defeat. In 1811, he charged Lord Eldon with having set the great seal to a commission for opening paliament, in 1789, while the king was under medical advice; on the 24th of June, in the same year, he called the attention of the house to an article, which had then appeared in a paper published in London, recommending the assassination of Buonaparte; and, shortly afterwards, contended that Lord Stanhope's bill for making bank-notes a legal tender was ill-advised and impolitic.

On the commencement of the unrestricted regency, in 1812, the prince authorized his brother, the Duke of York, to inform Lords Grey and Grenville, that he should feel much gratified "if some of those persons, with whom the early habits of his public life had been formed, would strengthen his hands and constitute a part of the government." Lords Grey and Grenville, however, declined to take office with Spencer Perceval; on whose assassination they were again invited to power; but, after much negotiation, their conditions were deemed too sweeping, by the regent, who abruptly terminated the treaty, by appointing the Earl of Liverpool first lord of the treasury.

In 1815, Lord Grey opposed, and, with Lord Grenville and others, entered a protest against, the corn bill. In 1817, he supported Lord Donoughmore's motion for going into a committee on the catholic claims; and, with great zeal, opposed Lord Sidmouth's bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act, as being harsh and unnecessary. He avowed the most decided hostility to the home secretary's subsequent measures, and particularly to the employment of spies and informers. In 1819, he objected to the proposed grant of £10,000 per annum to the Duke of York, as custos of the king's person; reprobated, and solemnly protested against, the suspension of cash payments by the bank; supported, for the fourth time, Lord Donoughmore's unsuccessful motion relative to the civil disabilities of the catholics; and, shortly afterwards, brought in a bill to relieve them from taking the declaratory oaths against transubstantiation and the invocation of saints, which was lost, when brought up for a second reading, on the 10th of June, by a majority of fify-nine.

On the opening of the next session of parliament, he moved, but without success, an amendment to the address, which concluded in the following terms: —" We have seen, with deep regret, the event which took place at Manchester, on the 16th of August, and feel that it demands our most serious attention and deliberate inquiry, in order to dispel those feelings to which it has given birth, and to shew that the measures then resorted to, were the result of cogent and unavoidable necessity;—that they were justified by the constitution;—and that the lives of his majesty's subjects cannot be sacrificed with impunity."

The obnoxious measures, which ministers shortly afterwards introduced, for imposing restrictions on the press, &c. met with his unqualified condemnation. He was hostile to the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline; subsequently to the withdrawal of which, he took no very active part in the parliamentary debates, until the bill for the repeal of the test and corporation acts was introduced, when he exerted himself most vigorously in its favour. The last great measure, in the discussion of which he distinguished himself, was that brought forward by ministers in favour of the catholics, whose civil disabilities he himself had, for many years past, most ardently, but without success, endeavoured to remove.

Earl Grey, throughout his career, has been a most zealous and indefatigable advocate for liberal, tolerant, and what are termed, popular principles. Firmly convinced of the soundness of his political opinions, although frequently defeated, he appears to have constantly looked forward to a series of certain, though remote, triumphs; some of which he has already achieved. His name (first as Mr. Grey, and afterwards as Lord Howick) is conspicuous in the reports of nearly all the important debates which took place in the house of commons, between the years 1785 and 1807. When a young member of parliament, he is described as having been the Hotspur of his party; and, in Canning's poem of All the Talents, Temple's wit, and Sidmouth's firmness, are sarcastically coupled with

——— the temper of Grey,
And Treasurer Sheridan's promise to pay.

On his first entrance into public life, his copiousness and elegance of diction, strength of argument, and graces of elocution, were highly eulogized; and a Tory writer describes him, in 1828, as being, then, one of the best, if not the best orator, in the house, whose mature years had effectually subdued the ardour and zeal of party and competition. He was married, in 1794, to Mary Elizabeth, the sister of Lord Ponsonby, by whom he has a large family.

NICHOLAS VANSITTART, LORD BEXLEY.

THE father of this statesman, Henry Vansittart, an East India Director, is supposed to have perished at sea, early in 1771, on board the Aurora, in which he had embarked for India, at the latter end of the preceding year. It is said, that, some time after he had sailed, his wife dreamt that she saw him sitting naked on a barren rock, and that he told her not to credit the story of his death, which she would soon receive. Intelligence shortly afterwards reached her of the presumed loss of the Aurora; but the dream had made such an impression on her mind, that, for a period of two years she refused to assume mourning.

Nicholas Vansittart, her son, was born in the year 1766; and, after obtaining some classical instruction at Cheam, removed, about 1784, to Christchurch college, Oxford; where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1787-8, and to that of M. A. in 1791. He had, in the mean time, become a law student, and was called to the bar in 1792. He soon afterwards published Reflections on the Propriety of an Immediate Peace; in 1794, he produced a reply to an able letter, which had been addressed to the minister, under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson; and, in the following year, appeared his letters to

Mr. Pitt, on the conduct of the bank directors. In 1796, he became member of parliament for Hastings; and, during the same year, he published An Inquiry into the State of the Finances, in answer to Morgan's pamphlet on the national debt.

Having, by his speeches and tracts, obtained the notice of government, he was sent out, in February, 1801, as minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Copenhagen, with a view of detaching that power from the northern alliance. Failing in this object, he shortly afterwards returned to England, and was appointed joint secretary to the treasury. In 1802, he became member of parliament for Old Sarum; two years afterwards, he originated an act relative to the Greenland fishery; and, subsequently to the dismissal of Addington and his friends, supported that statesman in his opposition to the additional force bill. In April, 1805, he zealously argued in favour of Pitt's motion for referring the consideration of Lord Melville's conduct, while treasurer of the navy, to a select committee; but afterwards supported an amendment for proceeding against the latter, by a criminal prosecution rather than an impeachment.

In 1805, he resigned his post in the treasury, and was appointed to the chief secretaryship of Ireland, which he resigned during the same year. In 1806, he was returned to parliament for Helstone, in Cornwall; and, during the Grenville administration, again acted as joint secretary to the treasury. In 1811, he published two speeches respecting the bullion committee; and, in 1812, Three Letters on the British and Foreign Bible Society. During the latter year, he was selected, by Lord Liverpool, to fill the important office of chancellor of the exchequer, which he held for about eleven years; and, on his resignation, early in 1823, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Bexley, of Bexley, in Kent. Besides the productions already mentioned, he published, in 1815, a Speech on the Committee of Ways and Means, and also on the Budget. He was married, on the 26th of July, 1806, to Catherine Isabella Eden, second daughter of William, the first Lord Auckland, by whom he has no issue.

Although his abilities and acquirements are alike respectable, Lord Bexley cannot, with justice, be said to rank high, either as an author, a speaker, or a financier. His budget, while he held office as chancellor of the exchequer, was, on more than one occasion, brought forward by Lord Castlereagh; to whom, however, as well as to Lord Liverpool, he became highly acceptable as a subordinate, by the congeniality of their political sentiments.

ROBERT STEWART, MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THIS minister, the son of Robert Stewart, who was created Marquess of Londonderry in 1816, and Lady Sarah Conway, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, was born in Ireland, on the 18th of June, 1769. After having made some progress in his studies at Armagh, he became a student of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1786. On quitting the university, he proceeded to make the usual continental tour; and, on his return, he was elected, at an expense of £30,000 to his father, representative of the county of Down, in the Irish parliament. During the contest, he gave a written promise, on the hustings, that he would support parliamentary reform; and he subsequently did so, to a limited extent.

His first senatorial effort was a speech in support of the right of Ireland to trade with India, notwithstanding the company's monopoly. Although he displayed no extraordinary talent on this occasion, he certainly did not sink beneath mediocrity; and the members of opposition, with whom he voted, considered him capable of soon affording considerable strength to their party. But he soon deserted the principles

with which he had commenced his public career; for, on obtaining a seat in the British house of commons, he lent all the support in his power to government. In 1797, he returned to the Irish parliament, and was made keeper of the privy seal for Ireland. Soon after, he became one of the lords of the treasury; and, in the following year, obtained the chief secretaryship. While in this office, he exerted himself most strenuously in favour of the union, which, it is supposed, was greatly facilitated by his address and abilities in soothing opposition.

In the united parliament, he sat for the county of Down; and Pitt, in return for the exertions of the subject of this memoir, (who had, some time previously, become Lord Castlereagh,) during the debates on the union bill, procured his appointment to the head of the board of control. On the resignation of Pitt, the new premier found it convenient not to remove the pliant and useful president; who, on his part, evinced no great inclination to go out of office with his patron. Pitt, accordingly, found him still at his post, on returning to the head of affairs. Lord Castlereagh was now appointed to the war secretaryship, which he gave up on the death of Pitt, and returned to it again when the Grey and Grenville administration was dismissed, in 1807. Having by this time become unpopular among his constituents, he lost his election for the county of Down, after a long and expensive contest, and subsequently sat for a borough.

The absurd expedition to Walcheren took place while he was at the head of the war department: and its unfortunate result not only rendered him obnoxious to the public, but, in some degree, contemptible to his colleagues; as the measure was entirely his own, in origin as well as execution. Canning had previously procured a secret declaration from the heads of the administration, that Lord Castlereagh, of whose incompetence to fill the office he felt perfectly satisfied, should be requested, within a given period, to exchange the war secretaryship for some other post in the government. Lord Castlereagh, having become acquainted with the proceedings of his colleague, thought proper to challenge him; and after some ineffectual attempts had been made to produce an amicable arrangement, the two ministers, attended by their respective seconds, met on Putney heath; where, at the second exchange of shots, Canning was wounded in the right thigh, and Lord Castlereagh had one of the buttons shot off the breast of his coat. The parties then quitted the ground, but without being reconciled to each other, and immediately afterwards abandoned their respective offices.

In 1812, Lord Castlereagh became secretary of state for foreign affairs, which post he held during the remainder of his life. In December, 1813, he proceeded to the continent, as plenipotentiary on the part of this country, to negotiate for a general peace. No pacification, however, took place, until after the downfal of Napoleon, and the capture of Paris in the following year; when Lord Castlereagh attended the congress of Vienna; which, with a strong hand, enforced what has been termed "the Satanical settlement of Europe." Lord Castlereagh's conduct, on this occasion, rendered his name odious, both abroad and at home: the thanks of parliament were, however, voted to him for his services; which were further rewarded by a ribbon of the Garter.

On the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded to the Irish marquisate of Londonderry, but still kept his seat in the commons. The laborious session of 1822 appears to have had a serious effect both on his body and mind. On Friday, the 9th of August, in that year, at an interview which he had with his majesty, he displayed some symptoms of mental alienation. During the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Bankhead visited him, at the request of the marchioness; and saw him again, by appointment, in the course of the next evening, at Foot's Cray, in Kent, whither his lordship, accompanied by Lady Londonderry, had proceeded in the interim. The physician found him in bed; and, after a few moments' conversation, felt persuaded that he was decidedly labouring under mental delusion. On the following Monday morning, the marquess requested that Dr. Bankhead should be sent to him as soon as Lady Londonderry had risen. Dr. Bankhead, accordingly,

about half an hour after, proceeded to his lordship's dressing-room: on hearing the doctor's step, the marquess, who was standing in his bed-gown, with his back towards the door, exclaimed, without turning his head, "Bankhead, let me fall on your arm—it is all over!" He had just before inflicted a wound in his neck, with a knife, by which the carotid artery was severed; and, in a few moments, he breathed his last. This event took place on the 12th of August, 1822; and, on the 20th of the same month, the remains of the marquess were interred in Westminster abbey.

In person, Lord Londonderry was well formed, but not elegant; and his features, although handsome, had rather a dull and inanimate expression. In private life he was kind, conciliating, and liberal. When, at the conclusion of the war, his brother was rewarded with a peerage, he would not permit him to accept the usual pension with it, but generously gave him an equivalent out of his private fortune. While in power, he is said to have gratefully remembered his former benefactors: and, it is added, that he never broke a promise, express or implied, nor abandoned a friend who claimed and merited his assistance.

For a long period he was not only the ministerial leader in the house of commons, but the most influential member of the cabinet; and, during a great portion of his life almost uninterruptedly in possession of power, yet scarcely ever popular. By a suppleness, which was rarely perceptible to its dupes, and a self-complaisant effrontery, which never became either arrogant or offensive, he attained a political station far too exalted for his talents. He appeared to be perfectly unconscious of the inadequacy of his mental powers for the proper discharge of his high duties; and, probably, thought he was acting a wise and beneficent part, when his conduct was most absurd and despotic. His actions, through his comparative ignorance, were frequently at utter variance with his disposition. He seemed to think, that increase of freedom could not procure increase of happiness; and that, by enforcing implicit obedience to the high behests of their superiors, he added to the welfare of men. Though lenient and placable in nature, his was decidedly the iron age of policy: the current of free, liberal, and enlightened opinions was stemmed and pent up during his administration; but only to rush forward with more rapid and overwhelming impetuosity after its fall.

As a man of business, he was active and energetic; as a public speaker, plausible, but not elegant. It has been said of him, that he swayed the house of commons entirely by his manner. Although never eloquent, his perfect self-possession, his complacency, and tact, rendered him skilful and effective as a debater. He could be copious in words, without uttering an idea; and apparently candid, when his object was to mystify or conceal. He never laboured under the awkward drawback of modesty; but could, on every occasion, unblushingly deliver a speech without a legitimate beginning, middle, or end; full of unnecessary parentheses; lengthened out by repeated intangible propositions; and, on the whole, absolutely "signifying nothing." It does not appear that he was, by any means, eminent for his knowledge of French; and yet, it is asserted, that he once spoke an oration, to the members of the congress at Vienna, in that language, "three hours long, and without a single interruption."

WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON was born at Birch Moreton Court, in the month of March, 1770. He received the rudiments of his education at one or more private schools in Leicestershire; and when about twelve years old, proceeded to Paris, with his relation, Dr. Gem, who wished to direct young Huskisson's studies towards medical science, but apparently without effect. The great

events of the time exercised a powerful influence on his mind. He rendered himself conspicuous by delivering an ardent speech, at The Club of 1789, and it is said, was present at the taking of the Bastile.

When Lord Gower went out as ambassador to France, he appointed young Huskisson to be his private secretary, and in 1793, successfully recommended him to Dundas as a person highly qualified to assist in the projected arrangements of an office for the affairs of emigrants who had taken refuge in England. In 1795, he became under-secretary in the colonial department; and in the following year, he took his seat in parliament as member for Morpeth. At a more advanced period of his life, he had the honour of representing Liverpool. He retired from office on the resignation of Pitt, who, in addition to a grant of £600 per annum, payable to his wife, (a daughter of Admiral Milbanke, to whom he was married in 1799,) in the event of his death or dismissal, had procured for him a positive pension amounting to double that sum.

On Pitt's return to power, in 1804, Huskisson was appointed one of the secretaries of the treasury; and continued in office until the death of the premier, in 1806. In the following year, he was recalled to his post, which he retained until 1809. In 1814, he became first commissioner of woods and land revenue; and in 1823, was advanced to the important offices of treasurer of the navy and president of the board of trade: shortly afterwards, he obtained a seat in the cabinet. On the death of Canning, and the formation of the Goderich administration, Huskisson was appointed secretary of state for the colonial department; and continued in office until May, 1828, when he was succeeded by Sir George Murray.

Very opposite views have been entertained of his talents. His advocacy of the great principle of free trade would alone, in the opinion of many, entitle him to rank with our best statesmen: but others declare his ideas on the subject to have been highly detrimental and absurd. As a professed adherent of Pitt, and a follower of the fortunes of that minister's disciple, Canning, he has been accused of inconsistency, for clinging to office, during an administration, which did not act on the principles of his departed leader: and if, as it has been stated, his patrimony was sufficient to enable him to live with comfort as a country gentleman, his acceptance of a pension, after a few years of service in the emigrant office, and as an under secretary in the colonial department, was certainly far from creditable to his public character.

GEORGE CANNING.

THE father of this distinguished orator was an unfortunate man of letters, who, having offended his opulent family by marrying a dowerless beauty, was thrown upon the world with an allowance of only £150 a year; which being inadequate to his support, he left his native country (Ireland) for the purpose of qualifying himself as a barrister in the courts at Westminster. He had previously distinguished himself by the production of several prose pieces and poetical effusions; and, in consequence of his reputation as an author, associated, on his arrival in London, with Whitehead, Churchill, Colman the elder, and other literary men. He also became a zealous partisan of the celebrated Wilkes; but these connexions rather tended to his injury than his benefit as a professional man. Making no progress at the bar, he, at length, abandoned the law in despair, and became a wine merchant. A fatality, however, seemed to attend him; he failed in business, and succeeded in nothing that he subsequently attempted. In a few years, repeated disappointments destroyed his constitution; and he died heart-broken at an early age, on the first anniversary of his son's birth. His beautiful widow, who was a relative of Sheridan, went on the stage in order to support herself and her child: she made

her first appearance at Drury Lane theatre, in the character of Jane Shore to Garrick's Lord Hastings; but her talents as an actress not being sufficiently brilliant for the metropolitan boards, she was compelled to accept of a provincial engagement; and, after performing for some years at various country theatres, she, at length, married a member of the profession which necessity had driven her to adopt.

Her son, the celebrated George Canning, was born in the parish of Mary-le-bone, on the 11th of April, 1770. His paternal uncle, who was a merchant of some eminence, undertook the care of his education, and, at a proper age, sent him to Eton, where the talents of young Canning developed themselves so rapidly, that he became a senior scholar when only in his fifteenth year. Shortly afterwards he edited a periodical, called the Microcosm; the contributors to which were John and Robert Smith, Freer, Lord H. Spencer, and two or three more of his school-fellows. The 2nd, 11th, 12th, 22nd, and six or eight other numbers of this publication, have been attributed to the youthful editor's pen.

Canning left Eton in 1787, and entered at Christchurch, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself for application and talents. He gained several prizes by his Latin essays; and his orations were so admirable as to produce a general impression that he would attain to great eminence in whatever profession he might be advised to adopt. He quitted college too early to obtain a degree, and immediately after became a student at Lincoln's-inn. In London he fully supported the high reputation for natural abilities and great acquirements which he had obtained at Oxford. His wit, erudition, and pleasing deportment, soon rendered him conspicuous: his society was very generally courted, and he was looked upon, by those who knew him, as a remarkably promising young man. His relation, Sheridan, introduced him to Fox, Grey, and Burke; by the latter of whom, it is said, he was induced to abandon his profession for the study of politics. In order to obtain tact and confidence as a public speaker, he frequented debating clubs, which, at that time, were much more respectable than, generally speaking, they became subsequently to the period of the French revolution; and, at length, he displayed talents so powerful and varied, as to attract the admiration of Lord Lansdowne, who predicted to Bentham, that he would one day become prime minister of England.

From Canning's Whiggish connexions, it was generally supposed that the line he was to take, as Moore observes, in the house of commons, seemed already, according to the usual course of events, marked out for him. The opposition was so confident of his support, that Sheridan spoke of him in parliament as the future advocate of free and liberal opinions. Canning, however, was either in fear of being eclipsed by his talented leaders, if he enrolled himself in the ranks of opposition, or entertained an opinion that he had more chance of obtaining the preferment he sought, as a partisan, rather than an opponent, of the ministry. Accordingly, in 1793, he entered parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, under the auspices of Pitt, to whom he had probably been introduced by his college friend, Mr. Jenkinson, afterwards the first Lord Liverpool.

At the latter end of January, 1794, he delivered his maiden speech, in which he displayed considerable talent; but, at the same time, indulged in so much contemptible levity towards Fox, that, however highly he might have gratified his patron, he must have disgusted the moderate men of all parties. His subsequent conduct, for some time, in parliament, was rather daring than brilliant: he bearded the political giants on the opposition benches with an effrontery that, while it tended to increase his value as a ministerial skirmisher, lowered him materially in general estimation. Without a solitary exception, he supported and eulogized the measures brought forward by the premier, and as invariably opposed and ridiculed the propositions of his political antagonists; acting, on all occasions, less as a partisan than a retained advocate of the ministry. He was so evidently the political creature of Pitt, that he frequently incurred such sarcastic reproaches, as equalled, if they did not exceed, in severity, the

invectives which he frequently lavished on the opposition. Francis, on one occasion, thus corrected him for his flippancy:—"The young gentleman, who is just escaped from his school and his classics, and is neither conversant in the constitution or the laws of his country, imprudently ventures to deliver opinions, the effect of which is merely to degrade him in the opinion of the world." On another occasion, Courteney said of him "We have seen the hono ur able gentleman attach himself to the minister, apparently for the purpose of promoting his own fortunes:

'Thus, a light straw, whirl'd round by ev'ry blast,
Is carried off by some dog's tail at last.'"

In 1796, Canning obtained a visible reward for his services, being appointed one of the under secretaries of state; "Mr. Aust," as Fox observed in the house of commons, "having been superannuated to make room for him, although still as fit for business as at any former period of his life." About this time, Canning was returned member for Wendover; and during the two following years, he appears to have devoted himself with great zeal to the duties of his office. In 1799, he took a conspicuous part in the debates relative to the union with Ireland; and it is worthy of remark, that, while he advocated the views of his patron in his speeches on this subject, he avoided, with great dexterity, committing himself in any manner relative to the catholic question.

During the same year, 1799, he married Joan, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of General Scott. By this union, Canning's pecuniary independence was achieved, and his political consequence considerably increased: his wife's sisters having been previously married—the one to Lord Down, and the other to the Marquess of Titchfield, afterwards Duke of Portland. He now began to assume somewhat more importance in his party, but without emancipating himself from the thraldom of Pitt, whose measures, right or wrong, he continued to support with unabated zeal and increasing talent, not only as a parliamentary speaker, but as a satirical writer. In conjunction with Ellis and Freer, he established the Anti-Jacobin Examiner, a periodical which, from the malignancy it displayed, and the cool ease with which it immolated its political victims, has been rather appropriately termed the literary Robespierre of its day.

In 1801, Pitt, with his immediate partisans, withdrew from office; they were succeeded by Addington and his friends, whom, as soon as Pitt began to vote against them, Canning assailed with great vehemence. At this period, to adopt an expression of his best biographer, he proved himself to be Pitt's whipper-out, as well as his whipper-in. During the debate relative to the Irish militia bill, he accused ministers of being neither consistent nor uniform. "They know not," he continued, "what they propose, and take no effectual means of carrying their plans into effect. They never advance boldly to their object, but

'Obliquely waddle to the end in view.'"

Nor did he cease, by his pen, to eulogize his great political leader, or to vituperate those whom Pitt thought proper to oppose. About this time he produced that celebrated song in which "the heaven-born minister" is described as "the pilot that weathered the storm;" and wrote those satirical effusions, The Grand Consultation, &c. which may rather be characterized as venomous than caustic, and certainly do much more credit to his head than his heart.

At length, the administration of Addington and his friends was dismissed, and Pitt resumed the premiership, with Canning paddling in his wake as treasurer of the navy. Pitt died in 1806; and on a proposition being made to pay his debts, which was warmly supported by his great political antagonist, Fox, Canning insisted that the amount required for that purpose ought not to be considered as an eleemosynary grant to posthumous necessities, but as a public debt due to a public servant.

The friends of the departed premier now retired from office, and the administration of All the Talents, headed by Fox and Lord Grenville, succeeded. The new ministers found in Canning a most virulent, active, and determined opponent. He ridiculed them, with great wit but more gall, in print, and

fiercely assailed them with all his oratorical powers in parliament. He opposed some of their measures which were consonant to his own political sentiments; and lent but a cold support to the bill for abolishing the slave trade, (which he had previously advocated with great zeal,) because it was brought forward as a ministerial measure. Night after night was Fox, although nearly in a dying state, compelled to attend in his place, for the purpose of replying to the arguments, or repelling the sarcasms of his ardent and resolute antagonist. On the death of that eminent man, Canning made some observations in parliament, derogatory to his character, for which he was most severely censured: and on the downfal of the Grenvilles, he exulted over them in some poetical effusions, which, says one of his biographers, "reflect indelible disgrace upon the statesman and the man: they are utterly unworthy of his splendid talents, and cast a deep and withering shade over his integrity."

Canning joined the no-popery party, which succeeded the Grenvilles in office, although it was known that his opinions were strongly in favour of catholic emancipation. He had now to encounter a series of terrible attacks from those whom he had opposed and lampooned while in power; but he stood his ground with great resolution, defending himself with admirable dexterity, and returning to every assailant a Roland for his Oliver. One of his anonymous adversaries, at this period, alludes to him in the following terms:— "It is only his public situation which entitles or induces me to say so much about him. He is a fly in amber: nobody cares about the fly; the only question is, how the devil did it get there? Nor do I attack him from the love of glory, but from the love of utility, as a burgomaster hunts a rat in a Dutch dyke, for fear it should flood a province."

In 1809, a quarrel with Lord Castlereagh led to the resignation of Canning, as well as that of his noble colleague. It appears that Canning had secretly, under a threat of resigning his own post in case of refusal, procured from the senior members of the administration a promise, that Lord Castlereagh should be persuaded to accept some other office, in exchange for the war department, over which Canning felt satisfied that his lordship was not competent to preside. By a breach of confidence, Castlereagh became acquainted with this fact, and he thought proper to require satisfaction for the deceit which his colleague had practised towards him, in endeavouring clandestinely to procure his removal. Canning offered neither apology nor explanation, which, indeed, his lordship did not appear desirous of obtaining, and a duel took place between them at Putney, on Thursday, the 21st of September, 1809. The parties fired once without effect; but at the second exchange of shots, Lord Castlereagh's ball passed through his adversary's thigh. Canning still remained erect, and a third discharge would have taken place, had not the seconds perceived that he was severely wounded; they immediately interfered, and left the ground with their respective principals, without having effected an amicable arrangement. Sheridan observed of Lord Castlereagh, in allusion to this affair: "He is a perfect Irishman, even in his quarrels, for he does not appear to be a whit more satisfied now that he has received satisfaction, than he was before."

When, in consequence of the insanity of the king, who had always been decidedly hostile to the claims of the catholics, the Prince of Wales became regent, Canning openly and unequivocally declared himself an advocate of concession; but he deprecated any discussion on the subject at that period, as it might probably close the door of hope for ever, to those whom it was intended to assist. "I wish the question at rest," said he, in his speech on Lord Morpeth's motion, in 1812, "not in the way of victory, but of conciliation; not so as to attack the honest prejudices of protestants, but so as to remove them. The time will come, and I trust at no great distance, when mutual moderation and reflection will produce general concurrence." Shortly afterwards, in a debate on the state of the nation, he spoke with equal eloquence and greater warmth on the same subject. He had, he said, on a former night, opposed the motion, concerning the catholic claims, because it involved a censure of ministers, and because he did not think the

mode of bringing it forward very well chosen. "Now, however," continued he, "the matter is changed, and I look upon it as a most serious question, when it is considered that we have heard from two ministers, this night, that the doors are to be shut for ever against the catholic claims." He concluded his speech by insisting that the subject ought decidedly to be taken up as a ministerial measure. On the assassination of Perceval he refused a share in the administration, because he understood that no change of opinion had taken place in the cabinet, with regard to emancipation. Shortly afterwards he brought forward a motion, which was carried by a majority of one hundred and twenty-nine, that the house would, early in the next session, take into its most serious consideration the state of the law affecting the catholics; and subsequently again declined an invitation to accept office, ministers being still averse to concession.

In 1812, after a severe contest, he procured his return for Liverpool. The next great public event in his life, was his appointment as ambassador to Lisbon, where there was neither court nor sovereign, at the enormous salary of £14,000 per annum. For accepting this situation, he was so severely censured, as to be compelled, during the election at Liverpool, in 1816, to enter into an explanation in defence of his conduct. He declared that the appointment was incidentally cast upon him, after he had made private arrangements to proceed to Portugal, for the benefit of his son's health; and that he had resigned the moment he found the Prince Regent of Portugal was not likely to revisit Europe. "Of the seventeen months," said he, "which I passed in Lisbon, during the last six I was as private an individual as any among you. I sent home my resignation in April, 1815, and it was no fault of mine that I was not sooner superseded."

Early in 1816, having been reconciled to Castlereagh, he was induced to go into office as president of the board of control, and supported the celebrated six acts so strenuously, that he was assailed with more virulence than he had been at any former period of his life. The levity with which he spoke of "the revered and ruptured Ogden," (to use an expression for which he has been justly censured,) whose case was brought forward, as an individual who had suffered by the suspension of the habeas corpus act, one of the celebrated six acts, exposed him to many severe attacks. "His language, on this occasion, was denounced," says his biographer, "in an anonymous pamphlet, generally ascribed to Mr. Hobhouse, as a monstrous outrage on the audience it insulted." The writer concluded his work with the following passage:—"If ever you accuse *me* of treason, throw me into prison, make your gaolers load me with chains, and then jest at my sufferings, I will put you to death!" Although Mr. Hobhouse denied that he was the author of this pamphlet, Canning appears, for years afterwards, to have entertained some ill-will towards him. On one occasion, he even ventured to allude to the two members for Westminster, as "the honourable baronet and his man!"

At the latter end of March, Canning was bereft of his eldest son, a youth of nineteen, on whose monument the afflicted father thus recorded his own grief, and the virtues of him who had so lately been his pride.

Though short thy span, God's unimpeach'd decrees,
Which made that shorten'd span one long disease,
Yet, merciful in chastening, gave thee scope
For mild, redeeming virtues, faith and hope;
Meek resignation; pious charity:
And, since this world is not a world for thee,
Far from thy path removed, with partial care,
Strife, glory, gain, and pleasure's flowery snare;
Bade earth's temptations pass thee harmless by,
And fix'd on heaven thine unreverted eye!

Oh! mark'd from birth, and nurtured for the skies!
In youth, with more than learning's wisdom wise!
As sainted martyrs, patient to endure!
Simple as unwean'd infancy, and pure!
Pure from all stain (save that of human clay,
Which Christ's atoning blood hath wash'd away!)
By mortal sufferings now no more oppress'd,
Mount, sinless spirit, to thy destined rest!
While I, reversed our nature's kindlier doom,
Pour forth a father's sorrows on thy tomb.

In the month of June, in the same year, Queen Caroline returned to this country; and Canning, who was averse to taking any share in the proceedings that were meditated against her majesty, tendered his resignation, which the king declined accepting; at the same time, however, permitting Canning to

abstain, as much as he thought fit, from the expected discussions on the queen's conduct. Canning accordingly proceeded to the continent, where he remained during the progress of the bill of pains and penalties. On his return he again tendered his resignation, which, on this occasion, to use his own language, was as most graciously accepted, as it had been in the former instance most indulgently declined.

In 1822 he was appointed governor-general of India; but soon afterwards accepted the foreign secretaryship, which had become vacant by the self-destruction of the Marquess of Londonderry, while Canning was preparing to depart from England. In July, 1823, he was stigmatised, by Mr. Brougham, as having exhibited the most incredible specimen of monstrous trickery, for the purpose of obtaining office, which the whole history of political tergiversation could afford. Canning immediately stood up and exclaimed, "I rise to say that that is false!" The speaker then interfered, and a motion was made that the sergeant-at-arms should take both the members into custody; but after some discussion it was withdrawn, on their respectively promising the house to think no more of the matter. They met at the ensuing Eton Montem, and cordially shook hands, says a cotemporary writer, in the presence of a thousand admiring spectators.

Canning had, by this time, become deservedly popular, for the spirited and liberal opinions which he had lately professed and most powerfully advocated, as well with regard to foreign as domestic policy. He dissented, pointedly, from the principles of the holy alliance; accelerated, if he did not even produce, the recognition of the republics of Mexico, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres; and insisted on the necessity of aiding Portugal against Spain, with such fervent eloquence, as had rarely, if ever, been heard in parliament, since the setting of those great political luminaries, during whose splendid meridian the dawn of his genius had glimmered.

At the funeral of the Duke of York, in January, 1827, he caught a cold; the consequence of which was a disorder that soon afterwards terminated his existence. Early in March, he delivered a powerful speech in support of catholic emancipation: so intense was his anxiety for the fate of the motion, which was lost by a majority of four only, and so great were his exertions on this occasion, that for a short time afterwards, he was rendered incapable, by illness, of re-appearing in his place. Meanwhile, the friends of Lord Liverpool, who had been attacked by paralysis, in May, lost all hopes of his recovery: the premiership consequently became vacant; and on the 12th of April, it was announced in the house of commons, that Canning had been appointed first lord of the treasury. Six members of the Liverpool cabinet immediately afterwards resigned; and a powerful opposition was at once organised against the new minister.

Canning struggled with all his expiring energy, to retain his eminence: he sat out the session; but his disease, which is stated to have been an inflammation of the kidneys, gradually gained upon him; and, at length, on the 8th of August, 1827, he expired in the Duke of Devonshire's house, at Chiswick, after having endured more excruciating tortures, it is said, than the brutality of a horde of American savages, or the refined cruelty of a set of Spanish inquisitors, ever inflicted on any one human body. He was buried at the foot of Pitt's grave, in the north transept of Westminster abbey; and a public subscription, amounting to above £10,000, was raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory Subsequently to his decease, Canning's widow was created a viscountess. He left two sons: the eldest a captain in the navy, the other a student at Eton; and one daughter, who was married, in 1825, to the Marquess of Clanricarde.

"Those who knew this highly gifted man," says Quincey Adams, "testify that his intercourse in private and social life, was as attractive as his public career was brilliant and commanding." He is described, by other writers, as having been a lover of simplicity; generous, affable, unpresuming, without ostentation, and accessible to the humblest individual. In his domestic circle, observes a cotemporary author, he was almost adored. To his mother and sister, who were entirely dependent for subsistence, as he stated, on his labours, he gave up one half of a pension,

which it appears, had been conferred on him when he retired from the office of under secretary of state. To the former his attention was unceasing and extraordinary: during her long residence at Bath, he visited her as often as he possibly could, and devoted a portion of every sabbath to write her a letter.

A contributor to a modern periodical describes Canning's dress as having been plain, but in perfect good taste; his person tall and well-made, his form being moulded between strength and activity; his countenance beaming with intellect, but having a cast of firmness, mingled with a mild, good-natured expression; his head bald as "the first Cæsar's;" his forehead lofty and capacious; his eye reflective, but, at times, lively; and his whole countenance expressive of the kindlier affections, of genius, and of intellectual vigour. In the prime of his life he was decidedly handsome, but latterly, continues the writer, he exhibited marks of what years, care, and ambition had done upon him.

Canning died when at the zenith of his political reputation: he had attained the pinnacle of all his earthly ambition, as well with regard to popularity as place. His early errors were forgotten in admiration at his recent spirited, upright, and manly conduct. No unprejudiced mind could withhold its applause from a minister, whose views were at once so eminently patriotic, and so universally benevolent. In his latter days, he was, with two or three glaring exceptions, the advocate of all that was liberal, enlightened, and conciliating. Had he lived, he would, most probably, have become entitled to the gratitude of the world. No political adventurer ever terminated his career more honourably: no man's principles became more ameliorated by his success. The close of his public life was as much deserving of high approval, as its commencement had merited contempt. In the early stages of his progress towards that eminence which he at length obtained, his conduct was governed by his necessities. He had adopted politics as being a more lucrative profession than the law; and had advocated measures in parliament which he was paid, or encouraged by hopes of future emolument, to support, as he would have defended the causes of those by whom he might have been retained, had he gone to the bar. Circumstances made him a senatorial slave to a powerful party, and for a long period he was compelled to justify measures which he could not afford to oppose. Even after Pitt's decease, with more prudence than virtue, he retained the badge of his political Helotism; and, as his only hope, clung to the principles of the departed premier, as a shipwrecked mariner to the helm of "some tall bark," which, in a subordinate station, he had recently assisted to steer. His struggles secured him that notice which it was his great object to retain. The partisans of Pitt became either his patrons or supporters, and his importance gradually increased. As soon as he could safely throw off the yoke which he had courted, he emancipated himself from thraldom. The first gleam of his independence occurred on his obtaining a competency by marriage: when he had, in some measure, obtained by his talents the individual influence which he coveted, he became more intrepid: as he rose, his views were proportionably enlarged; and, at length, they became extensive, bold, and philanthropic, as his station was exalted.

His death was, by a large portion of the public, attributed to the severe opposition formed against him on his being called to the premiership. His disease was, doubtless, exasperated by the efforts he made to avoid being ousted by his antagonists; but the foundation of that disease had been previously laid, and with the common cares of his high office, or even in the repose of private life, it is doubtful whether his constitution would have withstood it. Nor was the opposition which he had to encounter at all unprecedented, either in talent, resolution, or political power. In the prime of his health and intellect he would probably have grappled with and overthrown it. Pitt, when scarcely a man in years, had defeated an adverse party, which, compared with that arrayed against Canning, was as Ossa to a wart; and Fox, when he last took office with Lord Grenville, found a more bitter political opponent, in Canning himself, than either of those with whom the latter, on becoming prime minister, had to contend. The fate of these two celebrated men was remarkably similar:

weak and enfeebled by indisposition, which was aggravated by the usual consequences of taking high office, Fox, like Canning, rapidly declined, and expired soon after he had obtained that station to which he had most ardently aspired. They died, it has been said, perhaps incorrectly, in the same room, but without a doubt in the same house.

Canning was a staunch advocate for catholic emancipation, and felt more warmly than he expressed himself in favour of the abolition of the slave trade; but to immediate manumission in the colonies he could not be persuaded to agree. While he freely admitted that slavery was repugnant both to the Christian religion, and the spirit of the British constitution, he contended that neither the one nor the other enjoined the necessity of destroying that old iniquity, at the risk of public safety, and the expense of private wrong. He professed that he felt content to retard the introduction of liberty to the colonies, in order that it might at length be ventured upon with less hazard. "British parliaments," said he, in a debate on this subject, in March, 1816, "have concurred for years in fostering and aiding that very system which the better feeling of the house now looks upon with horror. How should we deal with such a system? Shall we continue it? No. But having been—all of us—the whole country,—involved in the guilt, and sharers in the profit of it, we cannot now turn round to a part, and say to them, 'You alone shall expiate the crime!'"

His opinions, on two other great questions, he expressed nearly in the following terms, shortly after his elevation to the premiership: "I have been asked what I intend to do with parliamentary reform: I answer, to oppose it, as I have ever invariably done. I have been also asked what course I mean to adopt with regard to the test-act question: my reply is, to oppose it."

A very high degree of excellence has, with justice, been attributed to his orations. He enshrined the most appropriate classical allusions, the most brilliant ideas, and the most exquisite irony, in language, which, with rare exceptions, even when uttered without premeditation, no art could refine, to which no labour could give an additional polish. For elegance, and purity of composition, he has, perhaps, never been excelled; and in taste, with regard to rhetorical ornaments, but seldom been equalled. His raillery was often irresistible, his wit pure and poignant, and his humour at once admirably refined, and remarkably effective. He was possessed of so large a share of political courage, that during his whole public life, he was rarely known to flinch from an adversary, however powerful; or avoid an attack, however well-merited. His boldness, especially at the early part of his career, often rose into arrogance; and his retorts degenerated into daring vituperation. But his speeches, as well as his opinions, improved with his years; they became more noble, manly, and conciliating, in proportion to his success; and, at length, he ceased altogether to bolster up a bad case, by reckless assertions; or to overwhelm an opponent with virulence, whom he could not silence by argument. He rarely lost his perfect self-possession, but when in the fervid utterance of his thoughts he rose into the most lofty and spirit-stirring eloquence. As an instance of the effect which he frequently produced on his auditors, it is related, that when, one night, in allusion to the part he had taken in recognizing the infant republics, in South America, he exclaimed, in the style and manner of Chatham, that looking to Spain in the Indies, he had called a *new* world into existence to redress the balance of the *old*, the effect was actually terrific:—"it was," says a periodical writer, "as if every man in the house had been electrified: Tierney who had previously been shifting his seat, removing his hat and putting it on again, and taking large and frequent pinches of snuff, seemed petrified, and sat fixed and staring, with his mouth open, for half a minute."

The beauty of Canning's celebrated poetical pieces, in the Anti-Jacobin, is much debased by the contemptible abuse of those who were opposed to his own party. They are, however, perhaps, the finest political lampoons that have ever been written: one of them, Elijah's Mantle, is particularly vivid, pungent, and felicitous.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

FRANCIS, son of Sir Robert Burdett, a gentleman of an ancient and distinguished family, and the fourth baronet of that name, was born on the 25th of January, 1770. He spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth at Westminster school, whence he proceeded to Oxford; and while there, adopted the surname of Jones, in compliance with the will of a relative, by whom he had been bequeathed considerable property. He then made a tour on the continent; and, during the early part of the French revolution, resided at Paris, where he attended, as a spectator, and not with any political motives, the meetings of the national assembly and those of the revolutionary clubs. After travelling through France and Switzerland, he returned to England, in 1793, and on the 5th of August, in the same year, married Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., the celebrated banker, and sister to the Marchioness of Bute, and the Countess of Guildford.

In 1796, he was returned to parliament, by the interest of the Duke of Newcastle, as member for Boroughbridge, with Scott, subsequently Lord Eldon. He soon distinguished himself by the liberality of his opinions, and his resolute hostility to the measures of government, which he denounced as being inimical to the liberties of the people. The war with revolutionized France, he declared to be wholly unjustifiable; and, in 1797, he supported with great eloquence, a motion in favour of parliamentary reform. Early in the next year, he rendered himself particularly conspicuous in a debate on the assessed taxes; asserting that the house of commons, apparently, met for the sole purpose of devising ways and means to extract large sums of money from the country; the freedom of which, as he energetically maintained, would soon be destroyed, if ministers persevered in such a course as they seemed to have adopted. In the same session, he strenuously opposed the bill for regulating the publication of newspapers; declaring that a free government had nothing to apprehend, and everything to hope, from the liberty of the press.

On the opening of parliament in 1799, he expressed his dissatisfaction at the omission of any assurance of a speedy peace, in the speech from the throne; and, soon afterwards, designated the conduct of ministers towards certain state prisoners, as unconstitutional and despotic. In the debate that ensued, relative to a renewal of the suspension of the habeas corpus act, in consequence of the riots at Manchester, he assured the house, that several individuals, after having been hurried to town, and passed a night in rooms at the house of correction, which were not prepared for their accommodation, had been brought, on the following day, oppressed by fatigue, and galled by heavy fetters, before the privy-council, to be examined relative to circumstances of which they were ignorant, and on charges of which they were innocent. He concluded by declaring that, if the habeas corpus act were suspended, there would be no redress for unoffending persons, however severely they might be treated.

The conduct of Aris, then governor of Cold-Bath Fields prison, to whose custody the state prisoners were consigned, excited his vehement indignation; which appears to have been fully warranted by the circumstances which transpired on the subsequent examination of that officer; who admitted, before the house of commons, that, in the treatment of his prisoners, he had made no distinction between those who were suspected of having committed offences against the state, and convicted felons.

He soon afterwards moved, but without success, for a list of those who had been arrested by government during the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Although the ministers' adherents subsequently voted for a committee to inquire into the discipline of Cold Bath Fields prison, he was absurdly stigmatized, in a circular from the Duke of Portland to all the governors of gaols, "as unfit to perform the common offices

of humanity;" and an order was, at the same time, issued, that he should not be permitted to visit any prison in the kingdom. In his place in parliament, he, shortly afterwards, severely animadverted upon this unjustifiable mandate; and Pitt was at length compelled to admit, that many of the magistrates, whose conduct Burdett had most severely reprobated, had shewn a great want of feeling and circumspection.

In 1800, he repeatedly protested against the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the renewal of the sedition bill. He, also, during the same year, reprobated the conduct of ministers with regard to Ireland; and resisted a measure brought forward by government, to prevent persons in holy orders from sitting in the house of commons. In July, 1802, after a contest of fifteen days, he was returned to parliament, on the popular interest, for the county of Middlesex, by a majority of two hundred and seventy-one votes; but the election was, subsequently, declared void, on account of some misconduct on the part of the sheriffs, for which they were committed to Newgate. A new writ being issued, after another severe contest, he was again placed at the head of the poll. He had, about the same time, declined an invitation to become candidate for Westminster, in favour of Mr. Paull, towards the prosecution of whose charge against Lord Wellesley, as governor-general of India, he is said to have liberally contributed. Shortly afterwards he subscribed £1,000 to the Westminster hospital, and the like amount to the society for the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts; and, in the month of October, he embraced an opportunity of testifying his respect for Dr. Parr, by presenting him to the then vacant living of Graffham, in the diocese of Lincoln.

He continued in active opposition to ministers, especially during the premiership of Addington, whom he declared to be altogether incapable of directing public affairs, until the accession to power of Fox and Lord Grenville, whose policy he warmly supported. In 1806, he published his celebrated address to the freeholders of Middlesex, and was again elected for that county, which he continued to represent until the close of the short parliament that ensued, when he was returned, by an immense majority, for Westminster. At the commencement of the election, a misunderstanding occurred between him and Mr. Paull, (who had again offered himself as a candidate), which terminated in a hostile meeting, at Combe wood, on the 5th of May, 1807, at which, the second shots of both parties took effect; Sir Francis Burdett being wounded, severely, in the knee, and Mr. Paull, slightly, in the leg.

In June, 1809, he brought forward a motion, which proved unsuccessful, relative to parliamentary reform, and early in the next year, delivered an animated address to the house on the same subject. He next attempted, but without effect, to procure an inquiry as to the conduct of ministers, respecting the expedition to Flushing, and the military operations in Spain and Portugal. On the 9th of February, (1810,) he presented, and eloquently supported, a petition from his constituents for a radical amendment in the representation of the people; and, on the 3rd of April, moved for a committee, which was granted, to investigate the proceedings of a court-martial, by which Captain Lake had been acquitted of a charge of having left a man, named Jeffery, on the uninhabited island of Sombrero; where, as it was asserted, he had been devoured by birds of prey.

On the 6th of the same month, the house, after a warm debate, adjudged a letter which he had addressed to his constituents, respecting the committal of Gale Jones for a breach of privilege, to be a libellous and scandalous paper; whereupon, a motion was made and carried for his own apprehension. On the following day, he was visited by the sergeant-at-arms; to whom, however, he refused to surrender; maintaining that the speaker's warrant was illegal, and declaring that he would resist its execution by force. A great number of persons soon collected in the neighbourhood of his house, and committed many disgraceful excesses; on the following day they re-assembled, and pelted all passengers who would not take off their hats and cry "Burdett for ever!" About one o'clock, Mr. Reid, the magistrate, with a body of constables, and a troop of guards, endeavoured to

disperse them: the riot act was read, and the soldiers, irritated by repeated attacks, at length fired upon the people, many of whom were severely wounded. In the evening, Sir Francis Burdett claimed the protection of the sheriffs, Atkins and Wood, who, the next day, proceeded to his residence with a number of followers; but their interference, as might have been anticipated, proved ineffectual. By this time, additional troops had been marched into London, howitzers had been placed in all the principal squares, and sixteen pieces of artillery, from Woolwich, in St. James's park. The riot act was again read, and the mob being dispersed, the serjeant-at-arms, with his assistants, broke into the house of Sir Francis Burdett, who now surrendered. He was conveyed to the Tower under a strong escort, civil and military; which, on its return, being resolutely assailed by the multitude, the soldiers discharged their carbines in all directions, wounding many, and killing one man, named Pledge, upon whom a coroner's inquest was afterwards held, which found a verdict of wilful murder against some life-guardsman unknown.

Sir Francis Burdett soon afterwards commenced actions, against the speaker of the house of commons, for having ordered a forcible entry into his house, &c.; against the sergeant-at-arms for having executed the speaker's warrant; and against the lieutenant of the Tower, for holding him in custody; in all of which he was defeated. On the 17th of April, Lord Cochrane presented a remonstrance to the house, from the electors of Westminster, in which they stated, that they most sensibly felt the indignity offered to them, by the committal of their representative; against whose detention, petitions were subsequently brought up from London, Coventry, and Abingdon. On the prorogation of parliament, in June, when his imprisonment, as a matter of course, terminated, extensive preparations were made for conducting him to his residence; but, fearful that the intended procession might lead to a serious breach of the peace, he privately left the Tower by water. On the 31st of the following month, his liberation was celebrated, by a public dinner, at the Crown and Anchor tavern; on quitting which, the populace took the horses from his carriage, and dragged it to his house themselves.

Resuming his seat, at the opening of the next session of parliament, in January, 1811, he denied, in a speech of great animation, that the house of commons, as then constituted, legally represented the people; and, during the debates on the regency bill, he strenuously contended for investing the Prince of Wales with the full powers of sovereignty. In the following year, he opposed, with considerable warmth, Lord Stanhope's bill, for making bank notes a legal tender; which, if passed into a law, would, he said, have the effect of sending all the gold out of the country. On the 26th of February, 1816, he resisted the continuance of the property-tax; and, on the 19th of March, 1819, strenuously contended against the abolition of trial by battle. On the 1st of July, in the same year, he moved, but without success, that the house should take the subject of parliamentary reform into consideration; observing, "that the people had no right to be taxed without their own consent, expressed by a full, free, and fair representation;—a principle he stood upon, as upon a rock from which he thought it impossible to be moved."

He next distinguished himself by repeated but fruitless efforts to call the attention of the house to the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry, at the celebrated meeting of the people, on the 10th of August, 1819, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. He had previously written an energetic letter to his constituents on the subject, for the publication of which, proceedings were commenced against him by the attorney-general; and, at the ensuing Leicester spring assizes, he was found guilty of having published a seditious libel in that county. Some legal objections were made to the verdict; these, however, after having been solemnly argued, were pronounced by the court to be groundless; and, in Hilary term, 1821, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the king's bench, and to pay a fine of £2,000.

Immediately after his liberation, he supported a motion for granting the queen an allowance of £50,000 per annum, and for restoring her name to

the liturgy. On this occasion, he said "that the attorney-general, in his official capacity, unrestrained by her majesty's rank or misfortunes, had endeavoured, on her trial, by a statement of seeming facts, highly coloured, to excite the utmost prejudice against her, and then called no evidence to support the most infamous parts of his accusation."

On the 6th of February, 1822, he moved for delay in answering the king's speech, on account of the nature of its contents; observing, "that it was the practice of our forefathers, to deliberate before they resolved,—to understand before they voted; and that, not having the powers of divination, or the faculty of conjuring with any certainty, he could not be prepared with an amendment ready cut and dried." Shortly afterwards, he vehemently opposed the motion of Lord Castlereagh, for continuing the insurrection act in Ireland; contending, "that a greater military force, well directed, would effectually preserve the peace of that country." On the 29th of April, in the same year, he supported Lord John Russell's motion for reform; and on the 17th of July, he spoke against the assumption of arbitrary power, in matters of privilege, by the house of commons. On the 4th of February, 1823, he condemned the armed interference of France with Spain; and on the 24th of the same month, carried a motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the sheriff of Dublin, in certain proceedings connected with trials which had then recently taken place in Ireland.

Although, on the 17th of April, in this year, he stated that it was his intention to take no share in the debates relative to the catholic claims, on the ground, that the annual discussion of the subject was a mere farce, from which the friends of emancipation ought to withdraw, yet, on the 1st of March, 1825, he thought proper to present the general petition of the catholics, and to move for a committee of the whole house, to take their claims into consideration. His motion being agreed to, he proposed, in the committee, a series of resolutions, which being adopted, he brought in a bill, founded upon them, on the 23rd of the same month. The bill was triumphantly carried through all its stages in the commons; but the lords rejected it, by a majority of forty-eight. On the 7th of June, in the same year, he moved that the evidence taken by the commissioners for inquiring into the abuses of the court of chancery, should be printed. On the 29th of March, 1826, he opposed Mr. Huskisson's bill, for repealing Mr. Hume's act in favour of combinations by workmen, because the measure had not been allowed a sufficient trial; and, on the 18th of the following month, he supported Mr. Whitmore's motion in favour of a revision of the corn laws.

In the next session, having again been intrusted with the general petition of the catholics, he moved a resolution in their favour, on presenting it; which, however, after an adjourned debate, was negatived, by a majority of four. On the elevation of Canning to the premiership, he took his seat on the treasury benches, and, for some time, continued to support ministers, whose views, on many important subjects, were completely in accordance with his own. On the 8th of May, 1828, he again appeared as the advocate of the catholics; and, after a debate which was continued to the 10th, obtained the appointment of a committee to consider their claims. A bill for their relief was again carried through the commons, and rejected by the peers. On the opening of parliament, in 1829, he concurred, with Mr. Brougham, in recommending that, as ministers appeared willing to bring forward emancipation as a government measure, the catholic association should dissolve itself: and during the subsequent debates on the question, he supported, with great fervour, those concessions, which he had so materially contributed to obtain.

The character of Sir Francis Burdett demands no nicety of delineation; its features are bold and obvious. Few men have displayed more unity of purpose; none have ever been less diverted from a conscientious course. An aristocrat by birth and fortune, he has voluntarily exerted the whole of his abilities, acquirements, and influence, in behalf of the people. Unambitious of office, impregnable to corruption, undismayed

by powerful antagonists, and careless of persecution, he has, perhaps, as much as any man of his day, merited the reputation of a patriot. No liberal, tolerant, or humane opinion, has been publicly broached, during his parliamentary career, of which he has not been an advocate. Stedfastly attached to the constitution, and a zealous, yet enlightened, adherent to the established church, he has ever been inimical to any encroachment on the rights of the people; and an unchangeable supporter, upon principle, of extensive toleration. His talents and acquirements are equally respectable; and his eloquence is bold, glowing, and forcible. In private life, he is urbane, beneficent, and, amiable. From his youth upwards, he appears to have stood aloof from dissipation; preferring, in his hours of relaxation, the old English sport of fox-hunting, to all the frivolities of fashionable amusement.

ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

ROBERT BANKS, the only son of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, was born on the 7th of June, 1770. He commenced his education at a school on Parsons' Green, near Fulham; continued it at the Charter house; and completed it at Christchurch college, Oxford. A few months before he had attained his majority, he was returned to parliament for Rye; and, on the 27th of February, 1792, he delivered a most promising maiden speech, in which he skilfully supported the armed interference of England between Russia and the Porte. Soon afterwards, having witnessed the horrors of the early part of the French revolution, he opposed, with great earnestness, an unsuccessful motion, brought forward by Fox, for an address to the king, praying his majesty to treat with the executive government of France. "On this very day," he exclaimed, "while we are here debating about sending an ambassador to the French republic,—on this very day is the King of France to receive sentence; and, in all probability, it is the day of his murder! What is it, then, that gentlemen would propose to their sovereign? To bow his neck to a band of sanguinary ruffians, and address an ambassador to a set of murderous regicides, whose hands would be still reeking with the blood of a slaughtered monarch! No, sir; the British character is too noble to run a race for infamy; nor will we be the first to compliment a set of monsters, who, while we are agitating this subject, are probably bearing through the streets of Paris—horrid spectacle!—the bloody victim of their fury."

He defended the conduct of ministers in declaring war against France; and, on one occasion, observed, "that he had no difficulty in saying, that a march to Paris was practicable and attainable; and that he, for one, would recommend such an expedition." In the month of April, 1793, he was appointed a commissioner of the India board; and, in May, 1796, he became Lord Hawkesbury, on the elevation of his father to the earldom of Liverpool. He now supported, among other ministerial measures, the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He subsequently became secretary of state for foreign affairs, during the Addington administration, and conducted the negotiation which terminated in the treaty of Amiens. He also recommended a suspension of the habeas corpus act; defended a grant of £300,000 which had been made to Portugal; strenuously advocated the liberties of Switzerland; and contended, firmly, but unsuccessfully, against a virulent opposition, to which, at length, was added the formidable hostility of Pitt; under whom, on the fall of the Addington cabinet, he took office as secretary of state for the home department.

The additional force bill engaged the earliest attention of the new government, and it was carried, principally by Lord Hawkesbury's exertions, through the upper house; to which he had, some time before, been raised, by writ, as a peer's eldest son, for the

purpose of increasing the influence of ministers in that assembly. Soon afterwards, a measure for the abolition of the slave trade, which had passed the commons, was rejected by the lords, on his moving that the subject should be properly investigated during the next session. In the course of the debate on Lord Grenville's unsuccessful motion, in 1805, for considering the petition of the Roman catholics of Ireland, Lord Hawkesbury declared it to be his opinion, that, as long as the catholics refused to take the oath of supremacy, they ought to be excluded from political power.

On the death of Pitt, he was offered the premiership; which, however, he declined, in consequence of the powerful coalition of the Fox and Grenville parties. During the short-lived administration of All the Talents which ensued, he held no office; but, on its dismissal, he returned to his former post, after having again refused to place himself at the head of the cabinet. In December, 1808, he succeeded to the earldom of Liverpool; and, on the assassination of Spencer Perceval, in 1812, he consented, at the Prince Regent's special request, to accept of the vacant premiership.

In the early part of his administration, he resisted a motion in favour of the catholics, but supported a concession to the dissenters; and, on account of some serious outrages which had been committed in the manufacturing districts, procured an enactment, by which frame-breaking was declared a capital felony. The success of the British arms in Spain, the disasters of Buonaparte in Russia, the subsequent march of the allies to Paris, the termination of the war with America, and the victory of Waterloo, rendered him for some time popular; but public distress, the consequence of a long and arduous war, at length produced discontent, and violent clamours and outrages ensued; to repress which, the habeas corpus act was suspended, bills were introduced and carried through both houses, for the suppression of seditious meetings, and the extinction of small political publications, and other severe measures, were adopted, that exposed the ministers to indignant reproach.

On the death of George the Third, Lord Liverpool resigned his seals of office, *pro formâ*, and received them again, with an assurance of royal confidence and esteem, from the new monarch. His previous unpopularity was soon afterwards much increased by the introduction, to the house of lords, of a bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline; of whose guilt, he appears to have felt a full conviction; but it does not seem to have occurred to him, that the king, by his own libertine habits, had deprived himself of any just claim to a divorce. Perceiving, at length, that he could not, at once morally and safely, append any real punishment to his proposed enactment, he submitted to a virtual defeat, by withdrawing the bill. Still, in justice to Lord Liverpool, it is fair to submit, that, however glaring the inexpediency of his proceedings on this occasion appear to have been, it would be exceedingly difficult to point out what course he ought to have adopted.

During the remainder of his life, Lord Liverpool rendered himself conspicuous, principally by his opposition to the more important claims of the catholics; although he supported two bills in their favour,—the one enabling them to vote in the election of members of parliament, and the other qualifying them to act as magistrates or subordinate revenue officers. He also carried his principles of toleration so far as to favour the unitarian marriage bill; which, however, was ultimately rejected. He appeared, for the last time, in the house of lords, on the 16th of February, 1827, when he supported an address for conferring a provision suitable to their rank on the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. The next morning, after having breakfasted alone in his library, he was found, by his servant, stretched on the floor in a paralytic fit. He was shortly afterwards removed to his seat at Combe wood, where he lingered in a state of mental imbecility until his death, which took place on the 4th of December, 1828. He was twice married: first, to Theodosia, a daughter of Lord Bristol, the bishop of Derry; and, secondly, to Miss Chester, the daughter of a clergyman; but had no issue.

In personal appearance, Lord Liverpool was plain, but dignified: his features have become familiar to the public, by the various portraits painted of him by Lawrence, Young, Hoppner, and others. In private life, he was pious, upright, charitable, and unostentatious. Though of a newly-raised family, he was in policy, but not in manners, a confirmed aristocrat. The faults of his public career were entirely those of judgment; for, though often wrong, it is evident that he never erred against conviction. His talents were far inferior to his virtues; and he is entitled to respect, but not to admiration. In honesty as a minister, he has never been surpassed: in prejudices, he has rarely been equalled. No man ever opposed, at once so strenuously and so conscientiously, the advance of liberal opinions: he was adverse to catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, the immediate manumission of slaves in the West India islands, and the freedom of political or religious discussion. With him originated the bill for the erection of an additional number of edifices for public worship, which he thought would have the most beneficial effect on the religion and morality of the country: but, in other respects, he was a determined foe to addition or change; regarding improvement as innovation, the remedy of old abuses as an incitement to popular inquiry, and the church and state, as he found it, perfectly faultless, and invulnerable to reproach. As an orator, he was plain, but nervous; and, in debate, he invariably treated the supporters of those measures, to which he was most inimical, with courtesy and respect. Cyril Jackson told his father, when he quitted Oxford, that he would never make a great statesman; and a talented contemporary (the Reverend George Croly, in his Life of George the Fourth) has said of him, that he thought his business amply done, if the current year passed on without a war, a rebellion, or a national bankruptcy.

HENRY RICHARD VASSALL, LORD HOLLAND.

HENRY RICHARD, the only son of Stephen Fox, Lord Holland, was born on the 23rd of November, 1773, and succeeded his father in title and estate at the latter end of the following year. He commenced his education at Eton, and completed it at Christchurch college, Oxford; where he took the degree of M. A., in 1792.

During the early part of the French revolution he visited France, and thence proceeded to Italy. While abroad, he formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster; in consequence of which, the latter brought an action against him, and obtained damages to the amount of £6,000. Lady Webster being subsequently divorced, Lord Holland married her, and, on that occasion, took, by royal sign manual, the surname of Vassall.

He commenced his parliamentary career by protesting against the assessed tax bill, and soon became a formidable opponent to the administration. At the peace of Amiens he visited Spain, where he remained with his family for nearly three years; during which period he applied himself, with much success, to the study of Spanish literature. On his return to England, he advocated the political principles he had previously avowed, with increased zeal; and, after having rendered himself particularly conspicuous during the prosecution of Lord Melville, he took office, as lord privy seal, in the brief administration of All the Talents; on the dismissal of which, he returned to the opposition benches. In 1817, he brought forward a motion, which was negatived by a large majority, for affording more liberty and "harmless comforts" to Napoleon Buonaparte; against whose detention at St. Helena, he had, on a former occasion, protested, as being a violation of national faith. He has often distinguished himself by his powerful advocacy of catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and the abolition of the test and corporation acts. As an orator, he is energetic,

copious, and effective, although his utterance is imperfect, and his gesticulation ungraceful. He patronizes men of letters, and enjoys considerable reputation as an author. He has published a letter to Dr. Shuttleworth, in favour of the catholic claims; edited the historical fragment of his uncle, Charles James Fox, and written the lives of Guillen de Castro, and Lope de Vega, "once," as he felicitously observes, "the pride and glory of Spaniards, who, in their literary, as in their political achievements, have, by a singular fatality, discovered regions, and opened mines, to benefit their neighbours and their rivals, and to enrich every nation of Europe but their own."

HENRY FITZMAURICE PETTY, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

LORD HENRY PETTY, a younger son of the celebrated Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne, by his second wife, Louisa Fitzpatrick, a daughter of the Earl of Upper Ossory, was born on the 2nd of July, 1780. After having passed some time at Westminster school, he was removed to Edinburgh, where he resided, with other young noblemen, under the roof of Professor Dugald Stewart; and became initiated in the science of debate, by attending the disputative meetings of the Speculative Society. He concluded his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; and, on attaining his majority, became member of parliament for Calne. He seldom engaged in those violent debates which were occasioned by the French revolution; but chiefly devoted his attention to the affairs of Ireland. At this early period of his career, Fox, on account of his talents, compared him to Pitt, when of the same age. On the death of the latter, Lord Henry succeeded to the chancellorship of the exchequer, and also became representative of the university of Cambridge. He did not remain long enough in office to display much of that talent for finance, which he was supposed by his friends to possess, and soon ceased to represent the university; but continued in parliament as member for Camelford.

On the death of his elder brother without issue, in 1809, he succeeded to the family titles and estates. He abetted the party of the Prince of Wales, during the debates on the regency bill; and, on the assassination of Mr. Perceval, some probability appeared to exist of his going into office with his party, whose conditions, however, were so dictatorial, that the regent rejected them. Although hostile to the Liverpool cabinet, he was far from a virulent, and not even an active, opponent to its measures. In 1814, he moved for an address to the Prince Regent, which was adopted without a division, declaratory of the deep regret felt by the house that the humane exertions of this country for the abolition of the slave trade had not been attended with complete success; and praying that means might be taken more fully to effectuate the merciful intentions of the legislature.

In the year 1824, he introduced a motion for the immediate recognition of the South American states. "Let me ask noble lords, (thus he argued on this occasion) if they can contemplate any course of events by which the independence of the colonies can be finally prevented? Can any man rationally expect that the government of old Spain, situated as it now is, and as it must be, while it is occupied by a French army, and situated as it must be, long after that French army has retired, can exert efforts at all adequate, even to the appearance of a successful attempt, to bring under forcible subjection the inhabitants of those remote and boundless countries, when they have once tasted the cup of liberty, and become conscious of their greatness? Can we suppose it possible that the progress of civilization, and everything proud and great connected with

it, in those countries, can be arrested? As well might we expect that the current of the gulph stream should cease to carry the warm waters of the tropics forward towards its northern shores, as suppose that the full tide of civilization and independence can be prevented from extending itself from mountain to mountain, and from shore to shore, of that new world. The time was, when Spain had the power to root up the vineyards of Mexico, that the inhabitants might rely on the mother country for wine:—the time, indeed, was, when old Spain could make it felony to carry roads from the inland to the sea shore of that country, lest the inhabitants should have communications which their rulers might not approve. But those times are now no more: the regeneration of that country must continue, and your lordships are invited to assist in its perfection."

In 1827, he accepted a seat in the cabinet, and soon afterwards obtained the seals of the home department. On the death of Canning, the marquess, displeased with the nomination of Herries to the chancellorship of the exchequer, and disappointed in an attempt to introduce Lord Holland into the cabinet, waited upon the king to resign the seals of his office; but, on finding that Herries had been recommended by Lord Goderich, (then first lord of the treasury,) to the king, the marquess consented to retain his post; which, however, he relinquished early in 1828.

His temper is placid, his knowledge extensive, and his delivery pleasing. He patronizes literature and the arts; is an uniform supporter of liberal measures; and, in private life, displays great moral purity, united with mild and courteous manners. He has issue by the marchioness, who is his cousin, being a daughter of the second Earl of Ilchester.

FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON, VISCOUNT GODERICH.

THIS statesman, son of Thomas, second Lord Grantham, was born on the 30th of October, 1782; and completed his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where, in compliment to his rank, he obtained the honorary degree of M.A. In 1807, he procured a seat in the house of commons, for the borough of Rippon, which he represented in several succeeding parliaments. At the commencement of his public career, he was an avowed anti-catholic, and a staunch supporter of the landed interest; but he did not attract much notice until 1812, when, in consequence of the complete accordance of his principles with those of the party in power, he was nominated a lord of the treasury. He subsequently became vice-president of the board of trade; and, on the 1st of March, 1815, brought forward the obnoxious corn-bill, which, in spite of a most determined opposition, was carried through its last stage in the house of commons on the 10th of the same month. Terrific riots ensued; during which, the infuriated populace attacked his residence, and destroyed the principal part of his furniture and valuable paintings. On the following night, he placed a guard of soldiers in his house, who, on a repetition of the violence displayed on the preceding evening being attempted, fired on the mob, of whom they killed two, and wounded many. The affair being afterwards mentioned in the house of commons, he justified himself, as having merely taken such precautions as were in his power for the defence of his property; which, however, it was asserted, in reply, had, by the preceding attack, been rendered scarcely worth protecting.

Early in 1823, on the recommendation of Lord Liverpool, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. In 1824, he proposed, and carried, an abatement of the window tax, and of the duties on leather and rum; an abolition of stamps on law proceedings; and a reduction of the four per cents to three and a half. On the formation of the Canning ministry, in 1827, he became secretary of state for the colonies; and, on the 28th of April, in that year, he was raised to the peerage, by the title

of Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln, for the purpose of acting as ministerial leader in the house of lords. The death of Canning soon afterwards took place, and Lord Goderich succeeded to the premiership; which, however, he had neither political strength nor talent enough to hold, against the powerful opposition of the Duke of Wellington and his friends, by whom he was speedily compelled to retire from office.

Lord Goderich is urbane and candid to his political opponents, honest in his intentions, and well skilled in the practical duties of office; but his knowledge is not extensive, neither is his disposition firm, nor his intellect exalted. At the commencement of his parliamentary career, his oratory was at once puerile and pedantic; he has, however, long enjoyed the reputation of being a respectable speaker, although his arguments are frequently trite, and his delivery unimpressive. Adopting the principles of Liverpool and Castlereagh, his opinions, during the ascendancy of those statesmen, were neither liberal nor tolerant; but he subsequently became a convert, in some degree, to the more enlightened policy of Canning.

At the latter end of 1824, he was united to Lady Sarah Hobard, by whom he has had three children.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

ROBERT, the eldest son of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the founder of his family, was born on the 6th of February, 1788. He acquired the rudiments of education under the personal superintendance of his father; who, among other lessons of great practical utility, impressed upon him the necessity of always attending to the business in hand, and of doing it in earnest. At a proper age, he was sent to Harrow, where he was cotemporary with Byron, who says of him, in a document, published in his valuable Life by Moore:—"Peel, the orator and statesman, (that was, or is, or is to be,) was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove (a public school phrase). We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars,—and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor, I was reckoned at least his equal; as a school-boy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely; but when I knew it, I knew it nearly as well. In general information, history, &c. &c. I think I was his superior."

On quitting Harrow, he became a gentleman-commoner of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took a degree, with considerable distinction. In 1809, he was returned to parliament as member for Cashel; and early in 1810, he seconded, in rather a neat speech, the motion for an address, in reply to the king's speech on opening the session. In the course of the same year, he was appointed under secretary of state for the colonial department; and, on the 12th of September, 1812, he became chief secretary for Ireland; in which capacity, on the 23rd of January, 1814, he obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better execution of the laws in Ireland; for which, however, after it had passed through its first stages, he proposed to substitute a revival of the insurrection act. At the latter part of the same year, he supported a measure for improving the Irish peace preservation act; and, in April, 1816, he strenuously opposed Sir John Newport's motion for an address to the prince regent, censuring the conduct of ministers, with regard to the troubles in Ireland; and, by way of amendment, proposed another, which, after a warm debate, was carried, "deploring the circumstances that rendered it necessary to have twenty-five thousand soldiers in that kingdom, and entreating, that an account of the disturbances there should be laid before the house."

In 1817, he brought forward a bill

for providing a more effective system of police in Ireland; and, on the elevation of Mr. Abbott to the peerage, he was returned to parliament as representative of the university of Oxford. In 1818, he opposed a repeal of the window tax, against which a petition had been presented from Dublin; and defended the grammar school at Harrow, from the operation of Mr. Brougham's bill concerning public charities, because the master of the Rolls had decided that its funds appeared to have been properly managed. About this time he resigned the Irish secretaryship; but still continued to render himself somewhat conspicuous as a debater. In February, 1821, he opposed the Marquess of Tavistock's motion, for a vote of censure against ministers, in respect of their proceedings with regard to the queen, although he confessed, that he could not approve of their having rejected her majesty's name from the liturgy; and, during the same session, he avowed himself to be vehemently hostile to the catholic claims.

On the 17th of January, 1822, he was appointed secretary of state for the home department. In the course of the same year, he resisted the measure in favour of catholic peers; and brought forward the alien act. In 1823, he distinguished himself during the debates relative to the Spanish negotiations; and in a most masterly style, defeated a motion in favour of a person named Olivia Serres, who stated herself to be a daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, brother of George the Third. In 1824, he proposed a modification of the alien act; and, in the following year opposed and voted against the catholic relief bill.

In 1826, he commenced his truly laudable measures for the improvement of the criminal code. On the appointment of Canning to the premiership, he resigned his office; to which he again returned, under the Wellington administration, in January, 1828. Although he had, hitherto, been a most inveterate antagonist to the claims of the catholics, he was now induced to support that celebrated bill for their relief, which the cabinet thought proper to bring forward as a government measure. To extenuate what was termed his apostacy, he urged that the position of affairs had altered; that concession to the catholics had become a matter of expediency; and that the catholic question had interfered with the proper government of the country for thirty-five years, by causing constant divisions in the cabinet. "I shall follow," said he, in reply to a severe attack from Sir Charles Wetherell, "the example of the pilot, who does not always steer the same course to guard the ship from danger, but a different course under different circumstances, as they arise, in order to save the vessel from the very dangers which the captain and crew have most dreaded."

In consequence of the change of his opinions on this important subject, he resigned his seat for the university of Oxford; and, having failed to procure his re-election, became member for the borough of Westbury. Shortly afterwards, he originated the act for establishing a regular system of police, to supersede parochial watching; and towards the close of the reign of George the Fourth, at the time of whose demise he was still in office as home secretary, he succeeded to his father's baronetage. He was united, on the 8th of June, 1820, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late John Floyd, Esq., by whom he has issue.

In debate, he is neat, fluent, adroit, but not eloquent. As a statesman, he has displayed much practical ability. Uncommon industry and plain good sense, added to a most intimate knowledge of official business, have enabled him to master difficulties, which, to many politicians of more exalted intellect, and greater pretensions, would have been insurmountable. His conduct, on several occasions has exposed him to bitter reproach, and the wisdom of some of his measures is certainly somewhat doubtful; but even those who are opposed to him in politics, must admit his utility to a large extent; and no man of candour can deny, that his exertions to soften the rigour of our criminal code, entitle him to the gratitude of his country.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, third son of the Duke of Bedford, by his first duchess, was born on the 19th of August, 1792. He commenced his education at a private school, near Sandwich, and completed it at Cambridge. He entered parliament at an early age, and spoke, for the first time, in July, 1814, on the alien act repeal bill. He opposed the war with Buonaparte, and took occasion to observe, when Mr. Methuen expressed his gratification, that England had become a rallying point for legitimacy, that if the honourable member's doctrines had prevailed, George the Third would have been the possessor of a German electorate, instead of the imperial throne of Great Britain. In 1818, he became member for Tavistock; and on Sir Francis Burdett's motion for reform, in 1819, he avowed himself friendly to triennial parliaments; but would not pledge himself to support a measure that went the length of proposing an inquiry into the general state of the representation; because such an inquiry, he contended, was calculated to fill the minds of the people with vague and indefinite alarms.

On introducing his first motion relative to parliamentary reform, in 1819, he made a very temperate and able speech, which he concluded by submitting, for the adoption of the house, four resolutions declaratory of the expediency of disfranchising corrupt boroughs; of giving compensation to the pure electors; of transferring the right of representation, so taken away, to large towns and counties; and of adopting further measures for the prevention of bribery at elections. These resolutions, at the suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, he afterwards withdrew, and gave notice of a motion for the disfranchisement of Grampound; which ultimately took place in 1821, when the forfeited franchise was transferred to the county of York.

He made an unsuccessful motion to disfranchise corrupt boroughs, and to bestow the representation upon populous towns, in May, 1821; and in 1822, 1823, and 1826, proposed resolutions, that the state of the national representation required the serious notice of the house; which, however, were negatived, on each occasion, by large majorities. Towards the close of the session of 1826, he brought forward a series of resolutions to prevent bribery at elections, which being supported and opposed by an equal number of sixty-two on each side, the speaker gave his casting vote in their favour. At the next election, on account of his advocacy of catholic emancipation, he lost his seat for the county of Huntingdon, which he had represented since 1820, but was returned for the Irish borough of Bandon-bridge. On the 26th of February, 1828, he introduced his celebrated bill for the abolition of the test and corporation acts, which soon afterwards passed into a law. His last important speech in parliament, previously to the demise of George the Fourth, was delivered on the 28th of May, 1830, when he opposed Mr. O'Connell's motion for universal suffrage, declaring that he was no friend to sweeping measures, but an advocate only for moderate reform.

He has ever advocated the diffusion of popular knowledge, and a total abolition of all distinction on account of religious opinions. His eloquence is not remarkable for force or dignity; but he never rambles from the subject before the house; and always addresses himself to facts rather than to feelings. Though a constant observer of his parliamentary duties, he has become a voluminous author; having written a life of his unfortunate ancestor, Lord William Russell; An Essay on the History of the English Constitution; Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the peace of Utrecht to the present time; and, as it is asserted, A Brief Sketch of the History of the Establishment of the Turks in Europe. He is also the author of a Tragedy entitled Don Carlos, which, though unsuccessful on representation, has gone through four or five editions.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE
Beaumont Trust
FOR EAST LONDON

DISSENTERS.

CALAMY

WATTS

CHANDLER

DODDRIDGE

WESLEY

WHITEFIELD

HUNTINGTON

HILL

CLARKE

HALL

JAY

IRVING

DISSENTERS.

DANIEL WILLIAMS.

DANIEL WILLIAMS was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, about the year 1644. When only nineteen years of age, he became a presbyterian preacher; and, after having officiated in various parts of England, he was nominated chaplain to the Countess of Westmeath. He subsequently obtained the appointment of pastor to a congregation in Wood-street, Dublin, which he retained for upwards of twenty years. Being exposed to much inconvenience, on account of his zeal for protestantism, he quitted Ireland, (which had become "a citadel for popery,") at the latter part of the reign of James the Second, and took up his residence in London. A proposal was soon afterwards made, at a meeting of the members of his own communion, to pass a vote of thanks to the king, for having dispensed with the penal laws relative to non-conformity; which, however, met with so resolute an opposition from Williams, that, after much discussion, it was withdrawn. "I am persuaded," said he, on this occasion, "that the severities inflicted on the dissenters, were rather for their resistance to arbitrary power, than for their religious dissent; so that it were better to be reduced to our former hardships, than declare for measures destructive to the liberties of our country."

On the accession of William the Third, being the most influential presbyterian minister of his day, he was admitted to an interview with that monarch; whom, it is said, he persuaded to ameliorate the condition of the Irish dissenters. In 1688, he was chosen pastor to a large congregation in Hand-alley, Bishopsgate-street; and, in 1691, he succeeded Baxter, as a lecturer, at Pinner's hall. He now became involved in a controversy on the doctrine of the Trinity, which led to his establishing a separate lecture at Salters' hall. In 1692, he published a tract, against the Antinomian doctrines of Crisp, entitled, Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated, &c.; and, soon afterwards, another, entitled, A Defence of Gospel Truth, &c. These productions exposed him to a charge of Socinianism, (the justice of which he vehemently denied) and to a malignant attack on his moral character, which, after a strict investigation had been made into his conduct by a committee of ministers, was declared to be without the least foundation. In 1709, he received a diploma of D. D. from the university of Edinburgh. Towards the close of Queen Anne's reign, he gave great offence to the Tory ministers, by his bold invectives against the intolerant principles of their party, and his zeal for a protestant succession. Soon after the arrival of George the First in this country, he presented the new monarch, at the head of a deputation of metropolitan pastors, with a congratulatory address from the dissenters. His death took place on the 26th of January, 1716.

He was twice married, and both his wives are stated to have been in opulent circumstances. He bequeathed the bulk of his fortune for the alleviation of distress, and the advancement of learning and religion. Among other noble benefactions, he gave large sums for the education of youth, in Dublin; for the support of a preacher to the native Irish; and for the relief of the widows of poor ministers. He also devised estates for the support of six presbyterian students at the university

of Glasgow; and left his books, including the collection of Dr. Bates, (for which he had given £15,000,) together with a considerable sum of money, to found a public library in London. The last-mentioned bequest led to the establishment of Red Cross Street Institution.

The remarkable influence of Dr. Williams among the dissenters, in the early part of the last century, may be attributed as much to his wealth as to his talents; and these appear to have been somewhat overrated. His style, though lucid and chaste, is deficient in elegance as well as vigour. Several of his sermons are good, plain, practical expositions of Scripture; but the mass of his writings, six volumes of which appeared after his decease, may be designated as useless additions to the lumber of controversy. He is entitled to considerable praise for the temper he displayed in his theological disputes; for his adherence, when affluent, to the humble connexions he had formed in the early part of his life; and for the charitable mode in which he disposed of his great wealth: but the brightest point in his character, if the piety which has, without contradiction, been attributed to him, be excepted, appears to be his prominent, fearless, and disinterested hostility to persecution or arbitrary power.

EDMUND CALAMY.

EDMUND CALAMY was born on the 5th of April, 1671, and received his education, principally, at Merchant Tailors' School; at Wickham House, in Suffolk; and at the university of Utrecht; where, it is said, in addition to his diurnal labours, he devoted one night in every week to intense study. After having refused a professorship at the university of Edinburgh, which had been offered to him by Dr. Carstares, the principal, he returned to England, in 1691, and obtained leave to pursue his theological researches at the Bodleian library. In the following year, he became assistant to a dissenting minister in London; on the 22nd of June, 1694, he was publicly ordained at the meeting-house in Little St. Helen's; and two years afterwards appeared his Table of Contents to Baxter's Life and Times, with observations on that work; an abridgment of which, with a continuation up to the year 1691, he published in 1702. This production, in which he gave accounts of many of the ministers who had been ejected by the act of conformity, with their apologies for not conforming, involved him in a controversy with Hoadly, and other divines. About the same time, he was chosen one of the lecturers at Salters' Hall; and, in 1703, succeeded the Rev. Vincent Alsop, as pastor of a congregation in Westminster. During a tour through part of Scotland, which he made in 1709, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. In 1713, he republished his Abridgment of Baxter, with a further continuation; in 1718, he wrote a defence of his namesake and grandfather, against certain reflections cast upon him in Echard's History of England; and, in 1728, appeared his additional accounts of ejected ministers. He died on the 3rd of June, 1732, leaving several children. Calamy, says Mayo, was moderate with regard to differences in point of religion; and it has been remarked, that so great was his love of truth, that he never omitted an important fact, although it might, in a considerable degree, tend to defeat his arguments. As a writer, he is generally correct, but rarely eloquent. An account of his own life and times, of which Dr. Kippis said, that there was not much in it which would now be interesting, has recently been published.

His works, including those already mentioned, are forty-one in number. Among them are several funeral sermons: the Church and Dissenters compared as to Persecution, &c.; the Ministry of the Dissenters Vindicated; Memoirs of the Rev. John Horne; and the Life of Dr. Increase Mather.

ISAAC WATTS.

ISAAC WATTS was born on the 17th of July, 1674, at Southampton; where his father, who had previously been imprisoned for non-conformity, at the latter part of his life kept a boarding-school. Isaac was the eldest of nine children. From his earliest years he displayed great avidity for learning, and before he could speak plain, whenever any money was given to him, he would carry it to his mother, and say, as well as he could, "A book! a book! Buy a book!" It is reported that he almost "lisped in numbers." On one occasion, his mother having chastised him for addressing her in rhyme, he unconsciously repeated his offence in imploring her forgiveness. From this time she encouraged his natural predilection to verse-making, and gave him a small gratuity whenever his lines excited her approbation. Having presented him with a farthing, for one of his childish efforts, he soon afterwards brought her, it is said, the following couplet:

> I write not for a farthing; but to try
> How I your farthing poets can outvie.

He studied Latin under his father, and Greek and Hebrew at the free-school of his native town. Some liberal persons were so pleased with his alacrity in learning, as to propose raising a fund for his maintenance at the university; to which, however, having resolved not to abandon the dissenters, he declined proceeding; and completed his education at an academy in London, kept by a non-conformist divine, named Rowe. One of his schoolfellows was Hughes, afterwards a dramatist of some celebrity, whom he endeavoured, but without effect, to wean from his attachment to the stage.

In 1693, he became a communicant of Rowe's congregation, and soon distinguished himself by his devotional ardour. He continued to study with great zeal; and, about this period, filled a large volume with Latin dissertations, which, according to Johnson, displayed much philosophical and theological knowledge. He amused himself, occasionally, by poetical composition, in Latin and English. A copy of verses, which he addressed to his brother, are reputed to be remarkably elegant; and Johnson says, that his diction, although not always pure, was copious and splendid; but "some of his odes," as the same critic remarks, "are deformed by the Pindaric folly then prevailing; and are written with such neglect of all metrical rules, as is without example among the ancients." In order to impress the contents of such books as he admired upon his memory, he is said to have abridged them. He was likewise in the habit of amplifying the system of one author, by supplements from another; also, to write an account, on the margin, or blank leaves, which he introduced for the purpose, of the distinguishing characteristics of every important book he perused; objecting to what he deemed questionable, and illustrating or confirming what, in his opinion, was correct; a practice which he subsequently recommended all students to adopt.

At the age of twenty, he returned to Southampton, and passed the following two years in study, and devotional retirement. He then became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp; and, on his birth-day, in 1698, preached his first sermon, to Dr. Chauncey's congregation, in Mark-lane, to whom he had been chosen assistant. On the death of his principal, he was offered, and accepted, the succession; but was incapacitated, for a long period, from performing his pastoral duties, by a severe fit of illness, from which he was slowly recovering, when he received an invitation to take up his abode at the residence of Sir Thomas Abney, a London alderman; in whose family he continued during the remainder of his life, on such a footing, as Johnson remarks, that all notions of patronage and dependance were overpowered by the perception of reciprocal benefits.

The greater part of his time was now occupied in composition, but he

continued to preach until he was nearly seventy years of age; and, in spite of many natural disadvantages, acquired considerable reputation as a pulpit orator. The university of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of D.D., on account of the excellency of some of his works; among which, those on Logic, and The Improvement of the Mind, deserve especial praise. Although, in his well-known Psalms and Hymns, he is said to have "only done best, what nobody has done well," yet their popularity is so great, that, for many years past, it is computed that no less than fifty thousand copies of them are printed annually in Great Britain and America.

In addition to the foregoing productions, he published several sermons and controversial tracts; Lyric Poems; Philosophical Essays; An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy and Geography; A Discourse on Education; and A Brief Scheme of Ontology. The profits of his works, as well as two-thirds of his slender emoluments as a pastor, were devoted to benevolent purposes; and so exemplary was his character, in every respect, that he appears to have been beloved and admired by nearly all the virtuous and learned among his cotemporaries. Shortly before his death, which took place on the 25th of November, 1748, he observed to a friend: "I remember an aged minister used to say, 'that the most learned and knowing Christians, when they come to die, have only the same plain promises of the Gospel for their support, as the common and unlearned.' And so," added he, "I find it. The plain promises of the Gospel are my support; and I bless God that they *are* plain promises, and do not require much labour and pains to understand them; for I can do nothing now, but look into my Bible for some promise to support me, and live upon that."

It has lately been asserted, but apparently without foundation, that, towards the close of his life, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity had ceased to be a portion of his creed; and that, a short time before his death, he revised his Psalms and Hymns, so as to render them wholly unexceptionable to every Christian professor. He is said to have been one of the first of those who taught the dissenting preachers to court the attention of their hearers by the beauties of language. "In the pulpit," says Dr. Johnson, "though his low stature, which very little exceeded five feet, graced him with no advantages of appearance, yet the gravity and propriety of his utterance made his discourses very efficacious. Such was his flow of thoughts, and such his promptitude of language, that, in the latter part of his life, he did not pre-compose his cursory sermons, but, having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers."

"Few men," says the same writer, speaking of Dr. Watts, "have left such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety. He has provided instruction for all ages,—from those who are lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malebranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning, and the science of the stars. His character, therefore, must be formed from the multiplicity and diversity of his attainments, rather than from any single performance; for though it would not be safe to claim for him the highest rank in any single denomination of literary dignity; yet, perhaps, there was nothing in which he would not have excelled, if he had not divided his powers to different pursuits."

It is related of him, that he addressed the following impromptu to a stranger, by whom, on being pointed out by a companion, as "the great Dr. Watts," he had been designated, in a whisper, as "a very little fellow:"—

"Were I so tall, to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with a span,
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man."

NATHANIEL LARDNER.

NATHANIEL LARDNER was born at Hawkhurst, in Kent, on the 6th of June, 1684. After acquiring some scholastic knowledge at his native place, and studying theology under Dr. Oldfield, at Hoxton, he proceeded, in 1699, to the university of Utrecht, and afterwards to that of Leyden. He returned to England in 1703; but, for some time afterwards, modestly declined to enter the ministry. In 1713, he became domestic chaplain to Lady Treby, and tutor to her son, with whom he subsequently made a tour on the continent. In 1723, his pupil died, and he engaged, with some other ministers, in delivering a course of lectures at the Old Jewry chapel. The subject assigned to him was the credibility of the Gospel history, on which he delivered three sermons, and these appear to have formed the nucleus of his most celebrated work.

In 1729, he became assistant to Dr. Harris, at Crutched Friars, where he continued to preach until 1751, when he quitted the pulpit altogether; partly owing to his deafness, and the great decrease of his hearers, but principally, perhaps, for the purpose of obtaining sufficient leisure to complete his Credibility of the Gospel History; or, the Facts occasionally mentioned in the New Testament, confirmed by passages of Ancient Authors, who were cotemporary with our Saviour and his Apostles, or who lived near their time. Of this excellent work, to which a great portion of his life was devoted, the first part was published in 1727, and the twelfth and last in 1755. It was followed, in 1756 and 1757, by a supplement, in three volumes, containing the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists. Many years before his death, which took place at Hawkhurst, where he had a small estate, in the autumn of 1768, the university of Aberdeen had conferred on him the degree of D. D., by diploma.

Dr. Lardner appears to have been a man of sincere and rational piety; great abilities, and extraordinary research. As a preacher, he was not very successful. "His style," according to Kippis, "wanted animation, and a very defective elocution rendered him disagreeable in the pulpit, even after he was celebrated as an author."

"The name of Dr. Lardner," says a judicious critic on his life by Kippis, "will be always respected by the friends of free inquiry, true religion, and revelation. While one party may exult in the change of his opinions, and consider him as a convert from the school of Arius to that of Socinus, every party will triumph when they reflect that by his assiduous and unremitted labours, the evidence of christianity has been established on the basis of historical truth." The same writer observes, "that he seems to have had a clear, rather than a capacious mind; to have possessed a sound judgmunt rather than a quick and comprehensive perception. We suspect that, distant from credulity, he may be styled a sceptic,—taking the term in its earliest and best sense, as a careful inquirer, who readily doubts, in order to follow his examination more closely. We see this scepticism in some of his earliest works; and we find it, as usual, gradually increasing in old age. This disposition led him, among other things, to examine, and at last to reject, the famous passage of Josephus respecting Christ; it induced him to disbelieve the pretended miracle which prevented Julian from rebuilding Jerusalem,—a miracle which historical testimony persuaded even Mr. Gibbon to suspect might almost have happened."

As a writer, eminent as he at length became, he was, for a long period, but little noticed; and, it is said, that, in consequence of the slowness of its sale, he disposed of the copyright and stock of his laborious and admirable work on the Gospel History, for £150. Besides his principal production, he wrote Counsels of Prudence to Young People, which met with great approbation from Archbishop Secker; A History of the Heretics of the Two First

Centuries; A Collection of Jewish and Heathen Testimonials to the Truth of the Christian Religion; A Vindication (in answer to Woolston) of Three of our Saviour's Miracles; Two Schemes of a Trinity considered, and the Divine Unity asserted; A Letter, concerning the question whether the *Logos* (or Word) supplied the place of a Human Soul in our Saviour,—which, it is said, made Priestley a Socinian; and some other theological pieces, inserted in the complete edition of his works published by Dr. Kippis, in 1788.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

THIS eminent divine, the brother of Mary Chandler, whose political talent elicited praise from Alexander Pope, was the son of a dissenting pastor at Hungerford, where he was born, in 1693. After studying for some time at Moore's academy, at Bridgewater, he was removed to a school at Tewkesbury, kept by Mr. Samuel Jones; among whose pupils, at that time, were Secker and Butler; the first of whom, subsequently, became primate, and the other, Bishop of Durham. He completed his education at Leyden, whence he returned to England, in 1715; and, during the same year, married a young lady, of considerable fortune; which, however, he soon afterwards lost in the South Sea bubble.

In 1716, he was chosen pastor to a Presbyterian congregation at Peckham; and, soon afterwards, entered into partnership with a bookseller in the Poultry. In 1726, he became lecturer at the Old Jewry chapel; of which he was, subsequently, chosen principal minister, on account of the excellence of his sermons in defence of Christianity. These were afterwards published, and met with so flattering a reception, that Chandler, emboldened by success, soon produced another work; which was followed by a great number of controversial and polemical pieces, written with so much ability, that, it is said, he was offered liberal preferment in the established church, if he thought fit to conform.

In 1727, he published Reflections on the Conduct of Modern Deists; in 1728, A Vindication of the Antiquity and Authority of Daniel's Prophecies; and, in 1731, A Translation of Limbarch's History of the Inquisition, with an Introduction concerning the Rise and Fall of Persecution; which involved him in a controversy with Berriman. In the following year, he addressed to Bishop Gibson, A Letter on the Repeal of the Test Act. He then formed a design of writing commentaries on all the prophets; but, after publishing A Paraphrase and Critical Commentary on Joel, and making some progress with another on Isaiah, he abandoned the undertaking, being convinced, on the appearance of Schulten's lectures, that he did not possess sufficient oriental learning for its completion. In 1736, he printed a History of Persecution, with Remarks on Dr. Rogers' Civil Establishment of Religion; in 1741, a Vindication of the History of the Old Testament; in 1742, A Defence of the Prime Ministry and Character of Joseph; and, in 1744, The Witnesses for the Resurrection Re-examined. In 1748, he obtained the degree of D. D. from the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and about the same period became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

His next publication was a Treatise on Subscription to Explanatory Articles of Faith; and, soon after the demise of George the Second, he printed a sermon, in which he compared that monarch to King David. This production was severely ridiculed by Peter Annet, a deistical writer, in a piece, entitled, A History of the Man after God's own heart; to which, Chandler replied, with considerable asperity, in A Review of the History, &c. Pursuing the subject still further, he employed himself, during his last years, in composing A Critical History of the Life of King David, in two volumes, which has been pronounced a valuable piece of biblical criticism on the Psalms.

Four volumes of his sermons, and his Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Thessalonians, were published after his decease, which took place on the 8th of May, 1766.

He possessed extraordinary influence among the dissenters, which, it is said, he occasionally made useful to government. As a preacher, he was particularly attractive; although his language is described as having been inelegant, and his action ungraceful. It is related of him, that his doctrines varied according to the state of his health; being most evangelical when he was most indisposed. At one period of his life, on account of several attacks of fever, which threatened to terminate his literary pursuits, he had recourse to a vegetable diet; but, after a period of twelve years, his former complaints being entirely removed, he returned to animal food. He is described as having been so devoted to study, that he frequently forgot or neglected his meals; and intense application, at length, brought on him a severe malady, which deprived him of his ease, and warned him to prepare for a speedy termination of his earthly career. In his latter days, he frequently declared, "that, to secure the divine felicity procured by the Redeemer, was the principal and almost the only thing which made life desirable; and that, to attain this, he would gladly die, submitting himself entirely to God as to the time and manner of death, whose will was most righteous and good, being persuaded that all was well which ended well for eternity!"

PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE, the twentieth child of an oilman, in London, whose father had been ejected from the rectory of Shepperton, by the act of uniformity, was born on the 26th of June, 1702. For some hours after his birth, he exhibited no signs of life; and his relatives doubted the possibility of his surviving the usual perils of infancy. His health continued to be so remarkably delicate through life, that on every recurrence of his birth-day, after he had arrived at years of discretion, he expressed his astonishment at having been so long preserved. His mother taught him some portion of Scripture history, before he could read, by means of the figured Dutch tiles which ornamented the chimney of her apartment. He became an orphan at an early age, and his guardian basely dissipated the little fortune which his father had bequeathed him; so that, while yet a mere boy, he found himself utterly destitute. At this time he was studying at a private school at St. Alban's; and, fortunately, his application and pious deportment had attracted the notice of Dr. Clarke, a dissenting minister of that place, who kindly charged himself with the conduct and expense of his further education.

In 1716, he began to keep a diary, in which he regularly accounted for every hour of his time. It was his custom, at this period, although only fourteen years of age, to visit the poor, and discourse with them on religious subjects, occasionally administering to their necessities out of his own slender allowance. In 1718, he went to reside with his sister, at Ongar, in Essex; and his uncle, who was steward to the Duke of Bedford, soon afterwards procured him the notice of some members of that nobleman's family. The duchess liberally offered to support him at the university, and to procure him preferment in the church, if she should live until he had taken orders; but Doddridge felt compelled to decline this kind proposal, on account of his scruples as to the thirty-nine articles. In the attainment of his favourite object, that of becoming a dissenting preacher, he met with serious obstacles. "I waited," he says, "on Dr. Edmund Calamy, to beg his advice and assistance, that I might be brought up a minister, which was always my great desire. He gave me

no encouragement in it, but advised me to turn my thoughts to something else."

He received this advice with great concern, but resolving "to follow Providence, and not to force it," he was, soon afterwards, about to embrace an advantageous opportunity of entering upon the study of the law; but before coming to a final resolution on the subject, he devoted one morning to earnest solicitation for guidance from the Almighty; and while thus engaged, a letter was brought to him from Dr. Clarke, in which his benefactor offered to advance him to a pastoral office. Regarding this communication, to use his own words, "almost as an answer from heaven," he hastened to St. Alban's; whence, after passing some time with his generous friend, he removed, in October, 1719, to a dissenting academy, kept by Mr. John Jennings, at Kibworth, and afterwards at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, where he pursued his studies with extraordinary diligence and success; being not only ardent, but admirably methodical in his pursuit of knowledge. The notes which he made on Homer, it is said, would be sufficient to fill a very large volume; and he enriched an interleaved copy of the Bible with a vast quantity of extracts and observations, elucidatory of the text, from the works of many eminent divines. While thus occupied, he found, as he states, "that an hour spent every morning in private prayer and meditation, gave him spirit and vigour for the business of the day, and kept his temper active, patient, and calm."

Among his private papers, written about this period, was a solemn pledge to devote himself, his time, and his abilities, to the service of religion, (which, it appears, he read over once a week, to remind him of his duty,) and a set of rules for his general guidance. By these, he enforced upon himself the necessity of rising early; of returning solemn thanks for the mercies of the night, and imploring divine aid through the business of the day; of divesting his mind, while engaged in prayer, of every thing else, either external or internal; of reading the Scriptures daily; of never trifling with a book with which he had no business; of never losing a minute of time, or incurring any unnecessary expense, so that he might have the more to spend for God; of endeavouring to make himself agreeable and useful, by tender, compassionate, and friendly deportment; of being very moderate at meals; and of never delaying any thing, unless he could prove that another time would be more fit than the present, or that some other more important duty required his immediate attention.

In July, 1722, being then in the twentieth year of his age, he began his ministerial labours as preacher to a small congregation at Kibworth, where he describes himself, in answer to a friend, who had condoled with him on being almost buried alive, as freely indulging in those delightful studies which a favourable Providence had made the business of his life. "One day," added he "passeth away after another, and I only know that it passeth pleasantly with me."

In 1727, he was chosen assistant preacher at Market Harborough, and received invitations to accept other more important pastoral stations, which, however, he declined. In 1729, by the solicitation of Dr. Watts, and others, but with some reluctance, he formed an establishment for the education of young men who were designed for the ministry. The dissenters of Northampton soon afterwards earnestly solicited him to become their pastor; but he refused to quit his congregation, dreading, as he states, to engage in more business than he was capable of performing; and, on a repetition of their request, preached a sermon to them from the following text:—"And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, the will of the Lord be done." (Acts xxi. 14.) On returning from chapel, he passed through a room of the house where he lodged, in which a child was reading to his mother. "The only words I heard distinctly," says Doddridge, "were these:—'And as thy days, so shall thy strength be.' Still I persisted in my refusal."

His resolution was, however, at length, overcome, and he removed to Northampton on the 24th of December, 1729. His ordination, with the usual ceremonies, took place in March, 1730; and, in the following December, he married a lady named Maris. On this occasion, he drew up the following rules

for his conduct as a husband:—"It shall be my daily care to keep up the spirit of piety in my conversation with my wife; to recommend her to the divine blessing; to manifest an obliging, tender disposition, towards her; and particularly to avoid everything which has the appearance of pettishness, to which, amidst my various cares and labours, I may, in some unguarded moments, be liable."

In the year of his ordination and marriage, he published a treatise, entitled, Free Thoughts on the most probable Means of Reviving the Dissenting Interest, occasioned by the late Inquiry into the Causes of its Decay; in 1732, Sermons on the Education of Children; in 1735, Sermons to Young Men; in 1736, Ten Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ, or, The Evidences of His Glorious Gospel; in 1739, the first volume of his Family Expositor, of which he produced a second in the following year. In 1741, appeared his Practical Discourses upon Regeneration; and, in the two following years, Three Letters to the Author of a Treatise, entitled, Christianity not founded in Argument. In 1743, he published The Principles of the Christian Religion expressed in Plain and Easy Verse, divided into Lessons for the Use of Children and Youth; in 1745, The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; in 1747, Remarkable Passages in the Life of Colonel James Gardiner; in 1748, the third volume of his Family Expositor; and, also, The Expository Works and other Remains of Archbishop Leighton. His last production, published in his life-time, was A Plain and Serious Address to the Master of a Family, on the important subject of Family Religion.

In December, 1750, while travelling to St. Alban's, for the purpose of preaching a funeral sermon on Dr. Clarke, he caught a severe cold, from which he appears to have suffered much throughout the winter. In the spring it was somewhat alleviated; but it returned, with such alarming violence, in the course of the summer, that his physicians advised him, but without effect, to suspend his laborious employments. He preached his last sermon in July, 1751; and, in the following month, proceeded to Clifton, in the hope of restoring his health, by means of the Hot-well waters. His malady increasing, he was advised to make a voyage to Lisbon, but, on account of his scanty means, he declined to adopt the recommendation. A clergyman of the church of England, to whom he was almost a stranger, on being made acquainted with his distressing circumstances, set on foot a subscription for his relief, declaring, "That it would be an everlasting reproach to the church, and the nation in general, if a man, who did so much honour to Christianity, and who might, if his conscience had not prevented, have obtained the highest ecclesiastical dignities, should, on account of his circumstances, be discouraged from taking a step on which his life depended." An ample sum was soon raised, and Doddridge hastened to Falmouth; on reaching which, he appeared to be so much worse, that his wife suggested the propriety of his returning home, or remaining where he was; but he replied, calmly, "The die is cast, and I choose to go." He accordingly embarked, on the 30th of September, and reached Lisbon on the 13th of the following month: but no favourable change in his health took place; and he became sensible that the termination of his earthly career was rapidly approaching. The serenity of his last moments was interrupted only by the regret which he felt at leaving his amiable and beloved wife a friendless widow in a foreign land. His death took place within a fortnight after he had landed, (on the 26th of October, 1751,) and his remains were interred in the burial ground of the British factory. His congregation erected a monument to his memory, at the meeting-house, in Northampton, and liberally provided for his wife and children.

He left the manuscript, in shorthand, but partly transcribed for the press, of the last three volumes of his Family Expositor; which Orton, who, with some of his pupils, completed the transcript, published in 1754 and 1756. In 1763, appeared his Lectures on the Principal Subjects of Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity; of these a new and improved edition was printed in 1794; and, recently, a large and very interesting collection of his letters has been presented to the public.

In person, Doddridge was rather above the middle height; and particularly slender. The expression of his countenance was sprightly, and his deportment polite and engaging. His familiar discourse was always agreeable, and not unfrequently brilliant. Although a man of sincere piety, and a strict and dignified observer of his pastoral duties, he was particularly gay, and often facetious, among friends, or in the bosom of his family. He took as much delight in innocent mirth as a child, and was by far the most lively and amusing member of the circle in which he moved.

In the pulpit, he is described as having been a great master of the passions: his manner was earnest; and all that he said appeared to be the result of conviction. To strangers, his delivery and gestures appeared artificially vehement; but those who were acquainted with the vivacity of his temper, considered his energy, as a preacher, perfectly natural and unaffected. For some time, he prepared his discourses with great care, but the multiplicity of his avocations at length compelled him to extemporize. While at Kibworth, his library was so small, that he borrowed religious books from his congregation; and these, being, for the most part, practical works, led him, it is supposed, into that plain and useful style which contributed so materially to his subsequent success. He always evinced a laudable anxiety to be well understood. "I fear," he remarks, on one occasion, "that my discourse, to-day, was too abstruse for my hearers,—I resolve to labour after greater plainness, and bring down my preaching to the understandings of the weakest." He never descended to personal invective in his sermons, and carefully avoided engaging in controversy. "Men of contrary parties," said he, "sit down more attached to their own opinions, after such encounters, than they were at the beginning, and much more estranged in their affections."

No man could be more rigidly watchful of his own conduct. His passions appear to have been admirably controlled by his piety; and his actions were, generally, the consequences of sober deliberation. Twice a year, he seriously reviewed what he had done, and omitted to do, during the preceding six months; and formed resolutions for future improvement. Before he went on a visit, or set out on a journey, he considered what opportunities he might have of doing good, so that he might be prepared to embrace them; and to what temptations he might be exposed, that he might arm himself against them. Even his benevolence was governed by previous consideration. "I have this day," he says, in one of his annual resolutions, "in secret devotion, made a vow, that I would consecrate a tenth part of my whole income to charitable uses, and an eighth part of the profit of my books to occasional contributions." He not only carried this resolution into effect, but renewed it for the ensuing year. Although poor, he never involved himself in debt, and always had a trifle of cash in hand, at the close of his annual accounts.

Early in life he had wisely resolved to be an early riser, and thenceforth, unless severely indisposed, quitted his bed, winter and summer, at five o'clock. "I am generally employed," he observes, "with very short intervals, from morning to night, and have seldom more than six hours in bed; yet, such is the goodness of God to me, that I seldom know what it is to be weary." In his Family Expositor, he attributes the greater part of his productions to his having invariably risen at five, instead of seven o'clock; a practice, which, if pursued for forty years, would, he observes, add a fourth of that period to a man's life.

As a tutor, Doddridge was eminently judicious; as a father and a husband, most affectionate; and, as a friend, sincere and amiable. His various works, especially the Family Expositor, and his Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, have become so extensively popular, and obtained so much applause from the most eminent critics, that to eulogize them would be sheer supererogation. For the latter production, he received the thanks of many eminent divines; and the Duchess of Somerset, in a letter to Doddridge, dated in 1750, observes, "I may, with truth, assure you, that I never was so deeply affected with any thing I ever met with as with that book,—and I could not be easy till

I had given one to every servant in my house." His Family Expositor has been translated into almost every European language; and his sermons on The Evidences of Christianity have long constituted one of the first subjects on which students are examined at St. John's college, Cambridge. Simpson, in his Plea, declares, that, in his opinion, no single work "is equal to the admirable course of lectures by the excellent Dr. Doddridge;" and Dr. Kippis observes, that "he was not merely a great man, but one of the most christian ministers that ever existed."

JOHN WESLEY.

JOHN WESLEY was born in June, 1703, at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, of which place his father was rector. While yet a mere child, the house in which his parents resided having been set on fire by incendiaries, he narrowly escaped destruction. At a proper age, he was sent to the Charter house; whence he removed, in 1716, to Christchurch college, Oxford, where he soon rendered himself so conspicuous, by his adroitness in argument, as to incur the imputation of sophistry; which, however, he indignantly repelled, observing, that it had been his first care to see that his cause was good, and never, either in jest or earnest, to espouse the wrong side of a question. "Shame on me," added he, "if I cannot defend right after so much practice, and after having been so early accustomed to separate truth from falsehood, however artfully they may be twisted together!"

At this period of his life he was cheerful, facetious, and attached to poetical composition; in which he is said to have displayed considerable skill. He also distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and prosecuted his studies in divinity with such zeal, as speedily to acquire a rich store of theological learning. Law's Serious Call, and Stanhope's Kempis, produced an extraordinary religious impression on his mind; and Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying, induced him instantly, as he states, after having perused it, to consecrate all his thoughts, words, and actions, to the service of God.

After taking his first degree, he was elected, in 1724, fellow of Lincoln college. He now determined to choose only such acquaintance as he had reason to believe would help him on his way to heaven. "I narrowly observed," he adds, "all who came to visit me, and I feared the majority neither loved nor feared God: I could not expect, therefore, that they would do me any good. When any such came, I behaved courteously; but, to the question, 'When will you come to see me?' I gave no answer. They came a few times; but, when they found their visits unreturned, I saw them no more." In 1725, he was ordained deacon, by Dr. Potter; and, in the following year, took his degree of M. A. At this time, he received pupils; and, in 1727, as it is stated in his diary, which he commenced in that year, and continued for above half a century, mapped out his time in the following manner:—Mondays and Tuesdays, to be allotted to the classics; Wednesdays, to logic and ethics; Thursdays, to Hebrew and Arabic; Fridays, to metaphysics and natural philosophy; Saturdays, to oratory and poetry, but chiefly to compositions in those arts; and every Sabbath to divinity. He also devoted some attention to the study of mathematics; in allusion to which, however, he says, in a letter to his mother, "I think, with you, that there are many truths it is not worth while to know. Curiosity might be a plea for spending some time upon them, if we had half-a-dozen centuries of lives to come; but it is ill husbandry to spend much of the small pittance now allowed us, in what makes us neither a quick nor a sure return."

His religious enthusiasm gradually increased, and, in 1728, he travelled many miles to converse with "a serious

man," who completely destroyed his growing inclination to abandon the society of men, in order that he might live for God alone, by telling him that, as the Bible said nothing of solitary religion, if he wished to go to heaven, "he must find companions or make them." In consequence of this admonition, perhaps, Wesley soon afterwards joined a small religious society; the members of which, among whom was his brother Charles, occasionally met for mutual improvement, and received the sacrament every week. They were, at first, called Sacramentarians; afterwards, Bible Moths, or the Holy Club; and, eventually,—in allusion to a sect of ancient physicians, "who," says Evans, "practised medicine, by *method* or regular rules, in opposition to quackery or empiricism,"—Methodists. At first, they read divinity only on Sunday nights; but theological pursuits and religious duties soon became their sole business. They fasted every Wednesday and Friday; visited the prisons and hospitals; and their discipline, it is said, was almost equal in rigour to that of the monks of La Trappe.

Wesley, who soon became leader of the association, frequently visited the enthusiastic author of the Serious Call: his journies to and from London, where Law resided, he always performed on foot; and he devoted the amount, which he thus saved, to the relief of the poor. He wore his hair long and flowing, in order that, by avoiding the expense of having it cut and dressed, he might have more money for charitable purposes. At length, by the persuasion of his mother, who feared that its excessive length might injure his health, he, occasionally, shortened it himself. Hard study, scanty fare, frequent fasting, and long journies on foot, so weakened his constitution, that, one night, he was suddenly startled from his slumbers, by the bursting of a blood vessel. Believing himself, as he states in his diary, to be on the brink of eternity, he exclaimed, "Oh, God! prepare me for thy coming, and come when thou wilt!" Medical assistance was, however, soon procured; and, in a short time, he recovered.

About this period, his father, who was now advanced in years, expressed a most earnest wish that he should succeed him in the rectory of Epworth: Wesley, however, in 1734, after much deliberation, positively declined making any efforts to procure the next presentation; declaring that, if it were offered to him, he should certainly reject it. Another divine being soon afterwards mentioned as his probable successor in the rectory, old Wesley thus pathetically wrote to his son on the subject:—"The prospect of that mighty Nimrod's coming hither shocks my soul, and is in a fair way of bringing down my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. If you have any care for our family, which must be miserably shattered when I am dropped; if you reflect on the dear love and longing of this poor people for you,—whereby you would be enabled to do God more service; and the plenteousness of the harvest, consisting of nearly two thousand souls, whereas you have not many more scholars in the university; you may, perhaps, alter your will, and bend your mind to Him who has promised, if, in all our ways we acknowledge Him, He will direct our paths."

Wesley, however, persisted in his refusal; and when his brother Samuel repeated his father's statement, that at Epworth he would have the charge of two thousand souls, he replied, "I see not how any man living can take care of a hundred." He added, that it was necessary for his salvation to remain at Oxford; and although his society had dwindled to five members, it has been said that he wished to purify a fountain rather than a stream, and to establish a system that might gradually improve the most distant parts of the empire. All the world, as he now believed, was his parish; and the first stranger he met, "his father, and sister, and mother."

His biographer, Hampson, censures his conduct on this occasion; and insists that the injunctions of a venerable parent, the welfare of a numerous and dependent family, and the unanimous concurrence of the congregation, were considerations of such moment as to leave no difficulty in supposing that their voice was the voice of God. "On a review of his objections," continues Hampson, "we cannot help thinking, that several of these were

frivolous and imaginary; and that his religion had in it too much bustle and business, with too deep a tincture of austerity."

His father soon afterwards died; and, in 1735, during which year the celebrated Whitfield joined his society, Wesley was solicited to go out, with General Oglethorpe, to Georgia, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel among the settlers and Indians. After some hesitation, he consented to embark, provided his mother's assent could be obtained, which, he said, should be to him as the call of God. Her answer, when applied to on the subject, was as follows:—"Had I twenty sons, I should rejoice that they were all so employed, though I should never see them more."

He accordingly sailed for the new colony, on the 14th of October, in the same year, with his brother Charles, two other missionaries, and a small party of Moravians. During the voyage, under an impression that self-denial would be helpful to his soul, he ceased to eat suppers, to make use of either animal food or wine, or to sleep on a bed. He also determined on advising his brother Samuel "to banish all such poison as the classics from his school, and introduce Christian authors." Rising regularly at four o'clock, he prayed in private until five, and devoted the next two hours to a careful perusal of the Scriptures. He breakfasted at seven, engaged in public devotion at eight, studied from nine till twelve, dined at one, and afterwards read to, or exhorted, his disciples until four, when he performed another act of devotion. After employing an hour in reading to some of the passengers, he joined the Moravians in their public service, at seven; and, between nine and ten, retired to rest.

The ship in which he had embarked reached the Savannah river on the 5th of February, 1736, and the next morning he landed. For some time, his labours, as a preacher, promised to be successful; but he soon rendered himself offensive to the colonists, by his severe and injudicious conduct. He bitterly satirized individuals from the pulpit; and, although he departed from the church discipline in many points, he tenaciously adhered to it in others. He would not administer the sacrament to, or read the burial service over, dissenters; nor would he accept any but communicants as sponsors in the rite of baptism, which he insisted on performing by immersion. His ascetical practices, and numerous eccentricities, created some doubts as to the solidity of his judgment. On one occasion, he walked, barefooted, into a school which he had established, for the purpose of countenancing some of the pupils, who, not being able to procure shoes and stockings, had been treated with contempt by their more fortunate companions.

Oglethorpe, the governor of the colony, entertaining an opinion, that matrimony might, in some degree, subdue his enthusiasm, and, consequently, render him more useful, formed a project of engaging his affections in favour of a young lady, named Sophia Causton, daughter of the store-keeper at Savannah. Her person was agreeable, her manners polished, and her mind cultivated. She appears to have entertained some inclination towards Wesley, and played her part with consummate skill. On her first introduction to him, he was informed, that, having severely felt the anguish of a wounded spirit, she had become a sincere inquirer after the way to eternal life. She took every possible opportunity of being in his company; and, with a view to increase their intimacy, prevailed on him to assist her in acquiring a knowledge of French. At this time, Oglethorpe having told him that some of the colonists supposed, that he considered the use of wine and animal food to be unlawful, to convince them, by Oglethorpe's desire, that such was not the fact, he partook of both. A fever is said to have been the consequence, which confined him for several days; during which, notwithstanding his reluctance, Miss Causton attended on him night and day. At the suggestion of the governor, who was well acquainted with Wesley's approbation of simplicity in attire, she always dressed in white. Delamotte, one of his companions, perceiving that, on his recovery, he entertained her with more than ordinary complacency, warmly expostulated with him on the subject, and endeavoured to convince him of her art, and his simplicity. Under an impression that

his friend was prejudiced against her, he consulted Bishop Nitschman as to what course he ought, under the circumstances, to adopt. "Marriage," replied the bishop, "you know, is not unlawful: but whether it is now expedient for you, and whether this lady is a proper wife for you, ought to be maturely weighed." His perplexity being increased by this answer, he proposed his doubts to the elders of the Moravian church, and pledged himself to abide by their decision. "We advise you," said they, "to proceed no further in the business." "The will of the Lord be done!" exclaimed Wesley; and, from that time, he politely declined receiving Miss Causton's visits.

Shortly afterwards, the contemptible hypocrisy of this young woman was fully exposed to him, by one of her female confederates; and he appears to have harboured a feeling of deep resentment against her: for, after she had become the wife of a Mr. Williamson, nephew to the chief magistrate at Savannah, he publicly reprehended her, "for something in her behaviour, of which he disapproved," and stated his determination of repelling her from the communion, until she should have openly declared her sincere repentance. This proceeding exasperated those whom he had previously disgusted: legal proceedings were instituted against him, which he met with his characteristic intrepidity. Having intimated his intention of embarking for England, bail was demanded for his re-appearance, which, however, he refused to give; observing, to his opponents, "You know your business, and I know mine."

He sailed from Savannah, on the 2nd of December, 1737, having resided in the colony about a year and nine months; during which, he had effected but little good, notwithstanding his zeal, and almost incredible exertions, especially when preaching among the Indians, whom he was compelled to address by means of an interpreter. "He exposed himself," according to Hampson, "with the utmost indifference, to every change of season and inclemency of weather: snow and hail, storm and tempest, had no effect on his iron body; he frequently laid down on the ground, and slept all night with his hair frozen to the earth; he would swim over rivers with his clothes on, and travel till they were dry; and all this without any apparent injury to his health. He seems to have also possessed great presence of mind and intrepidity in danger. Going from Savannah to Frederica, the pettiawga, in which he was, came to an anchor. He wrapped himself up in a cloak, and went to sleep upon deck; but, in the course of the night, he rolled out of his cloak, and fell into the sea, so fast asleep, that he did not perceive where he was till his mouth was full of water. He then swam round to a boat, and got out."

On his arrival at Deal, in May, 1738, he found that Whitfield was about to embark for Georgia. Doubting the propriety of his friend's voyage, Wesley adopted the Moravian practice, to which he frequently had recourse on subsequent occasions, of referring, for guidance, to a species of lottery, in which, as he believed, Divine Providence would allow him to select the negative or affirmative to his question, as might be most expedient. In this case, he drew an express direction for Whitfield not to embark, which he immediately sent to his friend, in a note, to the following effect:—"When I saw that you were about to be carried out, by the same wind that was bringing me in, I asked counsel of God—His answer I inclose."

Whitfield, however, sailed for the new colony, and Wesley proceeded to London, where he delivered many discourses; but, it is stated, his doctrine of "saving faith" was so unfashionable, that he could not obtain permission to preach twice in the same pulpit. At this time, his spiritual guide was Boehler, the Moravian; of whom, under a sincere impression of his own unworthiness, he inquired, if he ought not to abandon the ministry. "By no means," replied Boehler; "preach faith until you have it; and then, because you have it, you will continue to preach it." His religious enthusiasm increasing, he, at length, looked upon laughter as a crime; and felt convinced, that it was his duty to exhort every one he met to repent. Omitting to do so, on a certain occasion, while on a journey to Birmingham, he was

reproved, as he states, for his negligence, by a violent storm of hail.

Up to this time, he had felt no assurance of salvation. Instantaneous conversion is one of the fundamental tenets of his sect; and he dates his own at about a quarter before nine o'clock on Sunday, the 24th of May, 1738, when he was attending a lecture of Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, at a society in Aldersgate street. "I felt," says he, "that I did trust in Christ,—Christ alone, for salvation: and an assurance was given me, that He had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death."

His transports of faith, occasioned by this circumstance, were succeeded by doubts and misgivings; to remove which, he visited the Moravians at Hernhuth, in Upper Lusatia, where he became a pupil to the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, who, one day, ordered him to go and dig in the garden. Simplicity and tractability being expressly insisted on by the Moravians, Wesley obeyed; and, when working in his shirt, and in a high perspiration, he stepped into a carriage, pursuant to the directions of his master, without washing his hands, or putting on his coat, for the purpose of visiting a German of quality: Zinzendorf's observation that he must be simple, being esteemed by Wesley, as Hampson states, a full answer to his remonstrances. On his return to England, he was again assailed by alarming doubts; but, practising bibliomancy, he derived great consolation from the passages on which he happened to fix, and became confirmed in his opinions as to the doctrine of faith, by the conduct of certain criminals, whom he and his brother Charles prayed with, and accompanied from the Old Bailey to Tyburn; and who died, it is said, screaming hymns of joy and assurance.

Whitfield returned from Georgia in 1739; and, the churches being closed against him, he soon afterwards commenced field-preaching, in the neighbourhood of Bristol; whither, on his invitation, Wesley now proceeded; and, on the day after his friend's departure from that city, for the first time, delivered a discourse in the open air. "I could scarcely reconcile myself," he observes, "at first, to this strange way; having been so tenacious of decency, that I should have thought the saving of souls a sin, almost, if it had not been done in a church."

The wonderful enthusiasm with which he was heard, by vast audiences, soon banished his scruples; and he continued to preach with such fervour, and extraordinary effect, that many persons, among the crowd, which he addressed, were thrown into convulsions; while others cried out aloud, as he states, with the utmost vehemence, even as if in the agonies of death: one, and another, and another, sunk to the earth; they dropped on every side, as if thunderstruck; but he ceased not calling upon God, until their despair was turned into gladness, and they were raised up full of peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Sometimes he could scarcely make himself heard, on account of the groans and ravings of his followers; several of whom, at length, imagined that they were troubled by evil spirits; and Wesley, who, at this time, believed in demoniacal possession, laboured with intense zeal, "in expelling Satan from his strongholds." On the 12th of May, in the same year, (1739) the first stone of a meeting-house, for his hearers, was laid, as he states, with the voice of praise and thanksgiving. Difficulties, however, soon occurred in the prosecution of the work, which induced Wesley to assume the entire conduct and responsibility of the undertaking, although, as he states, he was destitute of funds, and had no prospect of procuring any. He involved himself considerably in debt by this bold step, but succeeded in completing the erection; and thus laid the foundation of that unlimited control, which, later in life, he exercised over the chapels built by his followers.

After labouring for some time at Bristol, he revisited the metropolis, where he preached, at first, in the open air, but, eventually, at a large building called The Foundry, in Moorfields. Entertaining, about this time, serious doubts as to the doctrine of the Moravians, that there were no degrees in faith, he had recourse to bibliomancy for direction, and opened upon a passage in the New Testament, which induced him immediately to separate

from that celebrated sect. Shortly afterwards, a difference occurred between Whitfield and Wesley, who had hitherto ruled the methodists in conjunction. "The former," says Hampson, "was an advocate for particular,—the latter for universal redemption; the one, a staunch predestinarian,—the other as resolute an Arminian; and such was the effect of this distinction, that they resolved, finally, to separate; their converts mutually dividing under their respective leaders." It has been said of them, that "the one could not bear an equal, nor the other a superior;" and Hampson suggests, that the contention between them might have been as much promoted by the charms of power, as by the love of truth.

Wesley now found himself at the head of an immense body of devoted followers, whom he proceeded to organize with admirable skill. Having failed, it is said, in an attempt to procure the co-operation of clergymen, he had recourse to the expedient of appointing a number of lay-preachers, whom he despatched, as itinerants, to propagate his doctrines, and increase his influence, among the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Cornwall, and other parts of the kingdom. Numerous chapels were speedily erected by his converts, to which he obtained the right of nominating ministers; and, at length, secured the whole of that authority, among his connexion, to himself, which, since his decease, has been exercised by The Conference.

Numberless difficulties occurred in the progress of his labours. At Newcastle, he could not procure ground for the erection of a chapel, "either for love or money." "I like this well," he remarks, in a letter on this occasion; "it is a good sign. If the devil can hinder us, he shall." His followers were persecuted; and not only was he exposed to ridicule and insult, but his life, on more than one occasion, was placed in jeopardy. In 1742, he offered to assist the curate of Epworth, where his father had, during a great number of years, officiated, either in preaching or praying; but his proposition was indignantly rejected. After listening calmly to a most severe censure on his conduct, from the pulpit, he directed a person, who was with him, to inform the congregation, that he would hold forth at six o'clock, on the same evening, in the church-yard. "Accordingly," he says, "at six I came, and found such a congregation as, I believe, Epworth never saw before. I stood near the east end of the church, upon my father's tomb-stone, and cried, 'The kingdom of heaven is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.'"

A mob of Cornishmen, on one occasion, having surrounded his lodgings, and uttered many horrible threats against his person, he boldly appeared, bareheaded, among them, saying, "Here I am! Which of you has any thing to say to me? To which of you have I done any wrong? To you—or you—or you?" The populace, it is stated, were so charmed by his conduct, that no man laid hands on him.

The popular ferment against him was not unfrequently excited by persons in a superior station. On one occasion, while preaching in a private room at Bath, Beau Nash entered, and asked by what authority he was acting. "By that of Jesus Christ," replied Wesley, "conveyed by the present Archbishop of Canterbury." Nash, in rejoinder, insisted that he was not only violating the laws, but frightening people out of their wits. "Sir," said Wesley, "did you ever hear me preach?" "No," replied Nash. "How, then, can you judge of what you never heard?" "By common report." "I dare not judge of you by common report." The dialogue proceeded but little further, for Nash, as it is stated, finding that his dictatorial style had no effect on the intrepid divine, was soon glad to withdraw.

The tumults occasioned by his preaching were, according to the Critical Reviewers of 1791, as well as Wesley's biographers, countenanced by the provincial magistrates; and must have terminated in the ferocious extermination of the whole sect, but for the interference of Sir John Ganson, a Middlesex magistrate. This gentleman, as Hampson states, "waited on Mr. Wesley, in the name of his brethren, with information that they had orders from above to do justice to him and to his friends, whenever they should apply;—his majesty being determined, that no man in his dominions should be

persecuted for conscience' sake." After this assurance of protection, Wesley and his friends opposed, with great resolution, the various attempts of their adversaries; to whose persecution, perhaps, as much as to their own zeal, they owed the security which they eventually obtained; and, at length, Wesley, who appears to have been enamoured of authority, and charmed with his success, felt persuaded that he was one of the happiest and most important men in the world.

Although the ministers in his connexion were extensively diffusing his doctrines, he laboured with great zeal as an itinerant himself. He travelled on horseback, usually with a lay preacher as a companion; and such was the extent of his journies, that, it is said, he paid more tolls than any man in the kingdom. "Many a rough journey," he observes, speaking of one of his progresses, "have I had before, but one like this I never had,—between wind and hail, and rain, and ice, and snow, and driving sleet, and piercing cold." One day, while travelling in Cornwall, he pulled up his horse, at a bramble bush, and began to eat its fruit. "Brother Nelson," said he to his companion, "we ought to be thankful that there are plenty of blackberries; for this is the best county I ever saw for getting an appetite, but the worst for getting food. Do the people think we can live by preaching?" "For a long time," says Nelson, speaking of one of their itinerant tours, "Mr. Wesley and I lay on the floor: he had my great coat for his pillow, and I had a book for mine. One morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Wesley turned over, and finding me awake, clapped me on the side, saying, 'Brother Nelson, let us be of good cheer; I have one whole side yet; for the skin is off but on one side.'"

He found, however, an ample remuneration for his privations and perils, by the augmentation of his power, and the extraordinary effect of his preaching. Frequently, when he had concluded his discourse, the whole of his congregation appeared to be rivetted to the ground, and not a person moved until he retired. On one occasion, a long wall, built of loose stones, on which many of his hearers were seated, suddenly fell down, without producing any interruption of his own discourse, or the attention of his audience. None of those who had fallen, he observes, screamed; and, none of them being hurt, they appeared sitting at the bottom, just as they had sate at top.

In August, 1744, he preached, for the last time, before the university of Oxford. to which he gave offence, by the imputation of "a crime of no common size." This, probably, was a deviation from what he deemed the Gospel doctrine of faith and regeneration. In 1747, he went to Ireland, where a society in his connexion had already been established; and so successful were his labours, and those of his followers in that kingdom, that during his life-time, twenty-nine circles were formed there, which employed sixty-seven itinerants, and a considerable number of local preachers. In 1748, he instituted a school at Kingswood, for the instruction of the colliers' children; with a chapel adjoining, "which," says Hampson, "his brother Samuel wished him to have consecrated, and subject to episcopal jurisdiction; but here, as usual, they differed, and, with all his reverence for lawn sleeves, he chose rather to be the bishop himself."

In 1751, he made a tour in Scotland, where he succeeded so far as to establish societies of his sect at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, and some other places. During the same year, he married a widow, of good fortune, named Vizelle, although he had, previously, been so strenuous an advocate for celibacy, that, to use the words of one of his biographers, "many young women in his connexion took it into their heads that they were sacred devoted things, and not to be profaned by approximation to the other sex." He had even threatened some of his preachers with expulsion for contracting matrimonial engagements; and his union with Mrs. Vizelle excited such surprise, that his followers asked what could possibly have induced him to marry. "Reasons best known to myself," was his blunt reply.

It had been agreed between Wesley and the object of his choice, that he should not preach one sermon, or travel one mile the less, on account of their marriage. She accompanied him, for

some time, in his progresses; but, at length, growing weary of such an unsettled course of life, "she would fain have confined him," as his biographers, Coke and Moore, state, "to a more domestic life; and having found, by experience, that this was impossible, she unhappily gave way to jealousy. This entirely spoiled her temper, and drove her to many outrages." She scrupled not even to lay violent hands on him; having, it is said, repeatedly torn his hair. Wesley remonstrated with her, but without effect. In one part of his correspondence with her, occurs the following passage:—"Know me, and know yourself. Suspect me no more; asperse me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise. Be content to be a private, insignificant person, known and beloved by God and me." "Of what importance," he asks her, in another place, "is your character to mankind? If you were buried just now, or if you had never been born, what loss would it be to the cause of God?" She frequently travelled a great distance, in order to ascertain, by watching him from a window on his entrance into a town, what persons accompanied him; and "repeatedly," as Coke and Moore state, "left his house, but was brought back by his earnest importunities. At last, she seized on part of his journals, and many other papers, which she would never afterwards restore; and, taking her final departure, left word that she never intended to return." Wesley observed, on this occasion, "*Non eam reliqui; non dimisi*; *non revocabo*:—I have not left her; I have not put her away; I will not call her back!"

Some time afterwards, Wesley thought he could increase his utility by the practice of physic. He, accordingly, dispensed medicines gratuitously; and published a book of recipes, in which a daily application of lunar caustic is prescribed for films in the eyes; toasted cheese for a cut; quicksilver, ounce by ounce, to the amount of several pounds, for a twisting in the intestines; a plaster of brimstone and eggshells, spread on brown paper, for consumption; and the cold bath for agues.

When the American colonies declared their independence of the mother country, the Bishop of London refusing to ordain some missionaries, recommended by Wesley, who proposed to disseminate the Gospel in the revolted provinces, the latter thought proper to take upon himself the office of consecration. A controversy on his illegal assumption of episcopal powers ensued; in the course of which he pronounced himself, in the Arminian Magazine, to be "as true and as scriptural a bishop as any in England or Europe." But some time before his death, he repented of the authority which he had thus usurped, "and did all in his power," it is said, "to counteract what he too plainly perceived an increasing tendency towards a final separation from the church. He, also, long before the close of his career, forgot the austerity of his early principles, and entered with a good grace into all the cheerfulness of innocent mirth. "When, fifty years ago," said he, in a letter to one of his friends, "my brother Charles and I, in our simplicity, told the good people of England, that unless they knew their sins were forgiven, they were under the curse of God, I marvel they did not stone us! The methodists, I hope, know better now; we preach assurance, as a common privilege of the children of God; but we do not enforce it, under the pain of damnation, denounced on all who enjoy it not." At length he became so liberal in his creed, as to admit that the wise and virtuous pagans might be heirs of salvation; and that Marcus Antoninus was more likely to be acceptable to God, than many nominal christians.

But to some of his early opinions he continued steadfast through life. He was firmly convinced, to the last, of the special interference of Providence on the least important occasions. At one time, while preaching at Durham, the sun shone in such a manner as to incommode him: "I paused a little," he says, "and desired God would provide me a covering if it was for his glory. In a moment it was done; a cloud covered the sun, which troubled me no more." Any impediment that occurred to him during his journies, he ascribed to the immediate agency of Satan. "The old murderer," he observes, "is restrained from hurting me, but he has power over my horses."

So excellent was his constitution, and

so favourable were his habits to health, that he had reached his sixty-ninth year before he could be prevailed on to ride in a carriage. He had previously travelled, on horseback, upwards of a hundred thousand miles; for the most part with the reins on his horse's neck, and reading works of history, poetry, and philosophy; having, as he said, other employment at other times. At Kingswood, he preached under the shade of trees which he had planted; and, in his seventieth year, he addressed more than thirty thousand persons, at Gwenap, by all of whom he was distinctly heard. When seventy-two, his eyes were more powerful, and his nerves firmer, than they had been thirty years before: "The cause," he says, in his journal, "is God's pleasure. The chief means, my constantly rising at four, for about fifty years; my generally preaching at five in the morning, one of the healthiest exercises in the world; my never travelling less than four thousand five hundred miles in a year; the ability, if I want sleep, to sleep immediately; the never losing a night's sleep in my life. Two violent fevers, and two deep consumptions; these, it is true, were rough medicines, but of admirable service."

In his seventy-eighth year, he wrote thus: "By the blessing of God, I am just the same as when I was in my twenty-eighth; in 1769, I weighed a hundred and twenty-two pounds; in 1781, I weigh not a pound more or less." When eighty, he declared that he was no more infirm, than during the vigour of manhood. Four years afterwards, he says, "I am not so agile as I was; I neither run nor walk so fast as I did; my sight is a little impaired; I find also some decay in my memory; yet I feel nothing like weariness, either in travelling or preaching." On his eighty-sixth birth-day, he observes, "I am now an old man:" and, in 1790, he says, "I am decayed from head to foot. However, blessed be God! I do not slack in my labours; I can preach and write still."

About the middle of the same year, he finally closed his cash book with the following remark, written so unsteadily as to be almost illegible: "For upwards of eighty-six years I have kept my accounts exactly: I will not attempt it any longer, being satisfied with the continual conviction, that I save all I can, and give all I can,—that is, all I have." In a letter, which he wrote to his friends in America, early in 1791, he expressed his conviction, in the language of his father, when under similar circumstances, that his end was approaching: "Time," said he, "has shaken me by the hand, and Death is not far behind." He shortly afterwards preached his last sermon, and died on the 2nd of March, in the same year. He had said, during his illness, "Let me be buried in nothing but what is woollen; and let my corpse be carried in my coffin, into the chapel without any pomp." Notwithstanding this request, on the day before its interment, his body was absurdly exhibited, at his chapel in the City road, clad in his gown, cassock, band, and clerical cap, and having a Bible in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other!

Of his personal appearance, Hampson has given the following accurate description: "His face, for an old man, was one of the finest we have seen. A clear, smooth forehead, an aquiline nose, an eye, the brightest and the most piercing that can be conceived, and a freshness of complexion, scarcely ever to be found at his years, and impressive of the most perfect health, conspired to render him a venerable and most interesting figure." The multiplicity of affairs which he directed, the persecutions to which he was exposed, and the numberless troubles which he encountered, had no effect either upon his spirits or health. Ten thousand cares, as he said, were no more oppressive to his mind than so many hairs to his head. His manners were lively, pleasant, and polite. He spoke much in company; and his conversation, even when he laboured under the infirmities of age, was, for the most part, so entertaining, that he seldom failed to diffuse hilarity among those with whom he associated. His observations were acute, and his stores of anecdote apparently inexhaustible. In his demeanour, as in his countenance, "there was a cheerfulness mingled with gravity; a sprightliness, which was the natural result of an unusual flow of spirits, and was yet accompanied by every mark of the most serene tranquility."

In disposition, he was kind, placable, and affectionate. He practised a strict economy, not with any sordid motives, but for the purpose of administering extensively to the wants of the poor. His integrity was unimpeachable; and money would have been of no value in his estimation, but, that it afforded him the means of increasing his utility. He passed six months in Georgia without possessing a single shilling; and, when, as it has been surmised, from his own account of a young man at Oxford, his income was thirty pounds per annum, he gave away two; "next year, receiving sixty, he still lived on twenty-eight, and gave away thirty-two; the third year he received ninety, and gave away sixty-two; the fourth year he received one hundred and twenty; still he lived as before, on twenty-eight, and gave away ninety-two." In the plenitude of his power, the commissioners of excise, supposing that he possessed plate, which, in order to avoid the duty, he had not returned, wrote him a letter on the subject. Wesley replied, "I have two silver spoons in London, and two at Bristol: this is all the plate that I have at present, and I shall not buy any more while so many around me want bread." Many persons, however, thought, (most erroneously,) that notwithstanding the patriarchal simplicity of his habits, and his apparent carelessness of money, he was secretly amassing great riches, and even addicted to sensual excesses, in private. A woman once brought him, as she said, a remonstrance from the Lord, for laying up treasures, taking his ease, and caring for little but eating and drinking. "God knows me better," said Wesley; "and had He sent you, it would have been with a more proper message."

As a preacher, though not the most elegant, sublime, or correct, he was certainly the most successful of modern times. In 1790, the number of converts to methodism, is stated to have been upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand, including three hundred and eighty itinerant, and nearly one thousand four hundred local, preachers. His attitude in the pulpit is described as having been graceful and easy; his action calm and natural, yet pleasing and expressive; his voice not loud, but clear and manly; his style neat, simple, perspicuous, and admirably adapted to the capacity of his hearers. His works amount to thirty-two octavo volumes; but, as Evans properly remarks, many of them were compilations which he considered favourable to the diffusion of knowledge. His writings, except such passages as are obscured by the German mysticism which he imbibed from his early spiritual directors, the Moravians, are clear, occasionally forcible, but rarely elegant. He appears to have felt an exalted confidence in his own literary powers: for he even offered to confute the mighty Junius; observing, "that he would shew the difference between rhetoric and logic." In the latter, he might possibly have equalled, but, in the former, he would have fallen immeasurably distant from, his proposed antagonist. His services were wisely rejected; for, it is certain, that they would have been far from successful. Wesley, though great in the pulpit, preaching to an enthusiastic congregation, would have dwindled into contemptible insignificance, opposed to the masterly Junius, in the pages of the Public Advertiser.

He was the law-giver, as well as the apostle of Arminian Methodism. With him originated the simple but extensive scheme, by which his connexion still continues to be so efficiently directed. He not only laid the foundation, but built the superstructure; exhibiting a great expanse of intellect in forming the grand outlines of his plan, and singular adroitness in the execution of its most minute details. With the exception of his astonishing zeal to produce extensive regeneration, the most striking feature in his character was a love of power. "He has," says Hampson, "been often charged with this propensity, and the charge is not yet refuted: we will say more; we challenge any man to refute it." In commenting upon this observation, another writer remarks, that his strong inclination for authority, contributed materially to the establishment of his sect, which, had his temper been less firm, or his predilection for absolute sway been less intense, he could not have ruled or kept together. It has even been asserted, but upon questionable authority, that so early did he display his prevailing passion, as, when

reproached for associating at school with boys much younger than himself, to have replied, in the language of the poet,—

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven!"

His influence among his adherents was so great, that it said, they imitated his minutest actions to a degree of idolatry: when he left off tea, in 1742, they did the same; if he lived upon vegetables, and lay on boards, they followed his example; some imitated his handwriting, and so exactly copied his style and manner of speaking, that the difference was almost imperceptible. Of the efficacy of his labours no doubt can exist. He awakened, as it has been justly observed, the minds of many hardened offenders, as much by the hopes he inspired, as by the punishments he denounced: he produced despair, which endured until it was followed by a conviction that the death of Christ was an atonement for sin; and roused to a sense of morality, numbers, whose obscure state and want of education, rendered them invulnerable to the ordinary means of conviction.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD, a native of Gloucester, and youngest son of the landlord of the Bell, in that city, was born in December, 1714: his mother, who became a widow about two years after, sent him, at a proper age, to the Crypt grammar-school, where he soon obtained notice, on account of his eloquence; his talents for which, says Southey, that made him afterwards so great a performer in the pulpit, were, at this time, in some danger of receiving a theatrical direction. The master of the grammar-school not only encouraged his pupils to perform plays, but composed a piece for them himself, in which Whitefield sustained one of the female characters; a circumstance which he never remembered without confusion.

Before he was fifteen, he left school, at his own desire, and became a drawer in his mother's tap-room. He describes himself to have been, at this time, so brutish as to hate instruction; and acknowledges that he often appropriated to his own use, the money he took in the house. He says, "If I trace myself from my cradle to my manhood, I can see nothing in me but a fitness to be damned." Yet he occasionally experienced some gleams of grace, which satisfied him that "God loved him with an everlasting love;" and abandoning romances, in which he had previously delighted, for such works as Thomas à Kempis, he not only gave some indications of his future piety, but even composed two or three religious discourses. His mother being compelled, by a decline in her circumstances, to make over the inn to one of her elder sons, George remained in his service as tapster, until some dispute with his sister-in-law induced him to quit his situation; when, though her means of subsistence were very limited, he went to reside with his mother; some of whose friends having soon afterwards promised her their assistance in procuring him a servitor's place at one of the universities, he resumed his studies at the Crypt grammar-school; where he applied himself with great diligence to his books, and, at the same time, afforded a singular example of piety and self-denial to his young companions;—it being his practice, at this time, to fast often, to pray at least twice a day, to attend divine service with great regularity, and to receive the sacrament once in every month.

At the age of eighteen, on the recommendation of his mother's friends, he was admitted a servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, where, avoiding the proffered society of the profligate, he obtained an introduction to the little fellowship established by Wesley and a few other pious young men; who, from their living by rule and method, had acquired the name of Methodists. In common with his new associates, he regularly visited the prisoners and the sick; fasted on Wednesdays and Fridays; and, by a course of severe

religious discipline, incurred that ridicule, to which singularity, whether in good or evil, is generally exposed. He states that, at this time, he was in the habit of lying, whole days and nights, on the ground, in silent or vocal prayer; that he left off eating the fruits of the earth, and partook only of the worst sort of food; that he deemed it unbecoming a penitent to have his hair powdered; and wore woollen gloves, a patched gown, and dirty shoes, in order to acquire a proper degree of humility. At length he felt persuaded that he ought to seclude himself from society, until he should possess the power of doing good without any corrupt motives: but the austerities to which he had subjected himself, having already impaired his health and depressed his spirits, he was exhorted, by a medical friend, to seek relief from his native air. He accordingly retired to Gloucester, where, having regained his former serenity and strength, he occupied himself in affording religious consolation to the prisoners in the county gaol, and the poor inhabitants of the city.

Dr. Benson, then Bishop of Gloucester, being made acquainted with his talents and piety, he was, though not yet of age, offered ordination by that prelate, who consented to waive, in his favour, a resolution he had formed, of admitting no one, under the age of twenty-three, to holy orders. Accordingly, in 1736, Whitefield was ordained deacon, and, on the following Sunday, preached to a large congregation at the church of St. Mary-le-Crypt, in his native place. "Some few," he observes, in one of his letters, "mocked; but most, for the present, seemed struck; and I have since learned, that a complaint had been made to the bishop that I drove fifteen mad the first sermon. The worthy prelate, as I am informed, coolly observed, that he wished that the madness might not be forgotten before next Sunday."

On returning to Oxford, Whitefield took the degree of B. A., and was, soon after, invited to officiate at the Tower chapel. He preached, for the first time in the metropolis, at Bishopsgate church, in August, 1736. As he ascended the pulpit stairs, his youthful appearance is said to have excited contempt, which, however, yielded to respect before the conclusion of his discourse. After having officiated for some time at the chapels of the Tower and of Wapping, as well as in the prison at Ludgate, and various other places in the metropolis, he held a curacy at Dummer, in Hampshire, where he divided every twenty-four hours into three separate portions: one of which he devoted to sleep and meals; another to public prayers, catechising, and visiting his parishioners; and the third, to study and retirement.

About this period, he appears to have determined on joining John and Charles Wesley, in Georgia, whither they had proceeded for the purpose of affording religious instruction to the colonists, and of preaching the Gospel among the neighbouring Indians. He accordingly returned to London, in order to prepare for his departure; prior to which, he officiated in various churches, and obtained great popularity as a pulpit orator. At length, towards the close of 1737, against the earnest solicitations of his friends, he embarked for Georgia, and arrived at Savannah in the following May. While abroad, although he suffered much from fever and ague, his labours were unceasing. Being less rigid than John Wesley, his ministry was much more acceptable to the colonists, with whom he became remarkably popular, although, on one occasion, he refused to read the burial service over a deceased infidel, whom he had in vain endeavoured to convert.

At the latter end of 1738, Whitefield returned to England, principally for the purpose of raising contributions to found an orphan-house in the new colony; the trustees of which, on his arrival in London, presented him to the living of Savannah. In 1739, he was ordained priest, by his old friend, Bishop Benson, and preached in some of the metropolitan churches, to very crowded congregations. He, soon after, repaired to Bristol, where the pulpits being closed against him, he determined on preaching in the open air, to the Kingswood colliers, who had been pointed out to him, by many of his friends, as being equally in need of religious instruction as the Indian savages. The effect of his oratory was powerfully impressive; and he continued, for some time, to

exercise the strongest influence over his uncultivated hearers. "The first discovery," he says, "of their being affected, was to see the white gutters made by their tears, which plentifully fell down their black cheeks as they came out of the coal-pits."

On quitting Bristol, where Wesley went as his successor, he proceeded to South Wales; and thence, preaching at various places during his progress, through the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, and Oxford, towards the metropolis. On the 27th of April, in the same year, (1737), he was invited, by the Rev. Mr. Stonehouse, to officiate at Islington; but being forbidden to enter the pulpit, by one of the churchwardens, he delivered a discourse in the churchyard, and so wonderfully affected his hearers, that, as he states, they could have gone singing of hymns to prison. On the following Sunday, he preached in the morning "to an exceeding great multitude," in Moorfields; and, in the evening, as it was supposed, to thirty thousand persons, on Kennington Common. On the 6th of May, he addressed a congregation of no less than fifty thousand individuals at the same place, among whom, as he states, an awful silence prevailed while he was delivering his discourse.

After having preached at various other places near London, and also at Northampton, Bedford, Gloucester, Evesham, Bath, and Bristol, he embarked a second time for Georgia, where he immediately established his proposed orphan-house; having collected £1,000 for that purpose, principally from the congregations he had addressed in the open air. He obtained some important additions to the charitable fund, during a tour through the colonies to Boston; and, after having comfortably settled a number of children in the new building, he returned to England about the middle of March, 1741.

Differences on doctrinal points, which eventually produced their separation, now occurred between Wesley and Whitefield. The former reprobated the Calvinistic tenet of election, which Whitefield warmly supported; and, at the same time, endeavoured, but in vain, to make the latter a convert to his own opinions as to perfection. "Bring me a man," said Whitefield, in reply to Wesley's arguments on this subject; "Bring me a man who has really arrived at sinless perfection, and I will pay his expenses, let him come from whence he will." A devout individual was consequently selected from among Wesley's hearers, and introduced as "a perfect man" to Whitefield, who immediately threw a bason of water in his face. So unexpected a salute was followed by a very angry remonstrance from the pious Wesleyan, to which Whitefield replied that, "had he been perfect, he would have known how to bear affronts with meekness."

Whitefield was extremely anxious to avoid all controversy with Wesley, fearing that disputes on particular points would weaken their common cause; but, notwithstanding the efforts of their friends to reconcile them, they parted; and thenceforth their followers formed distinct sects. In consequence of this unfortunate dispute, Whitefield's popularity as a minister suffered a most serious diminution: the world was, at the same time, angry with him for having published attacks on The Whole Duty of Man, and Archbishop Tillotson, in both of which, he afterwards protested that, although injudicious, he had been decidedly sincere. His pecuniary circumstances, had also become greatly embarassed, and, as it has been observed by the editor of a recent edition of his journal, it required all his zeal and intrepidity to encounter the numerous difficulties with which he found himself surrounded.

In July, 1741, he visited Scotland, where he was permitted to preach in the churches, and received the freedom of Aberdeen by way of atonement for the abuse which had been bestowed on him, by one of the pastors of that place. From Scotland he proceeded to Wales; where, in October, 1741, he married a widow lady, named James, between thirty and forty years of age, neither rich or beautiful, who had once been gay, but was then, as he states, "a despised follower of the Lamb of God."

From Abergavenny, he travelled through Bristol to London, where he laboured, with great courage and zeal, "to pray down" the puppet-show men, who at that period, assembled in great numbers about Moorfields, during the Whitsun and Easter holidays. His

antagonists did all in their power to impede and annoy him, yet his success was so great, that, it is said, he received a thousand letters from persons labouring under a conviction of sin, three hundred of whom became members of his sect in one day. About this time, his hearers erected for their accommodation a temporary shed, in Moorfields, on the scite of which the Tabernacle was subsequently built, where Whitefield officiated for many years, with extraordinary success. In June, 1742, he again went to Scotland; and, early in 1743, visited Gloucester, whence he proceeded to South Wales, and returned to London in May.

Having determined to embark once more for America, he repaired for that purpose to Portsmouth, where he was, in a cowardly manner, beaten in his bed, by a lieutenant of a man-of-war. He set sail in the beginning of August, 1744, and, soon after his arrival at New York, was attacked with so serious an illness, that, for some time, his life appears to have been in danger. On recovering, he visited, in succession, Boston, Virginia, and, lastly, the Bermudas; whence he embarked for England, in the summer of 1748, and reached London on the 6th of July in that year. During his long absence, the congregation at the Tabernacle had nearly dispersed; and his affairs had become so embarrassed, that he was compelled to dispose of his furniture, in order to liquidate the most pressing liabilities which he had incurred for the support of his orphan-house. He now became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon; at whose house he preached before many of the gentry and nobility, among whom were the Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Bolingbroke, who both complimented him very highly on his zeal and ability. About this time, a church dignitary having, it is said, endeavoured to convince George the Second that some means should be adopted to check the singular career of Whitefield, the king replied, "My lord, I can see no other way than to make a bishop of him."

In the course of the following autumn, he again visited Scotland, where a synod objected to his being allowed the use of the churches, because he had asserted, that without assurance there was no faith, and had recommended a perfect reliance on immediate revelation. On his behalf, it was, however, insisted that his former enthusiasm, on those points, had so far abated, that he now preached against a dependence on impulses, and maintained that a godly life was the best proof of grace.

About the time of his return from Scotland he appears to have evinced an ardent desire to establish, in conjunction with his orphan-house, an academical institution. In 1749, he preached to great numbers of people, with his accustomed effect, at various places in the west and north of England. In 1751, he visited Ireland, where, although he produced a great impression, his life was, on one occasion, endangered by a rabble, whose vengeance he had great difficulty in escaping. "I thought," he observes, "of Stephen, and was in great hopes that, like him, I should be despatched, and go off, in this bloody triumph, to the immediate presence of my Master."

From Ireland he proceeded to Scotland; and, in the month of August set out on his return to London, whence, shortly afterwards, he embarked a fourth time, for America, where he had the satisfaction of finding his orphan-house in a prosperous state. He came back to England, in the spring of 1752; in the following year, he laid the foundation of a new Tabernacle, which was completed in 1754. In 1756, he opened a new chapel in Tottenham-court-road, and at the latter end of the same year, again visited America. In 1760, he was ridiculed by Foote, in the comedy called The Minor,—a circumstance which rather increased than diminished his popularity. In the summer of 1763, he embarked, the sixth time, for America, where he was received with great affection. In a letter from New York, dated June, 1764, he says, "it would surprise you to see above one hundred carriages at every sermon, in this new world." Soon after leaving the last-named place he arrived once more in England.

After having visited Holland, in the hope of restoring his health, which had become seriously impaired by his exertions, he embarked again for America, in September, 1769, and reached Charlestown, in South Carolina, in the following November. Although an asthmatic complaint had nearly

worn out his constitution, he persevered in performing his accustomed labours. In September, 1770, he appears to have officiated, for some days, with his usual zeal, at Boston: on quitting that place, he proceeded towards Newbury, where he arrived on the evening of the 29th, after having preached, by the way, a discourse of two hours' duration, in the open air: during the night, he complained of an awful oppression on his chest, and, about five o'clock the next morning he breathed his last.

As a popular orator, Whitefield has rarely been surpassed. According to Southey, his eloquence was not inaptly compared, by an ignorant man, to the roaring of a lion among those who heard him—making them tremble, like Felix before the apostle Paul. By his terrific denunciations against sin, many of his hearers were thrown into paroxysms of such extraordinary violence, as to produce the most lamentable effects on the minds and bodies of the sufferers. Retaining, through life, the dramatic talent he had displayed in his youth, his preaching is said to have resembled "fine stage acting." When he described St. Peter going forth, after the cock crew, to weep, he concluded by hiding his face in a fold of his garment. At the close of a sermon, he would sometimes assume the character of a judge about to pass sentence on a criminal. "I am now," he would say, "about to put on my condemning cap. Sinner, I must do it: it is my duty to pronounce judgment upon you." Then, after giving a terrific description of eternal punishments, he would add, in the words of our Saviour, "Depart from me, ye wicked, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels!" At other times, he would depict, more vividly, it is said, than can be imagined, the scene of the crucifixion. "Look!" he would exclaim, pointing while he spoke, as if the cross were before him; "Look yonder!—It is our Lord in his agony!—Do you not hear him?—Hark!—'Oh! Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me: nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done.'" Hume, the historian, relates that he once heard Whitefield, after a solemn pause, thus address his audience:—"The attendant angel is just about to leave the threshhold, and ascend to Heaven. And shall he not bear with him the news of one sinner, from among all this multitude, reclaimed from the error of his ways?" The historian adds:—"To give the greater effect to this exclamation, he stamped with his foot, lifted up his hands and eyes to Heaven, and cried aloud, 'Stop, Gabriel! Stop, Gabriel! Stop, ere you enter the sacred portals, and yet carry with you the news of one sinner converted to God!' This address was accompanied with such animated, yet natural action, that it surpassed any thing I ever saw or heard in any other preacher."

His works, says Evans, in several octavo volumes, are made up of sermons and letters, but it was not from the press, but the pulpit, that he shone; and Franklin justly observes of him, that it would have been fortunate for his reputation, if he had left nothing in print; as, in that case, his talents would have been estimated by the effect which they are known to have produced. His published discourses, were, perhaps, carefully composed, (although the fact seems to be doubted,) but they had not the advantage of being frequently preached. It appears that he recited his sermons from memory, and that, by repetition, they became greatly improved. Those parts which he found by experience to be ineffective, were gradually rejected for new matter, originally introduced from the inspiration of the moment, while in the act of preaching, and which, if successful, he ever afterwards retained. "The salient points of his oratory," says Southey, "were not prepared passages—they were bursts of passion, like jets from a Geyser when the spring is in full play."

While thus attentive to the amelioration of his discourses in matter, he seems to have materially profited by experience, in his manner of preaching them. "By hearing him often," says Franklin, "I came to distinguish easily between sermons newly written, and those which he had often preached in the course of his travels. His delivery of the latter was so improved by repetition, that every accent, every emphasis, every modulation of voice, was so perfectly well turned, and well placed, that, without being interested in the subject, one could not help being pleased with the discourse,—a pleasure of much

the same kind with that received from an excellent piece of music." The same author has recorded two singular proofs of the persuasive character of Whitefield's eloquence. He went, one day, to hear the latter hold forth on some charitable occasion, but with a firm resolution to contribute nothing to the collection which was proposed to be made after the sermon. "As Whitefield proceeded," says Franklin, "he first rivetted my attention;—then I put my hands in my pocket;—then I resolved to give so much of my money;—another eloquent appeal made me determined to give more;—at last I emptied, into the place for receiving the gifts of the benevolent, the entire contents of my purse, only with regret that the sum was not larger." Another equally remarkable instance happened in England:—A man, at Exeter, stood with stones in his pocket, and one in his hand, ready to throw at Whitefield, as he commenced preaching; but he dropped it before the sermon was far advanced; and, going up to him after the preaching was over, he said, "Sir, I came to hear you, with an intention to break your head; but God, through your ministry, has given me a broken heart."

On commencing his sermons, whether in a church, or on a table in the open air, Whitefield's manner was solemn and anxious. Defying danger, and heedless of mockery, the torrent of his eloquence was rarely interrupted. He never hesitated in his discourses, except when his enthusiastic vehemence was wrought to the highest pitch. On such occasions, he would weep abundantly, and sometimes become so exhausted by his emotions, that the spectators entertained fears of his life. Although frequently in great pain while preaching, his efforts were so great, that he usually vomited, and often brought up a considerable quantity of blood, after he had concluded his discourse.

From "the very whirlwind of passion," he sometimes descended to familiar stories and mean illustrations, for the purpose of winning the attention of his more illiterate hearers; and Wesley states, that "even the little improprieties both of his language and manner, were a means of profiting many who would not have been touched by a more correct discourse, or a more calm and regular manner of speaking." Occasionally, without permitting his congregation to discover his object, he preached at an individual among his hearers. It is related, that one Sunday, he addressed the greater part of his forenoon sermon to a female servant, who had offended him by some act of negligence in the morning. On being subsequently informed, it is added, that the girl was much distressed by his observations, he laughed heartily, and requested his informant to let her know "the account was settled, and that he had nothing more against her."

In private life, he was cheerful, though somewhat irritable, and impatient of contradiction. Like Wesley, he appears to have been unhappy in marriage, and the death of his wife, which took place in 1765, is said, by one of his friends, to have set his mind much at liberty. In person, he was graceful, well-proportioned, and above the middle stature; his features were good and regular, with the exception of a squint he had contracted in one eye, when recovering from the measles: his countenance was manly, his voice powerful and melodious, and his action peculiarly graceful, forcible, and expressive. In his disposition he was exceedingly charitable; in fact, one main object of his life seems to have been, the collection, by intense personal labour, of a sufficient sum for the erection and endowment of his orphan-house, in Georgia. His intrepidity was equal to, and perhaps, the consequence of, his zeal. He voluntarily encountered danger, and even courted martyrdom. The finger of God, in his opinion, was visible in the most unimportant circumstances of his career. "To suppose," he says "a general, without holding a particular Providence, is as absurd as to imagine there can be a chain without being composed of links." His intellectual powers were not equal to those of John Wesley, whom, however, he seems to have excelled in purity of motive. Their perils and privations, in the cause of religion, were, perhaps, equal; but they do not appear to have shared in common that love of power, for the display of which, Wesley has not inappropriately been denominated a Protestant Loyala.

THEOPHILUS LINDSEY.

THEOPHILUS LINDSEY was born at Middlewich, in Cheshire, on the 20th of June, 1723. He had, for his godfather, Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon; and the Ladies Anne and Betty Hastings took him under their immediate patronage in his childhood. He commenced his education at an academy in his native place, from which he was removed to the grammar-school, at Leeds, where he continued until May, 1741, when he was admitted a scholar at St. John's college, Cambridge. After having taken the degree of B. A., he obtained a fellowship in 1747. About the same time, he entered into holy orders, and was presented, through the interest of his noble friends, to a chapel in Spital-square. On the recommendation of the Earl of Huntingdon, he, soon after, became chaplain to Algernon, Duke of Somerset; and, in 1754, accompanied Lord Warkworth, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, to the continent, in the capacity of tutor. On his return to England, he was presented to the valuable rectory of Kirby Whiske, in Yorkshire; which, three years afterwards, he exchanged for the living of Piddletown, in the county of Dorset.

In or about the year 1762, he began to entertain grave doubts relative to the doctrine of the Trinity; and, after carefully examining the Scriptures, as well as the arguments of various theological writers on the subject, he is stated to have become firmly convinced, that God the Father alone ought to be worshipped. Having arrived at this conclusion, he appears to have felt some scruples as to the propriety of retaining his preferment; but, as his biographers assert, from honourable motives, which, however, are left unexplained, he determined, for the present, not to relinquish it.

During the same year, he declined becoming chaplain to his former pupil the Duke of Northumberland, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, although he was distinctly promised considerable promotion, if he thought proper to accept the offer. In 1763, he exchanged his living for the less valuable vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, which, however, he preferred, because it was nearer to the residence of his immediate connexions. On this occasion, it became necessary for him to subscribe again to the Thirty-nine Articles, an assent to which, notwithstanding his opinions with regard to the Trinity, he deemed a minor point; his chief difficulty, as to remaining in the church of England, being the form of public worship. He thought, that if Scripture could be, in any way, reconciled with the ritual, he might, without scruple, hold his preferment, which he felt deterred from resigning, by a fear of losing his opportunities to be useful; and considered himself warranted in retaining it, by the example of many eminent men, who, although they thought as he did, still remained in the church.

These arguments not being sufficient to satisfy his conscience, he attempted to persuade himself, that the Trinity was a mere allegorical representation of the Deity, and constantly preached the unitarian doctrine. Priestley, it is said, advised him to alter the liturgy, so as to accord with his own opinions, and to convert his church into a meeting-house; but this he declined to do; and, at length, after having officiated at Catterick for several years, his scruples as to the honesty of acting as a minister of the church of England, essentially differing, as he did, on one of its most important tenets, became so formidable, during a severe fit of illness, that he determined on resigning the vicarage. "Upon the most calm and serious deliberation," he observes, "after weighing every circumstance, I am obliged to give up my benefice, whatever I suffer by it, unless I would lose all inward peace and hope of God's favour and acceptance in the end."

He still, however, procrastinated his resignation, in the hope that an application to parliament, from a strong party in the church, for substituting a

general assent to scriptural doctrines, instead of the usual subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, would prove successful. On this subject he felt so anxious, that he is said to have travelled more than two thousand miles, in the depth of winter, for the purpose of procuring signatures to the petition; which, on its being presented to the house of commons, in the session of 1772, was rejected by a large majority. He still clung to his preferment, on the groundless expectation, that an appeal to the legislature, in the next year, would meet with a different fate. The project of a second petition being, however, abandoned, he resolved at once to terminate the long struggle between his conscience and a sense of his necessities, by resigning his benefice. On stating his intention, for the first time, to his patrons and connexions, they appear to have doubted his sincerity. "Nobody," he observes, "will believe any one can be in earnest to take such a step."

But Lindsey was, by this time, firmly resolved, although penury appeared to be the necessary consequence, to obtain that serenity of mind to which, for many years, he had, doubtless, been a stranger. Nearly at the close of 1773, he tendered a deed of resignation to the Bishop of Chester, who, after having, earnestly, but in vain, attempted to dissuade him from quitting the church, emphatically declared, that in him he should lose the most exemplary minister in his diocese.

His wife, a step-daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne, whom he had married in 1760, entirely concurred with him, in the propriety of relinquishing his pastoral office at Catterick; whence they departed, at the latter end of December, 1773, depending solely on an income of about £25 per annum, and with the most dreary prospects as to their future fate. They were treated with marked coolness by their former intimates; some of whom unkindly offered to provide for Mrs. Lindsey, on condition that she would abandon her husband; a proposal which she indignantly rejected. For their temporary support, he was compelled to dispose of his library; and, to vindicate his conduct in seceding from the church, he produced his celebrated Apology, which, in a few years, passed through several editions.

He now formed a design of collecting an unitarian congregation in the metropolis; for the use of which, he prepared what he considered to be a reformed version of the liturgy. In April, 1774, he began to perform divine service in a temporary chapel, at a house in Essex-street, Strand, for which, in consequence of a misconception of his tenets, he had found considerable difficulty in procuring a license. He departed in a slight degree only from the forms of the established church, and wore the clerical dress, excepting the surplice. His reformed liturgy, and the first sermons which he preached, were published with great success; and his congregation, among whom were many persons of rank and influence, rapidly increased.

In 1776, he produced a sequel to his Apology, in which he replied to the animadversions that had been made on his conduct, with admirable candour and manliness. On the 29th of March, 1778, he opened a new and commodious chapel, which had been erected for his hearers, in Essex-street, where he continued to officiate, almost unremittingly, until 1783; when his strength being much reduced by a severe illness, he thought fit to receive Dr. Disney as his colleague. He now devoted much of his increased leisure to the preparation of his Historical View of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, which is reputed to be his most valuable work.

In 1787, he published a new edition of the Reformed Liturgy, from which he excluded the Apostle's Creed, in consequence of his having become a convert to the sceptical opinions of Priestley, with regard to the miraculous conception. In 1792, appeared his Conversations on Christian Idolatry; and, in the following year, an affecting farewell address to his congregation, which, it is said, his feelings would not permit him to deliver from the pulpit. Shortly after the close of his ministerial labours, Messieurs Palmer and Muir having, as he thought, been unjustly condemned to seven years' transportation, for publishing some political works which were offensive to government, he furnished them with books and money, and did all in his

power to alleviate the severity of their sentence. In 1795, appeared his vindication of Priestley, prefixed to a republication of that eminent author's reply to Paine's Age of Reason; and, in 1802, he printed his Considerations on the Divine Government. Besides the works already mentioned, and some minor pieces, he wrote two dissertations; the one entitled, On the Preface to St. John's Gospel; and the other, On Praying to Christ. Two volumes of his sermons were published after his decease, which took place on the 11th of November, 1808.

Although it would be difficult to justify the renewal of his subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, after he had ceased to be a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity, and notwithstanding the impropriety of his continuing to act as a minister of the church of England, while he dissented from its tenets in a fundamental point, yet, on the whole, the character of this eminent divine appears to have been worthy of much admiration. Had he been a mere worldly-minded man, he might, by concealing his scruples, have procured considerable preferment: such a course he scorned to adopt, although with a weakness, which many deem venial, he permitted himself, for several years, to retain a benefice, the income of which was necessary for his support. There seems to be no doubt but that, had his means been more ample, he would have abandoned the established church, even before his removal to Catterick. But his fear of poverty induced him, for many years, to temporize with his conscience, the power of which he was, however, unable to subdue; and, at length, he sacrificed every motive of interest to its dictates. Nor did he procrastinate the relinquishment of his vicarage until, by an accumulation of its revenues, he could, as it were, afford to be honest: on the contrary, he had expended so much of his income, in gratifying his desire to be extensively benevolent, that, notwithstanding his frugality, he possessed little or nothing, except his books; and he tendered his resignation at a period when his prospects were so dreary, that he could not, in the most remote degree, have foreseen the brilliant success of his subsequent career.

Of his theological opinions, the reader is necessarily left, in accordance with the plan of the present work, to judge entirely for himself: his talents, both as a writer and a preacher, were certainly far above mediocrity; and his conduct in private life was decidedly admirable. Belsham, his biographer, and successor as minister of the unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, and who restored his reformed liturgy, which Disney, the colleague of Lindsey, had, after the death of the latter, discarded, describes him as having been "one of the most upright, consistent, and eminently virtuous men, that ever adorned human nature."

Although differing so essentially from the doctrines of the church of England, he appears to have entered into only two controversies; the one with Robinson, on some doctrinal points; and the other with Price, which originated in a misconception of those opinions which were advocated by the latter. On his death-bed, he is described as having been a singular pattern of meekness under suffering. When one of his friends suggested, "that he doubtless bore his sufferings patiently, because he felt, more than ever, the truth of his favourite maxim, that 'whatever is, is *right*,' he replied, with unexpected animation, 'Whatever is, is *best*.'" This, according to his biographers, was the last sentence which he distinctly articulated.

ROBERT ROBINSON.

ROBERT, the son of Michael Robinson, an exciseman of indifferent character, was born at Swaffham, in the county of Norfolk, on the 8th of June, 1735. His mother, the daughter of a respectable gentleman, who, though incensed by her marriage, afforded her occasional assistance, states that at seven

years of age, he was "a pretty scholar, and had been at a Latin school a year and a half. His master," she adds, "was very fond of him, and used to say that he never knew a child that discovered so much capacity." At this period he was removed to a grammar-school at Scarning, under the superintendence of a clergyman named Brett.

His mother now entirely lost the aid of her father, on account of the profligacy of her husband, who becoming much involved, fled, with a view to avoid his creditors, from Scarning to Winchester, where he soon afterwards died. His widow, though much distressed, contrived, out of the proceeds of a small lodging-house, and her earnings as a needle-woman, to keep her son at the grammar-school; where, at the age of thirteen, he is said to have acquired a very respectable knowledge of the classics. He had also become tolerably conversant with French, in studying which he had the advantage of frequent intercourse with the French usher of the grammar-school, who lodged at his mother's house. This excellent woman appears for some time to have entertained a hope, that he would have been sent to college by her father; who, however, died without making any provision either for his grandson or herself. His master then endeavoured to procure him a situation, but failed, it is suspected, on account of the youth's ignorance of arithmetic. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Robinson was glad to accept of an offer, made by a hair-dresser, named Anderson, residing in Crutched Friars, the brother of one of her female friends, to receive him as an apprentice without a premium. She accompanied him to London, early in March, 1749, and contrived to support herself and provide him with clothes, by labouring with great assiduity at needle-work.

At this period he began to keep a diary, in which he recorded the most minute circumstances that occurred to him. By this we learn, that, although his master denied him the use of a candle, he constantly rose between four and five o'clock in the morning; diligently studied the Scriptures; and took great delight in attending the pulpits of celebrated divines of all denominations. To Whitefield, whom he termed "his spiritual father," he wrote several letters, which, according to his biographer, Dyer, breathe the genuine spirit of a dutiful son, and the self-abasing language of a sincere Calvinist. One or two of these epistles, were accidentally read in his presence, by Whitefield, a circumstance which appears to have afforded him the most intense delight.

Religious subjects, at length, engrossed nearly the whole of his attention, and he began to entertain thoughts of devoting himself to the diffusion of the Gospel. At this time he was in the habit of preaching, alone, in his own room, a practice to which has been attributed his subsequent "facility in colloquial address." His master, by whom he appears to have been greatly beloved, having consented to cancel his indentures, he proceeded to Mildenhall, in Norfolk, where, at the age of twenty, he delivered his first discourse before a small congregation of Methodists, from Job c. ix. v. 2. The innocence of his youth, the agreeableness of his manners, and the enthusiasm of his genius, says Dyer, all conspired to render him popular; and, in a short time, he received an invitation to preach at the Tabernacle, in the city of Norwich; where he continued to officiate, until the immorality of one of its ministers induced him to secede from the society with thirteen of its members.

He now became pastor of a small congregation in St. Paul's, Norwich; and, according to the practice of the independent churches, drew up his confession of faith, which comprehended the various points of doctrine supported by the Calvinistic methodists. This solemn avowal of his adherence to dissenting tenets, it is said, deprived him of the regard of an opulent relative, who had previously intended to have bequeathed him a considerable legacy.

In 1759, he married a farmer's daughter, named Ellen Payne. On the 8th of July in the same year, he preached for the first time at Cambridge, (which subsequently became the scene of his most brilliant efforts,) from Corinthians c. xv. v. 3; and in 1761, he accepted an invitation to become pastor of a small congregation there; the members of which could scarcely afford him £20 per annum. His ministry was, however, so successful, that, in the course

of a few years, the society included above two hundred highly respectable families; and a commodious place of worship was erected for him at their expense. The younger collegians are said to have frequently attended his chapel for the purpose of ridiculing him; until, at length, two of them were prosecuted for their indecorous conduct, and one of them was compelled to insert an apology in the papers; the other being excused on account of his previous good character. The senior members of the university appear, however, to have formed a just estimate of his merits; they not only treated him with marked respect, but allowed him free access to the libraries, and even granted him the uncommon privilege of taking books away with him to peruse at his own residence.

In 1773, his salary, though much increased, being still inadequate to the support of his already numerous family, he took a small copyhold estate, which, with assistance, he was subsequently enabled to purchase, at Chesterton, near Cambridge; where, with a view to better his circumstances, he engaged in business as a farmer, a corn-dealer, and a coal-merchant. At the same time, but without diminishing his exertions as a divine, he began to distinguish himself as an author. In 1774, he published a work, for which he received twenty guineas, entitled Arcana; or, the Principles of the late Petitioners to Parliament, for Relief in the matter of Subscription. In this production, which materially advanced his reputation among the dissenters, he is said to have displayed great penetration, lively reasoning, and a happy facility for simplifying and illustrating his subject. He had previously (in 1770) printed, by way of specimen, two sermons from the French of Saurin, and these being favourably received, he published a volume, translated from the works of that celebrated preacher, in 1775; which was followed, at intervals, by four others, including an able prefatory dissertation on the Reformation in France, Memoirs of Saurin, and Reflections on Deism, Christian Liberty, Human Explication of a Divine Revelation, &c. &c.

Cotemporary with the first volume of his translations from the eminent French divine, appeared his curious treatise, appended to The Legal Degrees of Marriage Stated and Considered, by John Alleyne, barrister-at-law, in which he maintained that it was lawful for a man to marry his wife's sister. In 1776, he produced A Plea for the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in reply to Lindsey's Apology for resigning his vicarage of Catterick, and to Jebb's Short State of Reasons for abandoning his benefice, a work of great ability, for which he was honoured with the thanks and compliments of Bishops Hinchcliffe and Halifax, Dean Tucker, and other eminent churchmen. In the following year, he printed a tract, entitled, The History and Mystery of Good Friday; in which it is observed, he attacked with great learning, and still more point and humour, the folly of those religionists who observe festival days. Shortly afterwards, he supplied Kippis with materials for the life of Baker, the antiquary, to be inserted in the Biographia Britannica; and in 1778, he produced A Plan of Lectures on the Principles of Non-conformity; containing outlines of the entire differences between the church of England and the dissenters; the object of which, was to confirm the latter in their principles, and to furnish them with reasons for secession. This work obtained the commendation of Lord Shelburne, in the house of peers, and was ably defended by Fox, against an attack that had been made on it by Burke, during a debate in the commons, on the test and corporation acts. About the same time, he produced a translation of Claude's celebrated Essays on the Composition of a Sermon, in two volumes, octavo, with notes; which he afterwards more extensively illustrated by curious and often humorous anecdotes, sensible reflections on the beauties, and caustic observations on the defects, perceptible in the discourses of many celebrated modern preachers. For this work he is said to have received £400.

In 1780, he visited Oxford, and proceeded thence to Scotland, where he was offered a diploma of D. D., which he modestly declined. In the following year, with a view to produce a more charitable spirit among his brethren, the Baptists, he published The General Doctrine of Toleration applied to the

particular case of Free Communion. About this period he formed a design of founding a Baptist college; which, however, he was compelled to abandon, but succeeded in establishing a society at Cambridge, for the relief of dissenting ministers, their widows, and children. In 1782, he was solicited, by a society of Baptists, to undertake a complete and authentic history of their sect, for which he began forthwith to collect materials. Shortly afterwards, he was eminently instrumental in the establishment of a society at Cambridge, for the promotion of constitutional information, to advance which, he published A Political Catechism, familiarly expounding the principles of civil government. For this production, he is said to have received only twenty guineas.

In 1784, he published Sixteen Discourses, which he had delivered extempore to illiterate congregations in the neighbourhood of Cambridge: these, with Six Morning Exercises, chiefly on practical subjects, evinced so much liberality on doctrinal points, that "he was furiously preached against as an Arian and Socinian;" and being no longer regarded as a sincere Calvinist, he lost much of that popularity which he had previously enjoyed. In the summer of the same year, he was visited by a distinguished American; who, he says, "came on Saturday evening,—spent the Lord's day with us,—departed on Monday afternoon, and left me the choice of the cabin of the Washington, and as much land in the States as I would wish to accept. Happiest of countries! Peace and prosperity attend you! I shall never see you; but if I forget the ability and virtue that struggled to obtain, and actually did obtain, all that mankind hold dear, let my right hand forget her cunning!"

For the purpose of opening new mines of information, and thereby increasing his utility, he now began to study the Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German languages; but the strength of his body was no longer capable of sustaining the energy of his mind; a constitutional decay, attended by a lamentable depression of spirits, was the consequence of his mental exertions; and, at length, he became so reduced, that his family, trusting that the journey might restore him to health, encouraged a desire which he had long entertained, of paying a visit to the celebrated Priestley. He accordingly set out for Birmingham, on the 2nd of June, 1790, and preached two sermons there on the following Sunday. Two days afterwards he spent a social evening with a few friends, and retired to rest in as good health as he had been for some time past. He was, however, found dead in his bed the next morning, having, apparently, departed this life, as he had often wished that he should do, suddenly, and alone. This event took place on the 8th of June, 1790, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, in the house of a Mr. Russell, the friend of Dr. Priestley, at Showell Green, near Birmingham.

In the same pulpit from which, only a week before, this eminent pastor had addressed a numerous and admiring congregation, his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Priestley, who described him as "one whose benign disposition and gentle manners, had entitled him to the character of an *amiable* man; whose genius, whose learning, whose steady opposition to every species of tyranny, as well among protestant dissenters as established hierarchies, had entitled him to the character of a *great* man."

In a discourse delivered elsewhere, on the same occasion, Dr. Rees said of him:—"When he was in his prime, he used, without any art, or ostentation of oratory, perfectly to command the attention of his audience; and, always speaking extempore, he would vary his style and address according to his hearers, in a manner that was truly wonderful. His writings discover equal powers of imagination, and of judgment. His sermons, preached in the villages near Cambridge, are remarkable for their plainness and their propriety. But at the time they were composed, he had not acquired all the sentiments that he did before he died." To illustrate the last observation, it is necessary to state, that some time before his decease, he had embraced the unitarian doctrines of Priestley with regard to the divinity of Christ. Dr. Rees observes that towards the close of his career, "his discourse was unconnected and desultory; and his manner of treating the Trinity savoured rather of burlesque than of serious reasoning."

At this period he is described as having attacked orthodox opinions with extraordinary poignancy and sarcasm; although he had previously, on account of his Plea for the Divinity of Christ, been very much caressed by the friends of the established church. "On this account," says Priestley, "I believe it was, that he had the offer of considerable preferment in the church of England; which, with great magnanimity, he rejected."

"His good sense and generous spirit," says Dr. Toulmin, "would not suffer him to go into the trammels of any party. Religious liberty, if I may be allowed the expression, was his idol." A writer in the Scotch Encyclopædia, after allowing his great abilities as a writer and pastor, adds, "He appears to have been of an unsteady temper; and, in our opinion, acquires but little credit from the frequency with which he changed his religious creed, for we have reason to believe he died a Socinian."

He did not live to complete his History of the Baptism; one part of which appeared in 1790, and his collections for the remainder, in 1792, under the title of Ecclesiastical Researches. In addition to these, and his other literary labours already noticed, he appears to have published some theological translations, a discourse on Proper Behaviour at Relative Assemblies; Slavery inconsistent with the Principles of Christianity; Early Piety to Young Persons, and other minor pieces on religious subjects.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

THIS extraordinary man was born in the weald of Kent, in 1744. His parents were married, but not to each other, and his early years were passed amid scenes of miserable indigence and shocking depravity. While yet a mere lad, he was thrown upon the world, without a friend to guide or assist him. Naturally destitute, as he appears to have been, of moral principle, and without the benefit of education or good example, it would have been rather remarkable if he had not become precociously wicked. In the different occupations to which he resorted for support,—being, successively, an errand-boy, a day-labourer, a coal-heaver, and a cobbler,—he displayed a strong tendency to evil, without a single redeeming good quality. At an early age, pilfering had grown habitual to him; he became hardened in vice as he grew up; and, almost on the threshold of manhood, he absconded from his native place and changed his name, for the purpose of eluding detection, from Hunt to Huntington, in order to avoid maintaining the illegitimate child of a young woman, whom, after having seduced, under a solemn promise of making her his wife, he had brutally deserted, with the utmost indifference. Proceeding to Thames Ditton, he there married, although in a state of the most abject poverty, and soon had a large family.

In the twenty-seventh year of his age, a remarkable alteration took place in his conduct. He ceased to be a daring blasphemer and a notorious drunkard; abandoned the depraved society in which he had previously rejoiced, and became a frequent attendant at Methodist meetings. He soon felt an irresistible longing to preach the Gospel; and, although perfectly sensible of his coarse, provincial dialect, his utter want of education, and his harsh, uncouth mode of expressing himself, he at length yielded to what he deemed a supernatural impulse, and began, at such times as his avocations would permit, to hold forth in the open air, on religious topics, to the country people; by some of whom he was reviled, and by others actually maltreated.

This change in his conduct was attended with a great improvement in his worldly affairs. He never afterwards, as he solemnly states, was allowed to want for anything needful. On one occasion, although he had no tea in the house, he told his wife to put the kettle on, feeling assured that Providence

would provide them with some sufficiently soon; and before the water boiled, as he asserts, he received a parcel of tea, and several pounds of sugar, from some unknown friend. At another time, having no food, or the means of procuring it, for his family, he went to a field, with the intention of stealing some turnips;—so that his proneness to sin was not yet overcome, nor did he place such implicit reliance as he affected, on the goodness of his Maker:—on arriving at the field, he felt some strong scruples of conscience against committing the offence which he had meditated, and immediately returned home; where he found his wife occupied in cooking some mutton and turnips, which a charitable person in the neighbourhood had sent her during his absence. One day, while riding on horseback, towards a place at some distance from Thames Ditton, where he had promised to preach, he was stopped at a turnpike-gate, not having any money to pay the toll. As was his usual custom, when in difficulty or distress, he prayed for relief, and then, casting his eyes to the ground, perceived a small parcel, which, on examination, proved to contain the exact sum of which he was in need!

If we can suppose these, and a great number of similar circumstances, which he relates, to be true, they must have had an important influence on his character; and have largely increased that enthusiasm by which he was enabled to overcome the numerous obstacles that impeded the prosecution of his religious studies. Having constantly to preach five times a week, he was compelled, as he states, to lay the Bible in a chair by his side, and now and then to read a little, in order to furnish himself with matter for the pulpit. "It sometimes happened," he adds, "that I was under sore temptations; the Bible would seem a sealed book, so that I could not furnish myself with a text: nor durst I leave my work to study it; if I did, my little ones would soon want bread; my business would also run cross; and my earnings did not exceed eight shillings a week."

Even when a considerable improvement had taken place in his circumstances, he had still to contend with such difficulties as would have completely disheartened an ordinary man. His little cot, he observes, was placed in a vulgar neighbourhood; and the windows were so low, that he could not sit down to his Bible without being seen by his enemies, who often threw stones through the glass, or saluted him with imprecations. His memory being naturally bad, although, to others, it seemed amazingly retentive, he was thus, as he adds, prevented from storing it sufficiently with Scripture texts and phrases.

After having spent some years in itinerant preaching, he determined on quitting Thames Ditton, where, he thought, "God had no more for him to do;" and proceeded, with his family, to the metropolis. From the account which he has given of his journey, it appears that, in his worldly affairs, he had, by this time, become rather prosperous. "Some years," says he, "before I was married, all my personal effects used to be carried in my hand, or on my shoulders, tied up in one or two large handkerchiefs. After marriage, for some years, I carried all our goods in a large sack; but now, when we moved to London, we loaded two large carts with furniture and household necessaries; besides a post-chaise well filled with children and cats."

For many weeks after his arrival, he appears to have laboured under great distress of mind, respecting his want of abilities to preach in London. "I had," he says, "no learning, and feared I should not be able to deliver myself with propriety; and, as I knew nothing of Greek or Hebrew, or even of the English grammar, that I should be exposed to the bitter tongues of the critics." But his natural boldness of character soon returned, and he became assistant minister at Margaret-street chapel. After having preached there, with considerable success, for about three years, he grew weary, as he relates, of the errors which were continually broached from its pulpit, and longed to have one of his own. "Yet," he adds, "I could not ask God for such a favour, thinking it too great for one so mean as myself. However, God sent a person unknown to me, to look at a certain spot, who afterwards took me to look at it; but I trembled at the very thought of such

an immense undertaking. Then God stirred up a wise man to offer to build a chapel, and to manage the whole work, without fee or reward. God drew the pattern on his imagination, one Sunday, while he was hearing me preach. I then took the ground; this person executed the plan, and the chapel sprung up like a mushroom."

Of his great influence, even at this period, some idea may be formed from the following extract, relative to the assistance which his congregation afforded him:—"My regular hearers first offered eleven pounds in money, and laid it on the foundation of the building. A good gentleman, of whom I knew but little, and of whom I bought a load of timber, sent it with a bill and receipt in full. Another friend came, and blessed me fervently, and begged to paint my pulpit, desk, et cetera. Another gave me half-a-dozen chairs for the vestry; and my friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, furnished me with a tea-chest well stored, and a set of china. Mr. and Mrs. Smith gave me a good bed, a handsome bedstead, and all the requisite furniture, that I might not have to walk home after sermon, of cold nights. A dear daughter in the faith gave me a glass for my chapel study. Another gave me a pulpit cushion, and a book-case for my private study. A kind lady gave me a similar convenience for the vestry; while Mr. E. determined to vent all his anger against the devil, and presented me with the sword of the spirit, for he gave me a new Bible, bound in morocco, with silver clasps."

Soon after he had opened the chapel, which, it is proper to remark, was built in Tichfield-street, he attracted so numerous a congregation, that it became necessary to enlarge its dimensions. The proprietors of an adjacent piece of ground, which would have suited Huntington's purpose, refusing to let it, except at what was deemed an exorbitant price, he says—"I gave up the earth, finding nothing could be done with the earth-holders, and determined to build my stories in the heavens, where I should find more room and less rent; and to this my people agreed, namely, to raise the chapel a story, and carry a flight of galleries round it."

He now took a small farm, situate about four miles from his chapel; but finding the distance inconvenient, he determined, as soon as he could obtain sufficient money, to buy a horse and tilted cart, in which he and his family might ride to and fro on Sundays and lecture-nights. The day after he had come to this conclusion, he found that some of his hearers had not only purchased a coach and pair of horses for his use, but had raised, in addition, a sufficient sum to pay the assessed taxes to which he would become liable by accepting their present. Other luxuries were zealously thrust upon him. "Still," he says, "my pocket was bare, and many things were wanting, both in the house and farm; besides, there was a place to fit up for my bailiff and dairy-woman to live in. In a few days, a country gentleman called, and said, 'My friend, I have often told you, that you would keep your coach before you died, and I always promised to give you a pair of horses when you did; nor will I be worse than my word. I have asked father Green, and he says the horses cost £45:—there is the money.'—In a few days, the coach, horses, and harness came; and having money in hand, I wrote to a friend to send me twelve ewes and a ram, and he sent them, but would not be paid,—they were a present to the farm."

Shortly after the erection of his chapel, in Tichfield-street, he published several tracts, "which," as he states, "were almost universally exclaimed against, and by these means God sent them into all winds; so that I soon rubbed off one hundred, and, soon after, another, of my chapel debt; and in a short time I had reduced it from £1,000 to £700."

In 1796, he lost his first wife; and, some time afterwards, married the widow of Sir James Saunderson, baronet, lord mayor of London, who had for many years been a constant attendant at his chapel. The addition of her fortune to the property which he had, by this time, acquired, rendered him opulent. He now became more ostentatious in his style of living; divested his harness and coach-pannels of the letters W. H.—S. S. (signifying William Huntington,—Sinner Saved,) which, in the days of his comparative humility,

he had adopted, instead of armorial bearings; and seemed to regret having disclosed the particulars of his early history, in a singular production, entitled The Bank of Faith, which he had some time before published.

His chapel in Tichfield-street was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1810: but its ruins were scarcely cold, when the wealthy portion of his hearers began to erect a larger and more handsome edifice for him, in Gray's-inn-lane, which was completed at an expense of nearly £10,000, early in 1811. A day had already been appointed to open it, when Huntington refused to officiate, unless the absolute freehold were conveyed to him, in fee simple. His infatuated followers, eager to gratify him, immediately resigned their shares in his favour, and a stone was placed in the front wall, bearing the following inscription:—"Providence Chapel, *Erected by* William Huntington, M.D.CCCXI."

He had now reached the zenith of his reputation and power. His followers almost idolized him: he was the autocrat as well as the pastor of his congregation, which had become one of the most numerous in the metropolis; and he possessed all the means of worldly enjoyment that affluence could procure. Age had not much impaired his health or intellect, and his pulpit labours, or rather, triumphs, were continued up to within a short period before his death. He preached, for the last time, on the 16th of June, 1813: in a few days afterwards, being attacked by indisposition, he proceeded, in the hope of a speedy recovery, to Tunbridge Wells; where, however, he rapidly grew worse, and died on the 1st of the following month. He was buried at Lewes, and on his tombstone is inscribed the following extraordinary epitaph, which he dictated a few days before his death:—"Here lies the Coal-heaver; who departed this life, July the 1st, 1813, in the sixty-ninth year of his age; beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The omniscient Judge, at the grand assize, shall ratify and confirm this, to the confusion of many thousands; for England and its metropolis shall know, that there hath been a prophet among them. —W. H., S. S."

Towards the close of his career, Huntington is described as having been "a fat, burly man, with a red face, which just rose above the cushion; and a thick, guttural, and rather indistinct voice." A contributor to The Pulpit of 1809, says of him, at that period, "He is beginning to impair: once he was lean, but now he is fat; once he had teeth, but now he has lost teeth; once he brought a bulky Bible into the pulpit, now he brings a small one; and once he could read his text without glasses, but now he uses them. Now, too, he no longer appends S. S. to his name; and his black wig is surmounted by the slouched beaver of the clericks. His pulpit prayers are remarkable for his omitting to pray for the king or his land. He excels in extempore eloquence, and is distinguished from all other preachers. Having formally announced his text, he lays his Bible at once aside, and never refers to it again. He has every possible text and quotation at his 'fingers' ends.' He proceeds directly to his object, and except such incidental digressions as 'Take care of your pockets!'—'Wake that snoring sinner!'—'Silence that noisy numskull!'—'Turn out that drunken dog!' he never deviates from his course. Being of the metaphorical and allegorical school, as well as having his citations by rote, there are few texts that may not be made to bear some affinity to his subject. Hence the variety as well as fertility of his eloquence, his astonishing talent of reconciling incongruous texts, and of finding difficulties where none had been discovered before. Nothing can exceed his dictatorial dogmatism. Believe him, none but him,—that is enough. When he wishes to bind the faith of his congregation, he will say, over and over, 'As sure as I am born, 'tis so;' or, 'I believe this;' or, 'I know this;' or, 'I am sure of it;' or, 'I believe the plain English of it to be this.' And then he will add, by way of clenching his point, 'Now you can't help it;' or, 'So it is;' or, 'It must be so in spite of you!' He does this with a most significant shake of the head, with a sort of beldame *hauteur*, with all the dignity of defiance. He will then sometimes observe, softening his deportment, 'I don't know whether I make you understand these things, but *I* understand them well.' He is fanciful in his application of Scripture; puts his

own sense on all he quotes, and gives it as such. Intermingling his experience with his commentaries, no sooner does he thus begin to elucidate the mysteries of faith, than most of his auditors, all eye and ear, will rise from their seats, eager to learn what the preacher has still to say of himself. In preaching, as in writing, he seems to laugh in his heart. He rambles sadly, and strays so completely from his text, that you often lose sight of it. The divisions of his subject are so numerous, that any one of his sermons might be divided into three. Preaching is, with him, talking; his discourses are as story-telling. Action he has none, except that of shifting his handkerchief from hand to hand, and hugging his cushion."

"Nature," says the same writer, "has bestowed on him a vigorous, original mind, and he employs it in everything. Even his colloquial vulgarity is in his favour. Survey him when you will, he seems to have rubbed off none of his native rudeness or blackness. He is eminently calculated to gain an ascendancy over the million. Instead of trying to teach the Bible, he has left the Bible to teach him. Error itself is original in him. All his notions are his own, as well as his mode of imparting them. Religion has not been discovered by him through the telescopes of commentators."

His works consist chiefly of controversial pieces, plentifully seasoned with bitter personalities and allegorical dissertations on the more mystical parts of Scripture. His style, though coarse and incorrect, is often vigorous. Totally destitute of taste, he introduces among his most serious arguments, passages of low humour, which, however, are not in themselves without merit, and rude attacks upon his clerical brethren, regular and irregular, the whole of whom he denounced as being, "weak vessels of error." In one of his tracts he thus evinces the contempt he felt for several other ministers:—"As to the secret lashes these gentlemen have given me, it is little grief to me. I know that God the Saviour revealed the doctrines I preach to my soul; and I defy either *Hill* or dale, *Scot* or lot, *Parsons* or parson-makers, *Groves* or avenues, *Wilks* or muscles, *Wills* or testaments, *Kinsmen* or uncles, *Towers* or castles, *Watts* or whims, *Knights* or days, to prove that God's word points out either law or rule, that Mount Zion does not furnish the believer with."

One of his productions he entitled, The Arminian Skeleton, or the Arminians Dissected and Anatomised. When compelled to change his name, he states that he added the syllables *ing* and *ton*, to Hunt, because *ing* ends several words of a bad meaning, as ly*ing*, swear*ing*, murder*ing*; and because *ton* signifies twenty hundred weight, or a large and capacious vessel. He parodied the pompous string of titles which often follow the names of dignified clergymen, by frequently styling himself, "William Huntington, S. S. minister of the Gospel, at Providence chapel, Tichfield-street, at Monkwell-street meeting, at Horsleydown, and at Richmond, in Surrey."

His conduct towards his children was base and cruel in the extreme. At a time when he was opulent, he cast them upon the world, to struggle for the very means of existence. To one of them, whose weak intellect demanded more than a common share of paternal protection, he refused to render the least assistance, even when absolutely starving; and the wretched young man was at length convicted of a petty theft, which extreme want, perhaps, had driven him to commit.

That Huntington possessed extraordinary natural talents is admitted: that he was not without ambition, or a love of money is equally evident; but whether he was a penitent sinner, an enthusiast, or a contemptible hypocrite, appears by the statements of our unprejudiced predecessors to be somewhat doubtful. From what we find recorded of him, he seems, however, to have been destitute of all the nobler qualities of human nature. In the course of his career he displayed many revolting vices, but not a single active virtue, except perseverance in preaching repentance and faith; and in this, it may be said, his conduct was conducive to his temporal interest. No proof exists of his piety; benevolence has never, on good grounds, been attributed to him; and he was far less charitable than stern and censorious. No one ascribes to him the merit of encouraging talent, forgiving an enemy,

or relieving a friend in distress. Power and pelf seem to have been the objects of his idolatry: when he had attained the one, he boldly ventured to display his love for the other, by insolently demanding the freehold of the meeting-house, which his enthusiastic followers had, at their own expense, erected for his use. It would be unfair to deny him the praise of unflinching resolution, at the commencement of the better part of his career; but, plunged into the lowest abyss of poverty, as he was, it is doubtful if he did not desperately attempt to qualify himself for preaching, merely with a view to better his forlorn condition. The cases he states, in which Providence is described as specially interfering for his relief, are incredible; and are rather the fictions of one who is desirous of displaying himself as having been the special object of divine favour, than sober realities. In his progress towards opulence and dominion, he displayed a contemptible humility, which he threw off the moment he had acquired importance, and assumed the arrogant tone of a fortunate upstart. If he were not a penitent sinner, or a religious enthusiast, (and it is difficult to admit him to have been either of these characters, with such numerous instances before us of his cold-hearted selfishness, and grasping cupidity,) he was not only a despicable hypocrite, but a gross blasphemer. What practical proofs did he afford of the sincerity of his conversion? Or what good did he do besides preaching the Gospel, according to his own interpretation; if, indeed, that might be termed a good? None. He was a bad citizen; an avaricious and domineering pastor; a man who evidently married again, late in life, for money; a stony-hearted father; and, on the whole, one of the most selfish characters that ever existed.

ROWLAND HILL.

ROWLAND, son of the late Sir Richard, and brother of General Lord Hill, was born about the year 1748. He studied first at Eton, and afterwards at Oxford, whence he was expelled, with some other young men, in 1768, for preaching in unauthorized places. He subsequently obtained admission to St. John's college, Cambridge, and succeeded in getting himself ordained, but not without considerable difficulty, in consequence of his having previously rendered himself conspicuous as a field preacher. It is related that, on receiving a remonstrance for his partial secession from the church, in which, on account of his family influence, he was sure of preferment, he replied, "My desire is to win souls, not livings; and if I can secure the bees, I care not who gets the hives." For some time he appears to have occupied himself chiefly in advocating Toplady, and in writing pamphlets which are characterized by great controversial bitterness. In 1783, he commenced building the chapel in Blackfriars-road, and soon became the pastor of a large congregation. About the same period he married a lady named Gudway; by whom, however, he has had no family.

For the popularity, which, during a long series of years he has enjoyed, as a preacher, he appears to be chiefly indebted to his singularities. Without impeaching the motives of by far the greater part, if not the whole of his regular congregation, who, perhaps, admire his ministry, and endeavour to emulate his virtues, it may safely be said, that to vast numbers of those multitudes by whom he has been heard, the curious eccentricities of his style have formed the sole attraction to his chapel. The bad jokes and undignified observations which he is said to have uttered from the pulpit, are as discreditable to his judgment, as his strenuous labours for the relief of distress are honourable to his heart. It is related that once, while his wife was sitting in her pew, he pointed her out as a living illustration of the transitory nature of feminine beauty, commenting in very homely terms on the change which years had wrought in her appearance.

—"Ladies," said he, on another occasion, "love fine caps; so does Mrs. Hill. Yesterday came home a five-guinea one; but she will never wear it, for I poked it into the fire, bandbox and all!"—One Sunday morning, just as she was entering the chapel, he exclaimed "Here comes my wife with a chest of drawers on her head! She went out to buy them, and spent all her money in that hoity-toity bonnet!"

In allusion to the fact of his having caused many of the hymns of his chapel to be set to the music of God Save the King, Rule Britannia, and other popular compositions, he is said to have observed that he saw no reason why the devil should engross all the best tunes. —Instead of a scriptural text, he has been known to select, as the subject of his discourse, a newspaper paragraph. He once commenced a sermon, by shouting, "Matches! matches! matches! —You wonder," he continued, in his usual tone, "at my text; but this morning, while I was engaged in my study, the devil whispered me, 'Ah! Rowland, your zeal is indeed noble; and how indefatigably you labour for the salvation of souls!' At the very moment a man passed under my window, crying 'Matches!' very lustily; and conscience said to me, 'Rowland, Rowland! you never laboured to save souls with half the zeal that this man does to sell matches!'"—"Charity, my brethren," said he, in a discourse, which he preached in aid of a benevolent institution, at Wapping, "charity covereth a multitude of sins; and you have need to be charitable, for you are all great sinners, and some of you are *whopping* sinners."

As much singularity has been attributed to him in private life, as in the pulpit. Hearing a dispute between two of his servants, as to which of them should wash the hall, each declaring "that it was not her business," he sent them both out on errands, and assumed the mop himself. On their return, they warmly protested against his being engaged in so menial a task. "Pho! pho!" said he, "'tis not your business, Peggy; nor your's either, Jane: so it must be mine, I suppose."

Some of his numberless benevolent actions are described as being tinged with that eccentricity which pervades the whole of his conduct. While visiting the sick, on one occasion, in the neighbourhood of his residence, he found a poor emaciated creature, stretched on a miserable bed, in a garret, and without a shirt; the kind-hearted divine immediately stripped, and forced his own upon the reluctant invalid; for whom, he speedily procured a supply of other necessaries, and the assistance of a medical man, who soon restored the patient to health.

One night, after he had been in bed for some hours, he felt an impulse to get up and take a walk. Wandering into the Strand, he was there accosted by an unfortunate woman, with whom he entered into conversation; and, finding her, as he thought, weary of her evil course of life, and inclined to repent, he took her to his house, and prevailed upon Mrs. Hill to receive her, as a domestic. A similar anecdote has been recorded of the celebrated Burke.

Being robbed by a footpad, whose agitation of manner excited his interest, he asked him how long he had followed the perilous trade of a robber: "This is my first offence," replied the man; "extreme distress has driven me to it: I have a wife and children in a state of starvation." "If what you state be true," said the divine, after mentioning his name, "you need not fear to call upon me to-morrow." On the following day, the man presented himself to Mr. Hill, who thought proper to take him into his service, at the same time declaring that he would never divulge the circumstances of their first meeting, until the death of the offender. He faithfully kept his promise, and never had cause to regret this romantic act of benevolence, the object of which, after twenty years of honest servitude, died under his roof. He preached his funeral sermon, wherein he related the above particulars. An anecdote, which appears to be identical with the present, has, it is proper to remark, been related of Dr. Fothergill.

His partial secession from the forms of the established church, (which, however, is sufficiently marked to justify those who deem him a dissenter,) has not precluded him from the pulpits of orthodox divines; by whom, his assistance, on a great number of occasions, appears to have been earnestly solicited,

on account of his singular success as a preacher of charity sermons. The collections made at the doors of his own chapel, for benevolent purposes, are stated to be proverbially great; and, in allusion to this notorious fact, he is said, on one occasion, while preaching elsewhere, for the benefit of some distressed persons, to have concluded his discourse in the following terms: "Put your hands into your pockets, and be sure there is something in them when they come out; let us have a good, round, Surrey chapel collection!"

Age, while it has rendered his appearance venerable, has broken his voice, rendered his enunciation indistinct, and even deprived him of those few graces of action, with which, in his prime, he was accustomed to adorn his homely, yet, notwithstanding the eccentricities with which they abounded, sensible and practical discourses.—"About the year 1805," says a gentleman to whom the writer of this sketch is largely indebted, "he was a remarkably handsome man; of a tall, commanding stature; with highly expressive features, a keen searching eye, and a singularly fine nose, which was bold, and aquiline, but in exact proportion to his face. His voice, too, was very powerful, and, at times, extremely melodious. When he first entered his pulpit, his nervous agitation was often extreme, and every member of his body seemed to shake; he gave his text indistinctly, and almost inaudibly; and it was only as he proceeded that his tones rose, and he became colloquial or humorous. He had the art of instantly arresting the attention of his hearers; and as he seemed to address them from the fervour of his own feelings, he often produced a strong effect on theirs. His action, too, though often ludicrously distorted, would, sometimes, when he leant forward on the sconces of the pulpit, become truly graceful and dignified."

ADAM CLARKE.

ADAM CLARKE was born at Magherafelt, about thirty miles from Londonderry, in 1763; and acquired the rudiments of learning under the tuition of his mother. He displayed considerable aptitude for study, and had made some progress in the classics, when his father, who was a schoolmaster, placed him in the linen manufactory of a Mr. Bennett. A mechanical occupation being, however, uncongenial to his disposition, he soon obtained leave to quit his master, and devoted the whole of his attention to religious subjects. At the age of sixteen, he commenced preaching to small congregations of the poor; and, shortly afterwards, obtained the notice and patronage of John Wesley, who brought him to England, and employed him as an assistant, in the school which he had then recently established at Kingswood, near Bristol. The treatment he received from the head master is said to have been neither encouraging nor courteous; and partly on this account, but principally owing to an extraordinary obtuseness of perception, and lamentable weakness of memory, he added but little to his previous acquirements for a considerable time. At length, he felt a brief, but violent sensation, in his head, "as though some part of his brain had burst or exploded;" and from that moment he is described as having pursued his studies with uncommon success.

In 1782, Wesley appointed him an itinerant preacher. He commenced his labours at Penzance, whence he proceeded to Bristol, Liverpool, Jersey, and various other places, tending materially, wherever he went, by his talents and zeal, to the augmentation of his sect. In the performance of his duties, he appears to have suffered much from the persecution and violence to which the Wesleyan itinerants in general were, for a long period, exposed; but his temper and courage enabled him to triumph over all the difficulties of his station, and he gradually became one of the most eminent and influential preachers in the connexion. On one

occasion, after having been roughly expelled from the town of St. Hillier, in the island of Jersey, and threatened with death if he dared to preach there again, he determined, at all hazards, to make the attempt; and his zeal and intrepidity produced such an effect on his persecutors, that, instead of being visited with their vengeance, he obtained their applause.

Although particularly active in his vocation, he still prosecuted his studies with remarkable energy. About the year 1785, he began a most careful examination of the Septuagint, which, as he states, expanded and illumined his mind more than all the theological works he had ever consulted. Some years afterwards, he undertook a translation of the Bible; and such was the rapidity of his progress, that he completed his Old Testament in the short space of fourteen months; having, during that period, as he states, not only translated every sentence of Hebrew and Chaldee, but compared and examined all the original texts and versions, especially the Samaritan, Chaldee, Targums, Septuagint, and Vulgate. He next commenced his remarks on the Four Gospels, which he concluded in a year and a half; and, proceeding to the consideration of the other books in the sacred volume, gradually completed his admirable Commentary on the Bible; in addition to which, he has published a Bibliographical Dictionary, in six volumes; A Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature; The Bibliographical Miscellany, in two volumes; A Translation of Sturm's Reflections; A Treatise on the Use and Abuses of Tobacco; an edition of Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites; Harmer's Observations; Butterworth's Concordance; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; &c. He has also written, but not published, a narrative of Porson's last illness; and contributed, anonymously, to the pages of many periodicals and miscellanies.

In figure, Dr. Clarke is tall and commanding; his voice possesses more strength than melody; his style is copious but not elegant; and his manner impressive though not animated. As a preacher, he seeks to convince rather than to excite; and, as an author, to edify rather than to delight. As a commentator, he displays great erudition; and, though occasionally fanciful, he is, on the whole, eminently instructive. On account of his biblical learning, and scientific acquirements, he has obtained a diploma of LL. D., and honorary degrees from various scientific societies. The Wesleyan methodists have evinced their respect for his merits, by choosing him president at three of their conferences; and the members of the British and Foreign Bible Society are said to entertain a deep feeling of gratitude towards him for the zeal and diligence with which he has constantly promoted the diffusion of the Gospel. Although so voluminous a writer, he has constantly discharged, in a most exemplary manner, all his active duties as a divine. Even when engaged on his laborious commentary, he is said to have continued "preaching publicly, and from house to house." He was enabled to do this by his constant habits of "rising early, and late taking rest; avoiding all visits of ceremony, and journeys of mere pleasure and recreation; restricting himself to the most wholesome diet and temperate beverage, and not allowing unnecessary intrusions on his time."

Dr. Clarke was married early in life, and has had several children, one of whom is a clergyman of the established church.

ROBERT HALL.

THIS eminent preacher, the son of a respectable Baptist minister, was born at Arnesby, in Leicestershire, on the 2nd of May, 1764. He received the early part of his education at Northampton school, whence he was removed to a Baptist theological seminary at Bristol, where he rendered himself conspicuous by his talents and industry. His extraordinary abilities were more fully

developed at King's college, Aberdeen, whither he proceeded when in the seventeenth year of his age. He took the degree of M. A. in 1784, and soon afterwards became classical tutor at the Bristol seminary, where he had been partly educated, and colleague, in the pastoral office, to the head master, Dr. Caleb Evans.

In 1790, he succeeded the celebrated Robert Robinson as minister of the Baptist congregation at Cambridge; in which capacity he laboured, with increasing reputation, as a pulpit orator, until 1804, when he was afflicted by a mental aberration, from which, however, he recovered sufficiently to discharge his pastoral duties, in the spring of 1805; but, towards the close of that year, he, unfortunately, suffered a relapse; and it was deemed essential, for his perfect restoration, that he should pass a considerable time in tranquil seclusion. He, accordingly, resigned his office at Cambridge, on the 6th of March, 1806; when his congregation testified their deep sense of his merits, by purchasing him an annuity for life.

His mental faculties being completely restored, he was appointed minister of Harvey-lane chapel, at Leicester, where he continued for a number of years, beloved and admired by all who knew him. His congregation gradually increased, to such extent, that it became necessary, from time to time, to enlarge his chapel; which, at length, in 1826, he was prevailed upon to quit for that of Broadmead, Bristol, where he soon acquired almost pre-eminent distinction among the preachers of his day. Some idea of his splendid powers, as a pulpit orator, at different periods of his life, may be obtained from the following extracts:—A writer in The Pulpit, who heard him preach on the power of God, observes, "It was, without exception, the most wonderful sermon I ever heard. Every quality which could have been called into exercise on such an occasion, seemed concentrated in this one sermon. Profoundly metaphysical, without bewildering himself, or his hearers, and elegant, without the shadow of affectation—rapid in delivery, without confusion—energetic, without rant—devout, without enthusiasm—commanding, without austerity—affectionate, without cant—argumentative, without pedantry;—the whole effect was beyond what it is possible to conceive of pulpit eloquence."

Another periodical writer has thus described him:—"His figure was not commanding; the general cast of his countenance was heavy; his voice was feeble and tremulous, and incapable, in itself, of expressing or conveying any deep emotion. About action or gesture, he was perfectly indifferent; he usually began in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible; and preserved, to the last, one fixed though unconstrained position. As he was warmed with his subject, his countenance became animated, and his voice, still retaining its character of breezy softness, swelled into a volume of delightful melody. While he was preaching, such was the unassuming simplicity of his style and manner, and the natural fervour with which he carried his hearers along, that they entirely lost sight of the man for the moment. As he approached the end of his discourse he became peculiarly animated, though not declamatory,—his audience were interested, and, with a rapidity of utterance which fixed the reporter, like a statue, in admiration, and frequently defied all attempts at writing, he poured forth the varied stores of his vast imagination, and produced an effect of which few can conceive, who have not witnessed it themselves."

"When he began," says Mr. Bosworth, (we still extract from The Pulpit,) "he was usually calm and collected; speaking in a low tone, and looking onward as he went, as if to survey afresh the region of thought he was about to traverse, but not often giving an indication of those torrents of eloquence that were soon to be poured from his lips. Sometimes, at the commencement, he hesitated, and seemed perplexed, as if dissatisfied with what he had intended to say; at others, when he was about to establish a truth, or enforce a general principle, he would enter upon a course of clear and powerful reasoning, rendered equally attractive and astonishing by the delectable purity and beauty of his style. In this latter case, his sentences were finished with such exquisite care, that he appeared to have selected, not merely the most appropriate, but the only words

which served his purpose, and yet delivered with such freedom and ease, that they seemed the first which came into his mind. As he proceeded, he increased in animation and strength of utterance: in the application of the principles he had advanced, or the doctrine he had discussed, he grew more intense and ardent; and when he had risen to a certain pitch of holy excitement, his brow would expand, his countenance brighten, and, drawing back his majestic form in the pulpit, he would come forward again, charged with the fullness of his message to his hearers, and address them in tones and language which made every heart vibrate. But it was not with his lips only that he spoke—his eloquence was more intellectual and spiritual than audible sounds could make it. His speaking eye told volumes: whether beaming with benignity, or lighted up with intelligence, or blazing with intense and hallowed feeling, that eye indicated sentiments and emotions, which words were not made to express."

Another clerical critic observes, that, "although Mr. Hall possessed considerable learning, he rarely displayed it; generally preferring the most simple phrases he could select, to express his meaning, to those of a less familiar and more ambitious class. On one occasion, being called upon to conclude a service with prayer, after a sermon by Dr. Chalmers, who had been even more than ordinarily brilliant, he clothed his address to the Deity with such affecting plainness of style, that the congregation, who had been wrought up to a painful pitch of admiration by the dazzling eloquence of the preacher, felt a delightful repose in the chaste, natural, tender simplicity of language, in which Mr. Hall embodied his supplications."

"The richness, variety, and extent of his knowledge," says the author of a paper on pulpit oratory, printed in the London Magazine, of February, 1821, "are not so remarkable as his absolute mastery over it. He moves about in the loftiest sphere of contemplation, as though he were 'native and endued to its element.' He uses the finest classical allusions, the noblest images, and the most exquisite words, as though they were those which came first to his mind, and which formed his natural dialect. There is not the least appearance of straining after greatness in his most magnificent excursions, but he rises to the loftiest heights with a child-like ease. His style is one of the clearest and simplest—the least encumbered with its own beauty—of any which ever has been written. There is nothing very remarkable in Mr. Hall's manner of delivering his sermons. His simplicity, yet solemnity of deportment, engage the attention, but do not promise any of his most rapturous effusions. His voice is feeble, but distinct; and, as he proceeds, it trembles beneath his images, and conveys the idea that the spring of sublimity and beauty in his mind is exhaustless, and would pour forth a more copious stream if it had a wider channel than can be supplied by the bodily organs."

A very high degree of merit has been generally attributed to his productions on miscellaneous subjects, published anonymously, as well as to such of his sermons and charges as have been printed. It has been said, that few compositions of this age excel his Reflections on the Horrors of War, either in grandeur of conception, or felicity of execution; and his most celebrated, and truly admirable work, On the Influence of Modern Infidelity on Society, is exhibited at the college of Aberdeen, (from which he received a diploma of D.D., but modestly declined using it,) as the finest model of style in the English language. "His diction," it has been observed, "displays an unlimited command, and an exquisite choice, of language. His copious use of Scripture phrases bestows upon his style an awful sanctity. The same purity of taste, which appears in his choice of words, is equally apparent in the forms of expression into which they are combined. The turn of his phrases is gracefully idiomatic. In the construction of his periods, he is, perhaps, superior to any other writer. He seems to have employed every elegant and harmonious form of which the language admits;—always gratifying, often ravishing the ear, but never cloying it." "The originality with which he views every subject," says a writer in the Christian Observer, "and the master-hand with which he grasps it, are

altogether remarkable. He follows in no track of other men; neither his thoughts nor his language are borrowed. A prodigious power of memory in the use of Scripture, an exquisite judgment in the disposition of his materials, are united with a boldness of conception, and a creative force of imagination, which stamp an impress of originality and independence on all his reasonings." "We know no one," observes a writer in the Church of Ireland Magazine, "whose style is so strictly after the classic model. Like the ancient statuary, its high finish proves that it must have been elaborated; but all art is hidden."

"The works of this great preacher," observes the author of the paper on pulpit oratory before quoted, "are, in the highest sense of the term, imaginative; as distinguished not only from the didactic, but the fanciful. He possesses 'the vision and the faculty divine,' in as high a degree as any of our writers in prose. His noblest passages do but make truth visible in the form of beauty, and 'clothe upon' abstract ideas, until they become palpable in exquisite shapes. The dullest writer would not convey the same meaning in so few words as he has done in the most sublime of his illustrations." The same writer bears testimony to "the great and various excellence" of Mr. Hall's Discourses on War; on the Discouragements and Supports of the Christian Ministry; on the Work of the Holy Spirit; on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; and on the Prospect of an Invasion by Napoleon; a piece, in which the critic remarks, Mr. Hall has blended the finest remembrances of the antique world, the dearest associations of British patriotism, and the pure spirit of the Gospel, in a strain as noble as could have been poured out by Tyrtæus.

Dugald Stewart has described him, as combining the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections; adding, "whoever wishes to see the English language in its perfection, must read his writings." "Mr. Hall, like Bishop Taylor," says Dr. Parr, "has the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a schoolman, the profoundness of a scholar, and the piety of a saint;" and Bishop Porteus, on presenting him with a copy of Kennicott's works, designates the gift, on the fly-leaf of one of the volumes, "as an apposite intimation of that applause, veneration, and gratitude, that are due to the acute detector, perspicuous impugner, and victorious antagonist, of the sceptical infidels and the anti-christian sophists of modern times."

Although afflicted, from his childhood, with a most acute and irritating malady, to which the paucity of his publications has been attributed,—the labour of composition increasing his pain,—he has been held up as a pattern of mildness in his domestic circle. Of the splendour, appositeness, and originality of his familiar observations, it is impossible, perhaps, by the following specimens, to convey a just idea.

On going, for the first time, into York Minster, with a party of friends, he was asked what he thought of its sublime architecture. "Sir," said he, "it would awe a bacchanal!"

When shewn the monument of Robinson, in which that celebrated pastor is sculptured *erect*, as if in the act of receiving the Bible from the hands of Christ; instead of applauding, as had been expected, the skill of the artist, he exclaimed, energetically, "The man sir, ought to have been prostrate at the feet of his Maker!"

Being asked, by an ultra-Calvinist, if he thought he should see John Wesley in heaven, he replied, "I fear not; for I think he will be so near the throne of God, and I so distant from it, that I shall scarcely be able to obtain a glimpse of him." He said, on another occasion, "Whoever gets to heaven, will there find more women than men."

Being asked if Cambridgeshire were, in his opinion, so devoid of the picturesque as it had been described, he replied, "Yes, sir; it is, indeed, to the eye, dreary: it is naked, without foliage, without trees,—except that, here and there, a stunted willow astonishes the traveller, as though nature were putting up signals of distress."

It would appear, from the following anecdote, that as a tea-drinker, Johnson scarcely excelled him:—"Returning from a party at rather a late hour, weary and unwell, the lady, at whose

house he was residing, proposed to get him a cup of tea: he gladly availed himself of her offer; and she, with great kindness, after he had emptied the kettle, asked if she should order it *to be filled again.* "Why, no, madam," replied he, "I ought, perhaps, to be ashamed for having taken so much:—and yet, on consideration, I need not; for it has brought two fine qualities into exercise; great patience, madam, on your part,—and great perseverance on mine."

"Hall, the celebrated and highly-talented preacher of Leicester," says a periodical writer, in 1825, "is wonderfully fond of his pipe. He interlards his domestic discourse with more 'poohs' and 'sirs,' than any man breathing; *par example:*—'Scotchmen, sir,—(pooh!) I believe I am, sir,—(pooh! pooh!)—pestered, sir,—(pooh!)—with 'em, sir, beyond Christian credence, sir,—(pooh! pooh! pooh!)—Here I have 'em, sir—(pooh!)—daily, sir, and hourly, sir,—(pooh!)—all sorts and sizes of 'em, sir,—(pooh! pooh!)—sir, (pooh!)—from tadpoles to big animals, sir,—(pooh!)sir,—(pooh!)'"

WILLIAM JAY.

THIS celebrated pastor was born at Tisburne, in Wiltshire, on the 8th of May, 1769. Being of humble parentage, he was educated at a school in his native village, until, having, through the avidity he had displayed in the pursuit of knowledge, obtained an introduction to the Rev. Cornelius Winter, as a youth possessing abilities which, if cultivated, might render him useful, he was admitted to that gentleman's establishment for young men intended for the dissenting ministry. In this seminary, his progress as a student was so rapid, and his conduct so exemplary, that, at the age of sixteen, he was encouraged to enter the pulpit; and so successful were his juvenile efforts as a preacher, that he was invited to the metropolis, where he officiated, for two months, at Rowland Hill's chapel, in Blackfriars-road.

Modestly declining a regular pastoral charge, on account of his youth and inexperience, he now retired to a village near Chippenham, where he zealously prosecuted his theological studies, and occasionally preached to the poor inhabitants, for about two years; at the end of which period, having, then, although scarcely of age, delivered upwards of one thousand discourses, he was, with some difficulty, persuaded to officiate at the Hope chapel, Hotwells; whence, after the expiration of a few months, he removed to Bath, having, at the earnest recommendation of his predecessor, when at the point of death, been chosen minister of the Independent congregation in that city, on the 31st of January, 1791. Argyle chapel, the meeting-house of his hearers, has, since that period, on account of his popularity, been repeatedly enlarged; and whenever he has officiated at other places, great crowds have invariably been attracted to his pulpit.

In 1798, at the request of the Evangelical Society, he preached, for a few weeks, in Ireland; and it appears to have been his custom, since his first essay in Rowland Hill's chapel, to officiate there regularly once a year; on these occasions, it is said, above sixty ministers and students in divinity have sometimes been counted among his hearers. In 1810, the college of Prince Town, in America, is reported to have conferred on him the degree of D. D. on account of his reputation as a pulpit orator, and the great merit of his literary productions:—these consist of A Farewell Sermon, preached in 1789; A Token of Respect to the Memory of the Rev. G. Tuppen, his predecessor at Argyle Chapel; The Mutual Duties of Husbands and Wives; An Essay on Marriage, or the Duties of Christians to marry religiously,—with a few Reflections on Imprudent Marriages, (written and printed at the request of the Wiltshire Association of Dissenting Ministers;) Reflections on Victory; Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter, and the Rev. John Clark; The Domestic Minister's Assistant, or Prayers, for the Use of Families; The Christian contemplated;

Morning Exercises for the Closet; two volumes of sermons, and some other pieces. He has obtained a high degree of reputation, both as a preacher and an author. In his discourses, many of which have been frequently reprinted, he is said to display a deep and chastened spirit of piety, combined with an extraordinary power of so revealing the deceitfulness of the human heart, as to arrest the progress of religious delusion. He always brings home his subjects, it is added, to every man's business and bosom; and never leaves truth in a state of speculation, but renders it practical and experimental in all its bearings. According to a writer in the European Magazine, his eloquence is sometimes highly animated, but more commonly tender and pathetic. His voice is described by the same writer, as possessing such peculiar "witcheries," that, by the enunciation of a single sentence, he has often been known to produce the most singular emotions in his hearers; yet he appears to be so utterly destitute of affectation, that Sheridan characterized him as being the most perfectly natural orator he had ever heard.

His general observations are, on account of the practical and perspicuous style of his preaching, so frequently applicable to individuals among his congregation, that he has been accused of descending to undignified personalities; —a charge, as it is stated, totally destitute of foundation, nothing being at greater variance with the tenor of his conduct and life than such a practice. It has also been excepted against him, that he is too *textual*, in his sermons; but, in reply, it has been triumphantly observed, that his intimate knowledge of the sacred writings enabled him to clothe his own ideas in scriptural language, than which nothing, under such circumstances, from the lips of a divine, can be more powerful, or in better taste. His sermons, of which he merely sketches the outline in manuscript, and adds the details extemporaneously, are frequently embellished with appropriate anecdotes; but, it is remarked, that "in his anxiety to be simple and familiar, and his wish to be understood by the common people, who form the mass of his hearers, he, perhaps, occasionally descends too much from a very refined taste." In the Monthly Review, it is observed, that "his discourses are regular, without being formal; animated, without being rhapsodical; and explanatory without being paraphrastical. "His principles," it is added, "may be described as tinctured with Calvinism, rather than rigidly Calvinistic; and while he boldly avows his own convictions, he evinces the greatest liberality of sentiment."

EDWARD IRVING.

EDWARD IRVING was born at Annan, in Dumfries-shire, in 1792, and after having acquired the rudiments of learning at some private schools, was sent, for the completion of his education, to the university of Edinburgh, where, before he had obtained his seventeenth year, he is said to have distinguished himself by an intrepid attempt to defend the rights of his class, in some polemical dispute with the presiding authorities. In or about the year 1809, he was appointed to superintend the mathematical school at Haddington, whence he was removed to instruct the higher classes at Kirkaldy. Being, soon afterwards, qualified to preach, he became a probationer, and officiated at various churches in Scotland; until, at length, a gentleman, named Thompson, recommended him to the notice of Dr. Chalmers, who engaged him as his assistant preacher at Glasgow; where he gained so much reputation, that, on the death of Dr. Mac Naughton, he was elected minister of the Caledonian chapel, in Cross-street, Hatton garden, although, by his ignorance of Gaelic, he was not qualified for the office, a considerable sum of money having been left to the elders, with a proviso, that their pastor should preach in that language as well as in English. For the purpose, however, of ensuring his services, a parliamentary dispensation on this point was obtained

by the elders; and, in the month of August, 1822, the new minister took possession of his pulpit.

Early in the following year, the Duke of York having attended, as patron of the charity, to hear the anniversary sermon of the London Caledonian School, preached at the chapel in Cross-street, he was so struck with the peculiarities of Mr. Irving, that he mentioned him to many persons of rank as being a most extraordinary man. The chapel, consequently, soon became the resort of great numbers of the nobility; his fame rapidly increased; and the greatest orators and statesmen of the day hurried to hear him. At length, it became necessary to exclude the public from the chapel, and to admit only such persons as had previously, by letter, applied for, and received, per post, tickets of admission. During the hours of divine service, the chapel was constantly thronged, and such crowds were assembled round the doors, that the ticket-holders could not, without considerable difficulty, obtain an entrance. Curiosity was excited to the utmost; and, to use the words of a cotemporary writer, "a most feverish anxiety prevailed to hear and see the astonishing preacher at Cross-street chapel; who, in person, manner, and style, was said to be an admirable nondescript." The spectator, on effecting an entry, found himself in a chapel of moderate dimensions, surrounded by the gay, the noble, and the talented of both sexes. The character of the building informed him that he was in a place of worship; the looks and manners of the assembly were such as are displayed at a theatre, on the stage of which some extraordinary performer is about to enter. Soon after every part of the chapel had become densely and most oppressively crowded, the preacher appeared,—tall, athletic, and sallow; arrayed in the scanty robe of the Scotch divines; displaying a profusion of jet-black, glossy hair, reaching even to his shoulders, which were ample, but in strict proportion to his figure; with a singular obliquity in one of his eyes; and a stern, calm, solemnity of aspect, somewhat debased by an expression indicative of austere pride, and conscious sanctity. His strong northern accent added to his singularity; which was still further increased by the violent, yet energetic,—the ungraceful, but impressive, style of his gesticulation. His diction had an imitative affinity to that of Milton and Jeremy Taylor; it was unusual and startling. He embellished his discourse with the language of poets and philosophers; he added to the interest of his sermons by indulging in personalities, and spoke such homely truths to his noble and talented auditors, as they had but rarely been accustomed to hear. His various peculiarities increased his popularity; his name constantly filled the public ear; his portrait appeared in various periodicals; he was gazed at, as a wonder, in the streets; and the curiosity of all classes to hear him preach appeared to be insatiable.

His immediate followers, proud of his success, now began to erect for him a capacious church at the back of Brunswick-square; but, by the time it was finished, he had ceased to be attractive. Like other novelties, after having "had his day," he had gone out of fashion. His eccentricities had become familiar, and lost their charm. He had published a work, entitled, For the Oracles of God, Four Orations; For Judgment to Come, an Argument in nine parts; which had been reviewed with just severity by the periodical writers. The book was fatal to his already fast-waning reputation. It abounded in obsolete epithets, bombastic metaphors, and illogical conclusions;—a singular want of taste and judgment prevailed throughout its pages. The style was a grotesque imitation of that of the old divines, of whom, however, he had imbibed none of the eloquence, or argumentative power. His compositions were evidently of a character that would not bear the ordeal of critical examination. By submitting them to the press, their author gave the death-blow to his fame. It became evident, that his mode of delivery, his strong northern accent, his peculiar action, and, above all, the imposing singularity of his appearance, had, in combination with fortuitous circumstances, raised him to an elevation, which, by his talents, he could never have attained. A violent re-action ensued; and, in a few months, his hearers, on an average, scarcely equalled in number those of his predecessor.

In 1827, he contributed a preliminary discourse to a work, translated from the Spanish, entitled, The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a converted Jew; which exposed him to an attack from a writer of the name of Cole, for having supported "the awful doctrine of the sinfulness, mortality, and corruptibility of the body of the Messiah." A controversy ensued on the subject, which, at length, attracted the serious notice of the Presbytery, to whom the tenets of Mr. Irving appear to have been, in a high degree, offensive. In 1828, he printed A Letter to the King, on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, a measure which he strenuously opposed: during the same year, appeared his Last Days, and Discourses on the Evil Character of these our Times; also, three volumes of his sermons, lectures, and occasional discourses; and, in 1829, he published his Church and State responsible to Christ and to one another, a series of discourses on Daniel's vision of the beasts.

In a work, entitled The Trial of the Rev. Edward Irving, he has been copiously abused; in other cotemporary productions, he has met with but little more favour; and, it is probable, that to posterity his reputation will be the reverse of enviable. "The peculiar characteristic of Mr. Irving's style," says Flavel, "is a straining after originality of ideas, and the expressing them in the language of the time of Milton, Jeremy Taylor, and other wonderful divines of those days; but what in them was allowed ornamental, in him is perfect absurdity. They were consummate reasoners; and the strange and beautiful metaphors, which we meet with in the perusal of their writings, are admired and dwelt on, because they spring up naturally on the paths of the argument; besides, it was the custom of the age to employ such language. Had he shewn himself as good a logician as his great prototypes, we could have borne with his overstrained, inflated diction; but, as it is, his arguments and orations remind us of those wooden figures, in which dress-makers are accustomed to exhibit their newest and most splendid paraphernalia." "He came to London," observes a periodical writer, of the year 1824, "with the idea, that he was destined to convert the fashionable world from the error of their ways; a being raised up on purpose to evangelize the aristocracy of Britain. But we should be glad to hear," the writer adds, "that one convert has been brought over to practical Christianity; that one Sunday evening conversazione has been dropped —that one pack of cards the less has been soiled at the Sunday card-table—that one duke the less has travelled on the Sabbath—that one shilling the more has been given to the poor. He has been called another Paul preaching at Athens; but where is the Agrippa whom he has convinced, or the Felix whom he has made to tremble, except at the elevated tone of his vociferation? He has preached, to be sure,—preached much, and vehemently; but his language has been 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing,'—'vox, et præterea nihil.' He had better have adhered closely to Dr. Chalmers and the good men of Glasgow, and have made himself a light to enlighten the poor, instead of setting himself up as a beacon, in the world of wealth, for weak men to flock to, and witty men to laugh at. It is within Mr. Irving's grasp," continues the writer, "to become one of the lights of the age, and to acquire a character amongst the worthies of his time, which it will be the pleasure of future generations to admire, and their pride to imitate. This, we affirm, is within his reach; but if he perseveres in his present eccentricities, he will be as easily forgotten as he has been elevated."

He has distinguished himself as a warm supporter, to the utmost extent of his power, of various charitable and religious institutions. At a meeting of the society for the conversion of the Jews, he is said to have placed his watch in the hands of the chairman, exclaiming, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have, I give unto thee;" adding, "that he wished the bauble to be retained, until, the profits of a work, which he intended to publish, should enable him to redeem it."

In October, 1823, Mr. Irving married, at Kirkaldy, in Scotland, a young lady named Martin, to whom, it is said, he had long been attached.

PEOPLE
LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

PEOPLE'S PALACE
LIBRARY.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

GEORGE WILLIAM, (PRINCE,) second son of George the Second, was born on the 2nd of November, 1777, and died when only three months old.

ELIZABETH CAROLINE, (PRINCESS,) daughter of Frederick, Prince of Wales, born on the 30th of December, 1740, is described as having been deformed in person, but superior in mind to either of her brothers or sisters. She died, on the 4th of September, 1759.

FREDERICK WILLIAM (PRINCE) son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born on the 30th of May, 1750. He is represented as having been singularly graceful in person, amiable in temper, and remarkably eager for the acquirement of knowledge. He died on the 29th of December, 1765.

ELIZABETH, (PRINCESS, Landgravine of Hesse Homberg,) third daughter of George the Third, was born on the 22nd of May, 1770. In her childhood, she was lively, intelligent, and remarkably beautiful; and, on reaching maturity, she is said to have been elegant, agreeable, and accomplished. On the 7th of April, 1818, she was married to the Landgrave of Hesse Homberg, whom she accompanied to Germany, where he died, without issue by the princess, early in 1829.

SOPHIA MATILDA, (PRINCESS,) daughter of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, was born in May, 1773. Although no splendid qualities have been publicly displayed by this princess, her private character is said to be not only above impeachment, but decidedly commendable.

CAROLINE AUGUSTA, (PRINCESS,) daughter of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, was born on the 24th of June, 1774, and died in her infancy.

SOPHIA, (PRINCESS,) fifth daughter of George the Third, was born on the 3rd of November, 1777. Her demeanour is said to be agreeable, and her disposition beneficent.

OCTAVIUS, (PRINCE,) eighth son of George the Third, was born on the 28th of February, 1779; and died, rather suddenly, on the 3rd of May, 1783.

ALFRED, (PRINCE,) ninth son of King George the Third, was born on the 22nd of September, 1780, and died on the 20th of August, 1782.

ELIZABETH ADELAIDE, (PRINCESS,) daughter of the Duke of Clarence, was born on the 4th of March, 1819, and lived only a few hours.

GEORGE WILLIAM, (PRINCE,) son of the Duke of Cambridge, was born on the 26th of March, 1819. He is said to possess an excellent temper, and rather superior talents.

VICTORIA, (PRINCESS,) only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, was born on the 23rd of May, 1819. She is described as being amiable, lively, and intelligent.

GEORGE FREDERICK, (PRINCE) son of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, was born on the 27th of May, 1819. His abilities appear to be good, and his moral qualities, so far as they have been developed, unexceptionable.

ELIZABETH, (PRINCESS,) daughter of the Duke of Clarence, was born, prematurely, on the 2nd of December, 1820, and died on the 4th of March, 1821.

CAROLINE, (PRINCESS,) daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, was born on the 19th of July, 1822, and christened Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa.

THE PRETENDERS' ADHERENTS.

BERNARDI, (JOHN,) the son of a Genoese consul, who settled in Worcestershire, was born at Evesham, and abandoned his home at an early age, to become a common soldier, in one of the English regiments in the Dutch service. Being possessed of considerable talents, he gradually rose to the rank of captain; but precluded himself from further promotion, by giving some offence to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William the Third; on whose elevation to the throne, Bernardi followed James the Second to Ireland. A mission, on which he had been despatched to Scotland, proving fruitless, he made his escape to Holland; whence he ventured to return to this country, in 1695, and, being discovered, was committed to Newgate, on a charge of having taken part in a plot against the life of King William. By six express enactments, of as many different parliaments, he remained a prisoner for a period of forty years; his captivity terminating with his life, in the month of September, 1736. The reason why a man of so little importance was thus detained in confinement by authority of the legislature, under four successive sovereigns, without being brought to trial, was, it is surmised, that some unpleasant exposures must necessarily have attended his conviction. He is described as having been small in person, brisk, vivacious, and endowed with extraordinary fortitude. During his imprisonment, he married and had a large family.

WOGAN, (NICHOLAS,) was born in Ireland, about the year 1667, and highly distinguished himself on the continent, in his younger days, as a soldier of fortune. "He joined Forster," says Patten, "at the first meeting, and was indefatigable in forwarding the success of the cause. His self-devotion was truly chivalrous; and in the action at Preston, his intrepidity was remarkably conspicuous. His generosity on the same occasion, was even more noble than his courage; for he succeeded in bringing off prisoner Captain Preston, of Preston's regiment of foot, who was mortally wounded through the body, by a bullet from the rebels, and just at the point of being cut in pieces. He hazarded his life among his own men, if possible, to save that gentleman, though an enemy, and was wounded in doing it." Having been taken prisoner, he was brought to trial, and convicted of high treason; but received the royal pardon on the 16th of August, 1716, and died in 1734.

FITZJAMES, (JAMES, Duke of Berwick,) an illegitimate son of James, Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, by Arabella Churchill, sister to the great Duke of Marlborough, was born on the 21st of August, 1670, and educated with his brother, subsequently Duke of Albemarle, at Tully, the college of Plessis, and Paris. At the age of fifteen, he entered the imperial army, and served a campaign in Hungary, where he obtained the command of a regiment of cuirassiers. On his return to England, although still under eighteen, he was appointed governor of Portsmouth. In the next summer he was made colonel of a regiment of infantry, and, soon after, of Lord Oxford's horse-guards. At the time of the revolution, he surrendered Portsmouth to the Prince of Orange, by command of his royal father, with whom he embarked, at Rochester, for France. In March, 1689, he landed, with James the Second, at Kinsale, and highly distinguished himself against the troops of William the Third, at Donegal, Enniskillin, and other parts of Ireland; which he quitted in 1691, and, shortly afterwards, accompanied Louis the Fourteenth, as a volunteer, to the seat of war in Flanders. During the campaign of 1693, he was made prisoner by his uncle, Brigadier-general Churchill, brother to the Duke of Marlborough. In 1695, he married a daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard;

and, having become a widower in 1698, on his return from a tour in Italy, about two years after, formed an union with a niece of Lord Bulkeley. In 1702, he appears to have commanded part of the French forces in Flanders, under the Duke of Burgundy and Marshal Boufflers; and, in 1704, he served a campaign in Spain, as captain-general of the forces of Philip the Fifth, who invested him, for his services, with the order of the Golden Fleece. During the next year, being recalled by the King of France, he held the supreme command in Languedoc; and, besieging Nice, then considered one of the strongest places in Europe, compelled it to capitulate. In February, 1706, he was created marshal of France; and, shortly after, resumed the command of the army in Spain, the previous disasters of which, he had the honour, in some measure, of retrieving; and obtained, as a mark of gratitude from the Spanish king, the title of Duke of Berwick, with the towns of Liria, Xerica, and their dependencies. In 1708, he was appointed to command the French forces in Dauphiny; but was shortly afterwards removed to the army under the Elector of Bavaria, of which, although second in command, he is said to have solely directed the operations. In 1709, he obtained from the French king the dukedom of Warty; and, after having, in the interim, added materially to his reputation as a commander, he reduced, in 1714, the garrison and city of Barcelona. About this time, he appears to have devoted much of his attention to the restoration of the Stuarts. By means of Lady Masham, he and his party succeeded, as he states, in procuring the dismissal of the lord treasurer, Harley; "but, unfortunately," he adds, "before the new ministry could have time to concert their measures together, every hope of success was precluded by the death of the queen, which happened on the 12th of August, 1714, four days after the Earl of Oxford's dismission. The Elector of Hanover was instantly proclaimed king, and, by his orders, every thing was changed. I was then in Catalonia, at too great a distance to act, or even to give advice; and had I been at Paris, I should have been much embarrassed, considering the position of affairs. It was not our fault that we had not concerted any arrangements in case of the event which had just happened; and France, however well inclined she might be, was not in a condition to risk a new war to support the interests of the young Pretender." The French monarch being either unwilling or unable to afford the Jacobites any assistance, Berwick applied for help to the King of Sweden, who, as he states, had eight thousand men encamped at Gottenburg, and several transports in the harbour, which might have conveyed the troops to Scotland in eight-and-forty hours. The Pretender agreed to pay down fifty thousand crowns, for the costs of embarkation; the court of France encouraged the enterprize; but the Swedish king, according to Berwick, who wrote some very interesting memoirs of his life, missed a glorious opportunity of advancing his affairs, or rather, of relieving himself from oppression, by declining to afford the expected aid,—alleging, that he wanted the whole of his troops for the defence of his own dominions. In 1716, the Duke of Berwick was appointed to a military command in Guienne; and, subsequently, distinguished himself, on various occasions, as a general of consummate skill, and extraordinary courage, until 1734, when he was killed by a cannon-ball, at the siege of Philipsburg. He is described as having been fond of glory; but to have sought it, chiefly, in the line of his duty, which no one knew or performed better than himself. In the hurry of the most difficult operations, and the heat of the warmest actions, he is said to have preserved "that tranquillity and coolness, which is the effect of natural intrepidity, and a perfect knowledge of that art, which, in shewing us all we have to fear from an enemy, points out, at the same time, what we have to oppose to him." It is added, that no man of modern times approached so nearly, in character, to an heroic Greek.

MURRAY, (William, Marquess of Tullibardine,) son of the Duke of Athol, incurred forfeiture by engaging in the rebellion of 1715; he, however, avoided capture, and resided for a number of years on the continent. In 1745, he

arrived in Scotland, with the young Pretender, whose fortunes he followed during the whole of the campaign. At Culloden, he fell into the hands of the king's troops, and was confined in the Tower until his death, which took place at the latter part of 1747.

STEWART, (ANDREW, of Inverhayle,) one of the foremost in the charge of the insurgents, on the Sir John Cope's troops, at Preston-Pans, after having saved a colonel in the royal army, named Whitefoord, from being cut down by a gigantic Highlander, with some difficulty prevailed on him to surrender, and, out of respect for the bravery he had displayed, soon afterwards procured him his liberty on parole. On the ruin of the young Pretender's hopes, by the decisive victory obtained over his adherents, at Culloden, Colonel Whitefoord gratefully exerted himself to procure his benefactor's pardon, by the most urgent appeals to all the great officers of state in Scotland. His efforts proving fruitless, he waited on the Duke of Cumberland, and entreated a protection for Inverhayle's family and estate; which, however, he could not obtain, until he had intimated his desire to abandon a service in which no clemency was extended to the vanquished and helpless. In compliance with the protection thus wrung from the duke, Inverhayle's property was spared, by a party of troops who were encamped on his estate, for the purpose, if possible, of securing his person. Like the Baron of Bradwardine, in the novel of Waverley, the leading incidents of which are avowedly founded on anecdotes of the life of Inverhayle, the proscribed chief lay concealed in a neighbouring cave, whither provisions were so adroitly conveyed, as to elude the vigilance of the English centinels, by one of his children, a girl about eight years of age. With much difficulty and some "hair-breadth 'scapes," he succeeded in avoiding detection, and was eventually included in the act of indemnity. The author of Waverley, who knew him well, in addition to the foregoing circumstances, states, that Inverhayle had been *out* in the rebellion of 1715, as well as in that of 1745; that he had fought a broadsword duel with Rob Roy; and that, when Paul Jones entered the Firth of Forth, although then an old man, he was "the only person who seemed to propose a plan of resistance."

MURRAY, (Lord CHARLES,) son of the Duke of Athol, was born in 1687, and distinguished himself as a zealous partizan of the Stuarts, during the rebellion of 1715. "He had been," says Patten, "a cornet of horse beyond sea, and had gained a mighty good character for his bravery, even temper, and graceful deportment. Upon all the marches he could never be prevailed with to ride; but kept at the head of his regiment (the 5th) on foot, in his Highland dress, without breeches. He would scarce accept of a horse to cross the rivers, which his men, in that season of the year, forded above mid-thigh deep in water." Being taken at Preston, he was tried by a court-martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot; but received a free pardon in September, 1717, and died in 1729.

KEITH, (JAMES,) the youngest son of William Keith, Earl Marshal of Scotland, was born in 1696. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he abandoned the law, for which he had been destined, and joined the Pretender's standard. At the battle of Sheriff-muir, he was severely wounded, and, with much difficulty, escaped to France, where he devoted himself to the study of military tactics. In 1717, he visited Italy, and thence proceeded to Spain, where he obtained a commission in Ormond's Irish brigade, through the interest of the Duke of Liria, whom he shortly afterwards accompanied to Russia. Entering into the service of the Czarina, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, as well as the order of the black eagle, and highly distinguished himself against the Turks and Swedes. He also took a conspicuous part in the revolution by which Elizabeth was raised to the throne; but, at length, he retired in disgust to Prussia, where, he was received with great honour, and, immediately made a field-marshal, by Frederick the Great. After having acquired the highest military renown in the service of that monarch, his career was terminated by a cannon-shot, at the battle of Hochkirchen, on the 14th of October, 1758. His skill as a poli-

tician, is said to have equalled his talent as a commander.

WHARTON, (PHILIP, Duke of Wharton,) son of the Marquess of Wharton, was born about the year 1699. At the age of fourteen, he clandestinely married a daughter of Major-General Holmes, and soon afterwards proceeded to the continent, avowedly for the purpose of completing his education; but abruptly quitted his tutor at Geneva, leaving a bear's cub "as a more suitable companion" for the latter than himself, and went to Avignon, at that time the residence of the Pretender, who conferred upon him the order of the Garter, and the title of Duke of Northumberland. "Thus attached," says Seward, "to the party of that unfortunate prince, he came to Paris, where he is thus described, in a despatch of that excellent minister, Sir Benjamin Keene:—'The Duke of Wharton has not been sober, or scarce had a pipe out of his mouth, since he left St. Ildefonso.'" The Dowager Queen of James the Second, pawned her jewels, to raise him £2,000, which he promised to expend in furthering the Jacobite cause, but speedily squandered in the most extravagant manner. While yet a minor, he took his seat in the Irish house of lords, where he displayed so much zeal and talent in favour of government, that he was raised to the English peerage. Shortly afterwards, he abandoned the Whigs; published a virulent opposition paper; and became an avowed Jacobite. When Atterbury was impeached, "acting contrition," according to Horace Walpole, "he professed being determined to work out his pardon at court, by speaking against the bishop; in order to which, he begged some hints. The minister was deceived, and went through the whole case with him, pointing out where the strength of the argument lay, and where was its weakness. The duke was very thankful, returned to town, passed the night in drinking, and, without going to bed, went to the house of lords, where he spoke *for* the bishop,—recapitulating, in the most masterly manner, and answering, all that had been urged against him." On account of pecuniary embarrassments, which are wholly to be ascribed to his reckless extravagance, he once more visited the continent; where, being now a widower, he married a Spanish maid of honour. For his intrigues in behalf of the Pretender, he was soon afterwards attainted of high treason, and deprived of his estates. It is said, that his conduct had by this time excited universal disgust; yet, the exiled prince thought proper to send him £2,000, which he speedily dissipated. Rejecting an offer of Sir Robert Walpole, to reverse his attainder, he travelled, for some time, on the continent, attended by a regiment of ragged servants; and, it is stated, would have perished in a state of destitution, had he not been charitably entertained by some monks, of the order of St. Bernard; in whose convent, near Tarragona, he fell a victim to habitual intemperance, on the 31st of May, 1731; during which year, two volumes of his poems, speeches, and plays, appear to have been published. He appears to have been a man of great abilities, singular eloquence, brilliant wit, and fascinating manners; but without judgment, morality, religion, or common decorum.

MACDONALD, (ANGUS, of Keppoch,) was born in 1711, and joined the standard of Charles Edward in 1745, with the whole of his clan. To the bravery of Keppoch and his followers, the success of the Jacobites at Preston-Pans and Falkirk has been chiefly attributed. The clan, however, acted in the most disgraceful manner at Culloden; having, in consequence, it is said, of being placed in the left wing of the rebel forces, retreated, when about twenty paces from the royal troops, without striking a blow. Indignant at the conduct of his countrymen, "Macdonald of Keppoch," says Home, "advanced with his drawn sword in one hand, and his pistol in the other: he had got but a little way from his regiment, when he was wounded by a musket-shot, and fell. A friend, who had followed, conjuring him not to throw his life away, said that the wound was not mortal; that he might easily join his regiment, and retreat with them. Keppoch desired him to take care of himself, and, going on, received another shot, and fell to rise no more."

COPPOCK, (THOMAS,) sometimes called Cappouch, who is stated to have been a native of England and a student, was created Bishop of Carlisle, by Charles Edward, whom he accompanied in the march to Preston. Being taken prisoner, he was brought to trial, with several of the other insurgents, found guilty of high treason, and executed, with revolting barbarity, at Carlisle, on the 18th of October, 1746. It is stated, that when he and his companions received sentence, he said to the latter, as they were quitting the court, "What the devil are you afraid of? We sha'n't be tried by a Cumberland jury in the next world!"

ANDERSON, (ROBERT,) of Whitburgh, a gentleman of property, in East Lothian, was one of the persons whom Lord George Murray consulted as to the practicability of crossing the marshy piece of ground which divided the royal and insurgent armies, previously to the battle of Preston-Pans. At first, he deemed the morass impassable, but, after Lord George had dismissed him, he recollected that there was a circuitous path, eastward, which led to the position occupied by the king's troops. At the suggestion of Hepburn of Keith, he returned to communicate the fact to Lord George, who was no sooner apprised of it, than he hurried with the welcome intelligence to Prince Charles, whom he found fast asleep on the field, with a bunch of peese-haulm for his pillow. In the course of the night, all the rebel forces crossed the morass, and taking the royal troops by surprise, obtained a brilliant victory.

MACGREGOR, (MALCOLM,) son of Duncan Macgregor, of Craigee, appears to have been captain of a troop of the Macgregors, who, at the battle of Preston-Pans, in 1745, armed with scythe-blades, fixed at the ends of poles, as it is stated, cut off the legs of horses, severed the bodies of men in twain, and contributed, materially, by the dreadful execution they did, to the victory obtained by Charles Edward over Sir John Cope. At an early period of the contest, while proceeding across the field to join their clan-regiment, they were fully exposed to the fire of the royal troops; and their gallant leader, Malcolm Macgregor, received no less than five gun-shot wounds, two bullets actually passing through his body. As the party marched on, Malcolm, though at the point of death, raised himself upon his elbow, and exclaimed: "Hark ye, my lads, I'm not dead: therefore, let no man think of neglecting his duty, for, by G—d! my eye will be upon him."

DICKSON, (Serjeant,) was made prisoner by Charles Edward, at Preston, and enlisted into his service. Having got a day's march beyond the rebel forces, he entered Manchester, with his mistress and a drummer, on the 29th of November, 1745, and immediately began to beat up for recruits. Great numbers of the populace soon surrounded, and attempted to take him prisoner, but he kept them at bay with his blunderbuss, until he was rescued by the resident Jacobites, under whose protection he paraded the streets for several hours, and, in the evening, marched off, undisturbed, to meet Charles Edward, at the head of one hundred and eighty followers, whom he had enlisted at the trifling expense of three guineas. On account of this adventure, Manchester, with its thirty thousand souls, was jocosely said to have been taken by three Jacobites, —a serjeant, a drummer, and a girl!

JOHNSTONE, (Chevalier de,) the son of a merchant at Edinburgh, was born in 1720. At an early age he appears to have evinced an inclination for a military life; and, being brought up in Jacobite principles, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1745, he privately quitted his father's house, and joined the insurgents at Duncrub. He was immediately appointed aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray, and, afterwards, aide-de-camp to the prince. After having fought at the battle of Preston-Pans, he obtained a captain's commission, and raised an independent company, with which he served throughout the campaign. Escaping from the fatal battle of Culloden, he concealed himself for some time in the house of Lady Jane Douglas, whence he proceeded to England in the disguise of a pedlar. At length he reached the continent; and after having, for some time, subsisted

on the slender allowance bestowed on the Scotch exiles by France, entered into the service of that nation, and acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp in Canada; on the conquest of which, by the British forces, he returned to France, where he died at rather an advanced age. Towards the close of his life, he composed, in French, Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746; of which, a translation from the manuscript originally deposited in the Scots' college, at Paris, appeared in 1820. His person was short and slender; his demeanour elegant; his mental capacity respectable; and his disposition open and impetuous. He is said to have indulged in whatever pertained to enjoyment, spurning restraint, and evincing but little regard either for morality or religion.

GRANT, (COLQUHOUN,) one of Prince Charles' body guards, had the satisfaction, shortly before the battle of Preston-Pans, of saving two of his friends, (afterwards Lord Gardenstone and General Cunningham,) who were then volunteers in the royal army, from being summarily executed as spies. It appears that they had been employed, during the night, to patrole the coast-road, between Sir John Cope's camp, at Haddington, and that of the insurgents; but, being both *bon vivants*, had so neglected their duty, as to sup at a tavern, (on oysters and sherry,) at the opposite side of the Eske, which they had crossed at low water. While they were regaling, a writer's apprentice, who was on his way to join the insurgents, chanced to pass by the house. "He saw the two volunteers," says a writer in the Quarterly Review, "through the window; knew them, and guessed their business:—he saw the tide would make it impossible for them to return across the sands, as they had come;—he therefore placed himself in ambush, on the steep, narrow, impracticable bridge, which was then, and for many years afterwards, the only place of crossing the Eske; and—how he contrived it I could never learn—but the courage and assurance of his province are proverbial, and the Norland whipper-snapper, *surrounded* and made prisoners of the two unfortunate volunteers, before they could draw a trigger." Roy Stuart, the commander of the prince's body guard, into whose hands they were placed, proposed to hang them both, as spies. Although in a state of dreadful consternation, they luckily recollected that their acquaintance, Colquhoun Grant, was one of Roy Stuart's corps, and boldly asserted that he would prove their innocence. On being brought before Grant, he interfered successfully in their behalf, and, shortly afterwards, permitted them to escape. At the battle of Preston Pans, after having, it is said, displayed extraordinary valour, he mounted the horse of a British officer, who had fallen a victim to his prowess, and rode, alone, after a party of the royal dragoons, which fled at full speed towards the castle of Edinburgh. "In the rear of their long straggling troop," says Chambers, in his interesting History of the Rebellion, "came the heroic Grant, so close in pursuit, that he entered the Netherbow port, ere the warders could close the gate which had been opened to receive them: notwithstanding all his efforts, they got safe to the castle, and he was obliged to turn away disappointed." He might now, without much difficulty, have been taken or killed, by the citizens, whom, however, he seems to have perfectly intimidated by his dauntless deportment. After having coolly ordered a full suit of tartan, at a draper's shop, in the Lawn-market, he rode, sword in hand, to the Netherbow port. The guards, who had determined on detaining him, were struck with so much awe, by his athletic frame, terrific voice, bloody weapon and habiliments, that they opened the gate; and, on being subsequently taunted for having suffered him to escape, intimated that they thought it was very well of them to get rid of the fellow in the way they did. Colquhoun Grant, subsequently became a very respectable writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

DAWSON, (JAMES,) the son of a Lancashire gentleman, after having nearly completed his studies at St John's college, Cambridge, abandoned the university, on account of some youthful excesses, and became an officer in the English regiment of insurgents, taken at Carlisle, in the rebellion of 1745. Being found guilty of high

treason, at the court-house, on St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, on the 15th of July, 1746, he was roused from his slumbers, about six o'clock in the morning of the 30th of the same month, to prepare for immediate execution, on Kennington Common, with eight of his unfortunate associates. He had, for some time prior to his quitting college, been attached to a young lady of fortune, to whom, it is said, he would have been immediately united, had he obtained an acquittal. In opposition to the wishes of her friends, his intended bride went to witness his execution; during the dreadful preparations of which, although the fire prepared to consume her lover's heart was blazing before her, she retained a perfect mastery over her feelings; but, according to Dougal Graham, when the shouts of the multitude announced the termination of his mortal career, she fell upon the neck of a female companion, exclaiming, "My love, I follow thee! Sweet Jesus, receive our souls together!" and immediately expired.

MACDONALD, (FLORA,) the daughter of Macdonald, of Milton, in South Uist, who, dying while she was an infant, her mother became the wife of Macdonald, of Armidale, in Skye, senior captain of one of the companies employed, on the Long Island, to prevent Charles Edward's escape; which, however, with her assistance, he succeeded in effecting. The particulars of her romantic adventures with Charles Edward, having been already stated in the memoir of his life, at page 159 of this volume, the residue of the present notice will be confined to a sketch of her subsequent career. On parting from Flora Macdonald, at Portree, Charles Edward is said to have tenderly embraced her, and, after thanking her warmly for the great services she had rendered him, to have presented her with his miniature as a token of his gratitude. In consequence of information extorted from the boatmen who had rowed them from South Uist, she was soon afterwards apprehended and sent to London; where she was visited, in prison, by Frederick Prince of Wales; to whom, in reply to a question as to her motives, in delivering the young Pretender from his perilous situation, she stated, that should his royal highness, or any member of the reigning family, apply for her assistance under circumstances equally distressing, with God's blessing, it should be as cheerfully afforded; for that in saving the unfortunate adventurer, she had simply obeyed the dictates of humanity. The prince, it is said, greatly admired her reply, and, through his interest, after having been imprisoned for about a year, she obtained her discharge. On being liberated, she went to reside at the house of Lady Primrose, where she was visited by a number of distinguished Jacobites, from whom she received the most flattering attention and many valuable presents. After having excited a high degree of admiration by the unassuming propriety of her conduct, she returned to her native island, and married a son of Macdonald, of Kingsburgh, with whom, many years after, she proceeded to America. During the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, she is said to have encountered various misfortunes; and before its termination, she returned with her family to Skye, where she died at rather an advanced age. Boswell, who saw her at Kingsburgh, during his tour with Dr. Johnson to the Hebrides, describes her as having been an uncommonly mild, well-bred, genteel, little woman. She was, however, so zealous a Jacobite, that, even when advanced in years, if any man, it is said, had dared to speak of Charles Edward, in her presence, as the Pretender, she would have struck him a blow with her fist. During her voyage from America, she gave a signal proof of that extraordinary courage, which had already rendered her so remarkable. The vessel, of which she was on board, being attacked by a French ship of war, she left her female fellow-passengers trembling in the cabin, and bore a part in the action on deck, until, being accidentally thrown down, her arm was fractured.

CUMBERLAND, (RICHARD, Bishop of Peterborough,) was born in London, on the 15th of July, 1632; and educated at St. Paul's school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He took the degree of B. A. in 1653, and that of M. A. in 1656. Two years afterwards, having been incorporated as M. A. at Oxford, in the interval, he obtained the rectory of Brampton, in Northamptonshire. In 1661, he was appointed a select preacher at Cambridge; and, in 1663, proceeded to the degree of B. D. In 1667, he was appointed chaplain to Sir Orlando Bridgman, who presented him to the living of All Hallows, Stamford; and, in 1691, he was promoted, without any solicitation on his own part, to the bishopric of Peterborough. He died on the 9th of October, 1718. There appears to have been scarcely a blemish in his character. He was eminently pious, diligent, and charitable. He studied, and made himself master of Coptic, at the age of eighty-three; and, to the last year of his life, effectively fulfilled his episcopal functions; declaring that he would do his duty as long as he could, for that a man had better wear out than rust out. His perception was not acute; but his memory was retentive, and his application supplied the place of talent. His principal works were: De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica,—a treatise, directed against the philosophy of Hobbes, which was translated into several European languages; An Essay on Jewish Weights and Measures; Origines Gentium Antiquissima; and The Phœnician History of Sanchoniathos, translated from Eusebius.

CREWE, (NATHANIEL, Lord Crewe of Stene, and Bishop of Durham), was born on the 31st of January, 1633. He took the degree of B. A., at Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1655; and soon afterwards obtained a fellowship. In 1658, he became M. A.; in 1663, D. C. L.; and, in 1668, he was elected rector of his college. In the following year, he was made præcentor, raised to the deanery of Winchester, and appointed clerk of the closet to Charles the Second. In 1671, he was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford; with which he held the living of Whitney, as well as his rectorship, *in commendam*. He resigned the latter in 1672; and, in the next year, performed the marriage ceremony between Maria D'Este and the Duke of York; at whose request he was translated, in 1673, to the see of Durham; of which, however, he could not obtain possession, it is said, until he had compromised a private grant to be paid out of it, which the king had made to one of his mistresses. In 1676, he was sworn of the privy-council; and, soon after the accession of James the Second, he was appointed dean of the chapel-royal, and became a leading member of a new ecclesiastical commission, the arbitrary conduct of which proved exceedingly agreeable to the king, to whose downfal it materially contributed. Among other acts of disgraceful subserviency to the wishes of James, he countenanced a prosecution against the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, for refusing to admit a Benedictine monk to the degree of M. A. without taking the usual oaths. It is also stated, that he would have attended the public entry of the pope's nuncio into the metropolis, but that his coachman refused to drive him. He was exceedingly active in promoting the severe proceedings taken against Magdalen college, Oxford, for disobedience to the king's mandate, by which the society had been commanded to elect, for its president, a man of indifferent character, and who did not possess the indispensable qualifications required by the statutes. When the ecclesiastical commission, of which he had been termed the grand inquisitor, was abolished, and the approaching ruin of his royal patron, to whom he had been most disgracefully servile, became evident, he attempted, by mean concessions, to

ingratiate himself with the partisans of the Prince of Orange; and, as it is positively stated, was among the first to vote that James the Second had abdicated. He was, however, expressly excepted from the pardon granted, by William and Mary, to the followers of their predecessor; he consequently absconded, and offered to resign his bishopric to Burnet, on condition of receiving £1000 per annum out of its revenues for life. Burnet declined the proposal; and Crewe, in consequence of Tillotson's intercession, was allowed to retain his see. Having ventured to return to England, he made his peace at court, by voting for the new settlement; and, on the death of his two elder brothers, in 1691, became Baron Crewe, of Stene. Almost the last act of his public life, was an opposition to the proceedings instituted against Sacheverell, of whose prosecution Queen Anne avowedly disapproved. He died without issue, although thrice married, on the 18th of September, 1721, aged eighty-eight. This despicably versatile prelate, who, towards the close of his career, became ostentatiously munificent and charitable, was not eminent either for piety or erudition. Speaking of his employment as an ecclesiastical commissioner, Burnet says, "he was lifted up with it, and said, now his name would be recorded in history; and when some of his friends represented to him the danger of acting in a court so illegally constituted, he said, he could not live, if he should lose the king's gracious smiles." It is related of him, that he would frequently take the key of Stene chapel, where his last wife was buried, and place himself near her remains; under which he directed that his own coffin should be deposited. One day, in allusion to an alabaster skull at the bottom of the monument, he said to his chaplain, Dr. Grey, "I wish that horrid death's head had not been placed there!" Grey, who was much attached to the bishop, made no reply, but immediately sent for the sculptor, whom, after some consideration, he directed to convert the obnoxious skull into a bunch of grapes!

SOUTH, (ROBERT,) the son of a merchant, was born at Hackney, in 1633, and received his education under Dr. Busby, at Westminster school; whence, in 1651, he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. After having distinguished himself by producing three Latin poems, one of which was addressed to Cromwell, on the termination of the Dutch war, he took the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and entered into holy orders. In 1660, he was chosen public orator of the university of Oxford, and soon afterwards became domestic chaplain to Lord Clarendon; who, in 1663, made him a prebendary, presented him to a living in Wales, and procured for him, although of insufficient standing, the degree of D. D. On the disgrace of his noble patron, he became chaplain to the Duke of York. In 1670, he was installed canon of Christchurch; and, three years after, attended the British ambassador, Lawrence Hyde, to Poland, in the capacity of chaplain. On his return, in 1678, he obtained the living of Islip, in Oxfordshire; and, in 1681, he preached a sermon before Charles the Second, on the vicissitudes of human life; in which, after having illustrated his subject by the examples of Agathocles and Masaniello, he thus proceeded:—"And who that beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow, as Cromwell, first entering the parliament-house, with a threadbare torn cloak and greasy hat, perhaps neither of them paid for, could have suspected that, in the space of so few years, he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne?" The king, it is said, laughed heartily at the passage, and desired that, on a vacancy occurring on the episcopal bench, he might be reminded of the preacher. Dr. South evinced his loyalty to James the Second, by refusing to join in the invitation to the Prince of Orange; to whom, however, he subsequently took the oath of allegiance, although he is said to have declined the vacant see of a non-juring prelate. In 1693, he engaged in a controversy on the doctrine of the Trinity, with Sherlock, in which he displayed much humour, great learning, and abundance of zeal; but, it may safely be said, to no good purpose. Each of the contending parties professed to be strictly orthodox, although they differed materially in explaining the text, which formed the

subject of their dispute. He exerted himself most strenuously in favour of Sacheverell; and, on the accession of his party, the Tories, to power, at the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne, to whom he was sincerely attached, he declined the offer of a bishopric, observing that such a chair would be too uneasy for an infirm old man to sit in. His decease took place in July, 1716. In politics, he was a confirmed Tory; and, in religious principles, a furious high churchman. In abilities and erudition, he had not many superiors; and but few of his cotemporaries possessed so abundant a share of wit and humour. He was intolerant, irascible, harsh, and unforgiving, yet eminently charitable. His love of the satirical and ludicrous is frequently displayed in his most serious compositions, to which, however, a high degree of praise has been attributed. Six volumes of his sermons were printed during his life; and, after his death, appeared his English Posthumous Works, his Opera Posthuma Latina, an account of his journey to Poland, and memoirs of his life. The following, among other amusing anecdotes, have been recorded of him :—On one occasion, a military officer, whom he was presenting, in his capacity of public orator, for an honorary degree, having accidentally turned his back, South appended to his exordium of "*Præsento vobis, hunc bellicossissimum,*" the addition of "*qui nunquam antia tergiversatus est.*"—During his residence in Oxfordshire, he was called out of bed, one cold morning, to perform the marriage ceremony for a couple, who had, for above an hour, been shivering in the church. On inquiring for the bride and bridegroom, his clerk brought forward a man and woman, the youngest of whom appeared to be at least seventy years of age. South inquired if it were possible that they had come to be married. "To be sure," replied the man; "better wed than do worse." "Get you gone," replied South; "go home, you silly old fools; go home and do your worst." So saying, he hobbled away, in a great passion with his clerk, for having brought him out on so ridiculous an errand. Having accepted an invitation to dine with a clerical friend, at whose house he had called for the purpose of paying a morning visit, his host, on stepping into the adjoining room, was severely upbraided by his wife, for giving her the trouble of providing a repast fit for such a guest. An altercation ensued, which South overheard; and, at length, the husband, in a violent passion, exclaimed, "If the doctor were not so near at hand, I would certainly give you a beating." South immediately opened the door, which separated him from his host and hostess, exclaiming, "I beg pardon; but pray don't let my presence be any impediment." The lady, it is added, at once retired, and served up an excellent dinner; but did not think proper to appear at the table.

BURNET, (THOMAS,) was born at Croft, in Yorkshire, about the year 1635, and concluded his education at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He made three tours on the continent, in the capacity of tutor:—the first with the Earl of Wiltshire, the second with the Duke of Bolton, and the third with Lord Ossory, son of the Duke of Ormond, through whose interest he obtained, in 1685, the mastership of the Charter-house. During the same year, he took the degree of L. L. D., and, shortly afterwards, rendered himself conspicuous by resisting the king's attempt to fix a Roman catholic as a pensioner on the Charter-house. By William the Third, he was made a royal chaplain, and clerk of the closet; but he lost these appointments, in 1692, by the publication of his Archæologia Philosophica, sive Doctrina Antiqua de Rerum Originibus; in which he displayed such latitude of opinion as gave offence to many influential divines. He had previously produced a work, entitled, Telluris sacra Theoria, which he afterwards translated into English. He was also the author of two treatises, posthumously published, De Fide et Officiis Christianorum, and De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium. Addison has warmly panegyrised one of his productions; all of which are eloquent and imaginative, but, for the most part, erroneous, and often glaringly absurd. His admirers have been too much dazzled by the splendour of his style, to hesitate as to the truth of his

propositions or the strength of his arguments. Dr. Keill attacked him with considerable power and severity; Flamstead, the astronomer-royal, declared that he could overthrow the Telluris Sacra Theoria in one sheet of paper; and a satirical song-writer, in a ballad on the controversy between South and Sherlock, stigmatised him as an absolute infidel. He died in the month of September, 1715.

WHITBY, (Daniel,) a native of Northamptonshire, was born in 1638, and became a student at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1653. After having taken his degrees of B. A. and M. A., and been elected to a fellowship, he published an attack on popery, to which he was indebted for the appointment of chaplain to Bishop Ward, a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, as well as for the præcentorship and rectory of St. Edmund's, in that city; previously to obtaining which, he had proceeded to the degrees of B. D. and D. D. In 1674, he published A Discourse on the Idolatry of the Church of Rome; in 1679, The Absurdity and Idolatry of Host-Worship proved; and in 1683, The Protestant Reconciler. In the last-mentioned production, he strenuously pleaded "for condescension to dissenting brethren, in things indifferent and unnecessary, for the sake of peace:" but his doctrines proved so unpalateable to the high church party, that they were not only termed false, impious, and seditious, but the university of Oxford made a solemn decree against his propositions, and ordered the book to be publicly burnt. He was also compelled, by his episcopal patron, to renounce two of the opinions which he had ventured to avow, and to express his sorrow for having written such a work; of which, however, before the conclusion of the year, he published a second part, with a view to induce the dissenters to join in communion with the established church. In 1687, he printed a tract, entitled, The Fallability of the Roman Church demonstrated; and, in the following year, A Treatise on Traditions, and two pieces in favour of the revolution. In 1703, he published, in two volumes, folio, his celebrated Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, the result of fifteen years' close application; to which he added, in 1710, a Latin appendix. He also wrote an essay On the Necessity and Usefulness of the Christian Revelation; A Discourse concerning the True Import of the words, Election and Reprobation; (in which he departed from his original Calvinistic creed;) The Extent of Christ's Redemption; The Grace of God; The Liberty of the Will; The Perseverance or Departibility of the Saints; two treatises in Latin, the one on Original Sin, in which he denied that there was any ground in Scripture, for imputing Adam's offences to his posterity; and in the other, that the doctrine of the Trinity could be deduced, either from the fathers, councils, or catholic tradition; a Dissuasion from Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Trinity; and a work, posthumously published, entitled, The Last Thoughts of Dr. Whitby; in which he states, "that when he wrote his commentaries, he went on too hastily in the common beaten road of other reputed *orthodox* divines; conceiving, first, that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in one complete notion, were one and the same God, by virtue of the same *individual* essence communicated from the Father; which confused notion," he adds, "he is now fully convinced to be a thing impossible and full of gross absurdities." He is described as having been singularly ignorant of the world, simple in his manners, pious, charitable, industrious, and profoundly learned. He died on the 24th of March, 1725.

HOOPER, (George, Bishop of Bath and Wells,) was born at Grimley, in Worcestershire, on the 18th of November, 1640. He completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford, where he successively took the degrees of B. A., M. A., B. D., and D. D. After having obtained various subordinate preferments, and greatly distinguished himself both as a writer and a divine, he was promoted, in 1703, to the see of St. Asaph; from which, shortly afterwards, he was translated to that of Bath and Wells. He was hostile to the union with Scotland, and strenuously endeavoured to procure the acquittal of Sacheverell, against whose sentence he is said to have entered a protest. He

wrote a treatise on Jewish, Greek, and Roman measures, to which was appended An Essay on English Coins; a Latin work on divorces; and a great number of devotional and other tracts. The whole of his works were collected and published at Oxford, in 1757. While a youth, Dr. Busby, master of Westminster school, where he was partly educated, is reported to have said of him, "This boy is the least favoured in features of any in the school, but he will become more extraordinary than any of them." At a subsequent period, but prior to his obtaining the see of St. Asaph, the same learned man observed of him, that he was the best scholar, the finest gentleman, and would make the best bishop that ever had been educated at Westminster school. "His talents," according to one of his biographers, "were so great in every distinct part of knowledge, that the masters of every faculty have thought their profession to be the bishop's peculiar study. The lawyer might suppose him bred to the bar, and conversant in nothing but statutes and reports; the casuist might think his whole time spent in canonists and schoolmen; and the divine, in fathers and councils. The antiquary might tie him down to medals and charters; and the linguist fancy him always poring upon lexicons. The philosophers found no science out of his reach, nor the masters of polite literature any graces of the classics that had escaped his observance." He died on the 6th of September, 1727, leaving several children by his wife, a Miss Abigail Guildford, whom he married in 1678.

FLEETWOOD (William, Bishop of Ely,) was born in the Tower of London, on the 21st of January, 1656; and received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. Having entered into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to William and Mary; and, shortly afterwards, canon residentiary of St. Paul's; in which capacity, he presented himself to the rectory of St. Austin's, Watling-street. He was also chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; and, in 1702, became a canon of Windsor. After having passed a short time in retirement, at the rectory of Wrexham, worth only £60 a year, for which he appears to have abandoned his other preferments, Queen Anne, by whom he had previously been appointed one of the royal chaplains, promoted him, in 1706, without solicitation, to the bishopric of St. Asaph; from which, soon after the accession of George the First, he was translated to that of Ely. He died, leaving one son, on the 4th of August, 1723. He was an active prelate; an eloquent preacher; a dignified and spirited senator; a man of obliging disposition and strict integrity; a good antiquarian, and a learned, industrious, and able writer. Besides his celebrated Essay on Miracles, he produced The Life of St. Winifred; A Plain Method of Christian Devotion, a translation, which reached its twenty-seventh edition in 1750; Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, a work of much erudition; Chronicum Pretiosum, or an Account of the English Money, the Price of Coin, and other Commodities, for the last Six Hundred Years; The Thirteenth Chapter of the Romans vindicated from the Abuses put upon it, in which he contended, in opposition to the advocates for passive obedience and non-resistance, that St. Paul required of no people any more submission to the higher powers than the laws of their several countries demanded; and several sermons, the preface to some of which, published in 1711-12, although voted a libel by the house of commons, and ordered to be burnt, was afterwards reprinted in the Spectator. A folio volume, containing the whole of his productions, appeared in 1737.

DERHAM, (William,) was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, on the 26th of November, 1657, and took the degrees of B. A. and M. A., at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1682, he became vicar of Wargrave, in Berkshire; and in 1689, rector of Upminster, in Essex. In 1711, and the following year, he preached a series of discourses at the Boyle lecture, which he published, with copious notes, in 1713, under the title of Physico-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of a God from the Works of the Creation. In 1714, appeared his Astro-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of a God from a Survey of the Heavens. In 1716, he obtained a

canonry of Windsor, and about the same time became chaplain to the Prince of Wales. He revised and printed the Miscellanea Curiosa, in 1726; and, in 1730, received the degree of D. D., by diploma, on account of his learning, and the service he had rendered religion by the culture of natural knowledge. In the same year, he published his last original work, entitled, Christo-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion. In addition to these productions, he was the author of a treatise, entitled, The Artificial Clockmaker; and of numerous scientific papers communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. He also edited the learned Ray's Epistolary Correspondence; and Albin's Natural History of Birds and British Insects. He deservedly obtained considerable reputation, both as a divine and a philosopher: his theological productions are characterized by great solidity of argument, and the scientific portion of his works, although modern discoveries have convicted him of numerous errors, display his profound knowledge of natural philosophy, such as it was in the early part of the last century. He made a valuable collection of British birds and insects; and is said, like a primitive pastor, to have prescribed for the bodily ailments, while he sedulously strove to insure the eternal welfare of his parishioners. He died on the 5th of April, 1735, leaving a widow and several children, the eldest of whom became president of St. John's college, at Oxford.

TALBOT, (William, Bishop of Durham,) a native of Staffordshire, was born in 1659, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. at Oriel college, Oxford, in 1680. During the reign of James the Second, he distinguished himself by preaching against popery; and, as a reward for his zeal, obtained the deanery of Worcester, about two years after the revolution. In 1699, he took the degree of D. D., by diploma, on being raised to the see of Oxford; from which, in 1715, he was translated to that of Salisbury; and, in 1722, he was advanced to that of Durham, of which county he was also appointed lord-lieutenant. He died in October, 1730, leaving several children, one of whom became lord-chancellor. His publications consist of two speeches,—one on the trial of Sacheverell, and the other in favour of the union with Scotland; a volume of sermons; and some pieces against the validity of lay baptism; the controversy on which subject, he appears to have originated.

LOWTH, (William,) a native of London, the son of an apothecary, and father of Bishop Lowth, was born in 1661, and proceeded from Merchant Tailors' school, before he was fourteen, to St. John's college, Oxford; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1680, that of M. A. in 1683, and that of B. D. in 1688. Being recommended, for his learning and piety, to Bishop Mew, that prelate made him his chaplain, gave him a stall in Winchester cathedral, and, in 1699, presented him to the rectory of Buriton. He was a man of great diligence and extraordinary acquirements. Many eminent writers, particularly Potter, Chandler, and Hudson, were indebted to him for valuable communications on ecclesiastical history, and other subjects. His own works consist of A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testament; Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures; Commentaries on the Prophets; and several sermons and tracts. This amiable and erudite divine died on the 17th of May, 1732.

WESLEY, (Samuel,) the son of an ejected non-conformist divine, and father of the celebrated John Wesley, was born about the year 1662. At the age of sixteen, he became a servitor of Exeter college, Oxford, where he subsisted on the fruits of his own industry until he graduated and obtained ordination. After having served a curacy in the metropolis for about a year, he obtained a chaplaincy in his majesty's fleet, which he soon abandoned for another curacy in London. For his merits as an author, it is said, he was shortly afterwards presented to the living of South Ormesby; and he, at length, became a writer of such importance, that the friends of James the Second offered him high preferment if he would support the measures of that monarch in favour of popery. Wesley, however, not only rejected their proposals, but

refused to read the king's famous declaration, and preached against it, on the following text from Daniel iii. v. 17, 18.—"If it be so, our God, whom we serve, is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king; but, if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." For some productions in support of the revolution, which he dedicated to Queen Mary, he was presented to the rectory of Epworth. In 1705, he published a poem on the battle of Blenheim, for which he was rewarded by Marlborough with the chaplaincy of a regiment: this, however, he soon afterwards lost, on a change taking place in the cabinet. In 1723, he obtained the rectory of Wroote, which, with that of Epworth, he held during the remainder of his life. He died on the 30th of April, 1735, leaving, besides his sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, a daughter, named Mehetabel, who possessed considerable talents; but, it is said, "married a low fellow, who broke her heart." Dr. Whitehead says of the elder Wesley, that his last moments were as conspicuous for resignation and Christian fortitude as his life had been for zeal and diligence. He was the author of a volume of poems, entitled Maggots; Elegies on the Deaths of Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson; The Life of Christ, an heroic poem; The History of the Old and New Testament attempted in Verse; and Dissertationes in Librum Jobi. His house was twice destroyed by fire, and, on the second occasion, he lost his original manuscript of the last-mentioned production. He, however, resumed the subject, although in the decline of life, and oppressed with gout and palsy; and, by the aid of his sons and Maurice Johnson, he completed a second copy of the work, which was published after his decease. Garth ridiculed his poetical compositions, (which possess but little merit,) and in Swift's Battle of the Books, he is ignominiously slain by a kick from Homer's horse. Pope says, in a letter to Swift, dated April 12th, 1730, "I shall think it a kindness done myself, if you can propagate Mr. Wesley's subscription for his Commentary on Job among your divines, (bishops excepted, of whom there is no hope,) and among such as are believers, or readers, of Scripture. Even the curious may find something to please them, if they scorn to be edified. It has been the labour of eight years of this learned man's life: I call him what he is, a learned man; and I engage you will approve his prose more than you formerly could his poetry. Lord Bolingbroke is a favourer of it, and allows you to do your best to serve an old Tory, and a sufferer for the church of England."

SMALRIDGE, (GEORGE, Bishop of Bristol,) son of a dyer, at Litchfield, was born in 1663. Ashmole, the celebrated antiquary, in 1678, sent him to Westminster school, where, in 1680, he wrote two elegies, one in Latin, and the other in English, in compliment to his patron, on the death of the astrologer, Lilly, to whom Ashmole was much attached. In 1682, he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1686. Shortly afterwards, he became tutor of his college; and was selected as the associate of Aldrich and Atterbury, in the controversy with the celebrated Obadiah Walker, who had become a convert to popery. In 1687, he assisted in writing Animadversions on a Discourse entitled Church Government; in 1689, he published his Auctio Davisianæ, and became M. A.; and, in 1692, having taken holy orders, he was presented to Tothill fields chapel. In 1693, he obtained a prebendal stall, at Lichfield; in 1698, he took the degree of B. D., and in May, 1701, that of D. D. On account of his acquirements, he frequently presided in his university, about this period, as regius professor of divinity. In 1708, he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan's-in-the-west; and, in 1710, he became a canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and Dean of Carlisle. He obtained the deanery of Christchurch, in 1713; and, in the following year, he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol. Soon afterwards, he received the appointment of grand almoner, which he retained, until he refused, during the rebellion of 1715, to sign the episcopal declaration in favour of loyalty. By the interest of the Princess of Wales, he was, however, soon restored to favour;

although he obtained no further preferment. Shortly before his death, he held a disputation with Dr. Clarke, on the doctrine of the Trinity, in which he advocated orthodox opinions, but, according to Whiston, the evidence adduced was in favour of his opponent. He died of apoplexy, on the 27th of September, 1719, leaving a widow, two daughters, and a son, in such a state of poverty, owing to the limited revenues of his bishopric, that Wainewright, his registrar, pitying their condition, nobly insisted on presenting them with the whole of his savings, which amounted to about £3,000; and Queen Caroline afterwards procured the widow a pension of £300 per annum. Twelve of Bishop Smalridge's discourses were published in one volume, octavo, during his lifetime; and sixty of his discourses, by subscription, for the benefit of his family, in 1726. His acquaintance with Clarke and Whiston exposed him to a charge of being inclined towards Arianism; which, however, he repelled, a few days before his death, in a letter to Bishop Trelawney. Newton describes him as having been a truly worthy prelate, an excellent scholar, a sound divine, an eloquent preacher, and a good writer, both in Latin and English; of great gravity and dignity, but, at the same time, of as great complacency and sweetness of manners. He was so noted for his good temper, that on succeeding Dr. Atterbury in the deaneries of Carlisle and Christchurch, he was said to have carried the bucket wherewith to extinguish the fires which the other had kindled.

WILSON, (THOMAS, Bishop of Sodor and Man,) was born at Burton, in Cheshire, at the latter end of 1663. From a private school in his native country, he was removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained ordination. His first pastoral employment appears to have been as curate at Winwich, in Lancashire. In 1692, he became chaplain to the Earl of Derby, preceptor to that nobleman's son, and, about the same time, master of Latham almshouse. In 1697-8, "he was forced," to use his own words, "into the bishopric of the Isle of Man," and had the degree of L. L. D. conferred upon him by the primate. Although his episcopal revenues did not exceed £300 per annum, he contrived, not only to support the dignity of his station, but to rebuild the palace, at an expense of £1,400, to erect a chapel at Castleton, to establish parochial libraries, to improve the agriculture of the island, and to relieve many of the distressed among its inhabitants. Shortly after his appointment to the bishopric, he was offered a rich living in Yorkshire, which he might have held *in commendam*, with his see, but, being hostile to pluralities and non-residence, he declined to accept it. In 1699, he published a small tract in Manx and English, the first work ever printed in the former tongue, entitled, The Principles and Duties of Christianity. In 1703, he prepared his celebrated Ecclesiastical Constitutions; and so admirable was his conduct as a prelate, that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge honoured him with the degree of D. D. and Lord Chancellor King declared that, "if the ancient discipline of the church were lost elsewhere, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." About the year 1721, he thought proper to denounce the Independent Whig as a dangerous and immoral publication, and to cause several copies of it to be seized. The officer, who performed this duty, having taken possession of one belonging to the public library, the governor committed him to prison, and, it is stated, behaved with some harshness to the bishop himself; who rendered the dispute more serious, by interdicting the governor's lady from the communion table, because she had contumaciously refused to atone for the offence of defaming a female acquaintance. The governor, in return, fined the bishop £50, and for default of payment, committed him to the damp and gloomy prison of Castle Rushin, from the grated windows of which, the incarcerated prelate is said to have exhorted his indignant flock not to commit any breach of the peace. An appeal, on his behalf, being made to the privy-council, the governor's proceedings were declared to be irregular; and the bishop was soon afterwards offered the see of Exeter, which, however, he could not be prevailed upon to accept; nor, it is said, could he be induced to bring an

action against the governor for damages, although the rigour of his confinement had produced a disorder which so disabled his fingers that he was ever afterwards compelled, when writing, to grasp the pen in the palm of his hand. After having conferred various important benefits on his diocese, he died on the 7th of March, 1755, leaving one son, the offspring of a very early marriage. Besides the publications already mentioned, he printed A Short History of the Isle of Man; several sermons on practical subjects; and a few religious tracts. At a late period of his life, a translation of the Scriptures into Manx was commenced under his auspices, which his successor, Hildesley, caused to be completed. He was a man of respectable scientific, and classical attainments; particularly tolerant; indefatigable in the performance of his duties as a prelate, and a most zealous friend to the labouring classes. Having, on one occasion, ordered a cloak with a single loop and button, his tailor remarked, that if such a fashion should prevail, the poor button-makers would starve. "Indeed!" exclaimed the bishop, "then button it all over." His charities, it is said, were dispensed judiciously, and in the true spirit of Christian benevolence. He once gave a friend directions to present £50 to a poor sick clergyman, who had a large family, in the most delicate manner possible, and with an intimation, that the donor had no wish to be known. "I will wait upon him early to-morrow morning," said the gentleman. "You will oblige me," replied the bishop, "by carrying the money to him directly. Think, sir, of what importance a good night's rest may be to this poor man." Although he always declined taking his seat in the house of lords, because, as he said, Christ's kingdom not being of this world, he thought the church should have nothing to do with the state, yet, while in London, prosecuting his appeal, he appeared on several occasions at court; and it is related that, one day, Queen Caroline, perceiving him approach, thus complimented him, at the expense of several prelates who were then in her majesty's presence:—"Here, my lords, is a bishop, whose object is not translation, and who will not part with his spouse because she is poor."

WELLS, (EDWARD,) was born in 1663, at Corsham, in Wiltshire, and acquired the rudiments of education at Westminster school; whence, in 1686, he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford; where, after having taken his degrees of B.A. and M. A., he became a college tutor, and, eventually, obtained the Greek professorship. In 1704, he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; and, in 1715, Browne Willis, the antiquary, who had been his pupil, presented him to the rectory of Blechley, in Buckinghamshire. His only other preferment was the rectory of Cottesbach, in Leicestershire; which, according to the history of the county, he obtained in 1701-2, while his biographers state, that it was given to him in 1717. Of his private character, nothing important appears to be recorded, except a statement, contained in the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, that he took an opportunity, from the pulpit, "to mark out, by slander, his benefactor;—the very man who, by mistake, in an uncommon manner, gave him the stand and opportunity of his misbehaviour." Besides having distinguished himself, as a theologian, in a controversy with Dr. Clarke, respecting the Scripture doctrine of the Trinity, he was the author of An Historical Geography of the Old and New Testament, illustrated with Maps, &c.; The Young Gentleman's Course of Mathematics, Arithmetic and Geometry; A Paraphrase, with Annotations, on all the Books of the Old and New Testament; An Help for the right Understanding of the several Divine Laws and Covenants; An Exposition of the Church Catechism; Harmonia Grammaticalis, or, A View of the Agreement between the Latin and Greek tongues, as to the declining of Words; Elementa Arithmeticæ numerosæ et speciosæ; The Duty of being grieved for the Sins of others; Unworthiness no excuse for not coming to the Sacrament; and various other theological, geographical, and political works. He also produced editions of Dionysius, Periegetes, and Xenophon, with Latin versions, maps, &c. His death took place in the month of August, 1727.

WELCHMAN, (EDWARD, Archdeacon of Cardigan,) was born about

the year 1665, at Banbury, in Oxfordshire; and, having been admitted a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1679, he commenced B. A. in 1683; became a probationer fellow of Merton college in 1684; and proceeded M. A. in 1688. Entering into holy orders, he obtained the rectories of Lapworth and Solihull, in Warwickshire, and the archdeaconry of Cardigan. He was a man of high classical attainments, considerable abilities, and obtained great reputation as an author. His works consist of A Vindication of the Church of England against Heresy and Schism; The Husbandman's Manual,—directing him how to improve the several Actions of his Calling, and the most useful Occurrences of his Life, to the Glory of God, and Benefit of his Soul; Dr. Clarke's Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity Examined; A Conference with an Arian; A Latin Treatise on the Thirty-nine Articles, which has been translated into English, and frequently reprinted; an edition of the Works of Novitian; and several occasional sermons. He died on the 28th of May, 1739, leaving several children; one of whom, a son, is said to have afterwards kept an inn at Stratford-upon-Avon. "Whilst the coachman stopped to water the horses," observes the author of the Spiritual Quixote, "my landlord, out of civility, came to pay his compliments to Dr. Greville, who knew the man to be the son of the learned Dr. Welchman, well known for his illustration of the Thirty-nine Articles; which piece of history, as he had not much merit of his own to boast of, mine host never failed to acquaint his customers with. 'Gentlemen,' he would say, 'you have, doubtless, heard of my father; he made the Thirty-nine Articles.'"

MOSS, (Robert, Dean of Ely,) was born in Norfolk, about the year 1666; and, at the age of sixteen, proceeded to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he wrote some Latin and Greek verses on the deaths of Charles the Second, and Mary, the consort of King William, which were inserted in the Cambridge collection. After graduating as B. A. and obtaining a fellowship, he commenced private tutor, and was appointed one of the twelve university preachers. He also became a candidate for the office of orator, which he lost by three votes, those, it is said, of the university bedells, —who had taken offence at some paragraph in one of his speeches as prævaricator. He proceeded to the degree of S. T. B. in 1696; and, subsequently, obtained the preachership at Gray's inn, and the assistant-preachership at St. James's, Westminster. In 1701, he became a royal chaplain, and, four years afterwards, was created S. T. P. in the presence of Queen Anne. In 1708, he accepted the lectureship of St. Lawrence, Jewry; and, in 1712, the queen nominated him Dean of Ely; on which occasion he resigned his fellowship, as he did his preachership at Gray's inn, on being presented to the living of Giddleston, Herts, in 1714; and his lectureship in the city, on account of his infirmities, in 1727. He retained his royal chaplaincy after the accession of George the First, but was, at length, dismissed, with Sherlock and Hare, for the part he took in the Bangorian controversy. After his death, which occurred in 1729, his sermons were collected and published by Dr. Snape, who states that "he was of a graceful personage, a gentleman-like address, a sweet, affable, and benevolent disposition; and had something so winning and engaging in his conversation, that he was scarce ever known to lose a friend that had been once intimately acquainted with him." "He distinguished himself," says the same divine, "by repeated proofs of very uncommon abilities; and acquired the reputation of one of the most ingenious performers of any about his time, of all kinds of public exercises, whether in the way of classical or academical learning." Cutler, in a letter to Grey, says of his sermons: "their reputation must last as long as learning, eloquence, or religion." One of his discourses, entitled, The Extent of Christ's Commission to Baptise, was occasioned by the controversy as to the validity of lay baptism. Besides his sermons, he published a defence of the lower house of convocation, "concerning their consultations about the Bishop of Bangor's writings;" and is suspected to have written A Letter to Queen Anne on the Peace of Utrecht. He left a widow, but, as it appears, no children.

CHISHULL, (EDMUND,) a native of Eyworth, in Bedfordshire, was born about the year 1668, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1693, at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He published an elegant Latin poem on the battle of La Hogue, in 1692, and another, on the death of Queen Mary, in 1694. Four years afterwards, he succeeded to a travelling fellowship, and visited Turkey and the Levant. He then settled at Smyrna, where he officiated as chaplain to the English factory until 1702, when he returned to England, and, three years afterwards, took his bachelor's degree in divinity. In 1708, he became vicar of Walthamstow; in 1711, chaplain to the queen; in 1713, a lent preacher at St. Olave's, Hart street; and, in 1731, rector of South-church, Essex, in possession of which he died, leaving two children, on the 18th of May, 1733. Besides numerous sermons and some controversial pieces, he published an account of his travels; a dissertation on certain medals struck at Smyrna in honour of physicians, appended to Dr. Mead's Harleian oration, in 1724; and Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianum Æram antecedentes, of which the manuscript of a second volume that appears to have been in the press at the time of his decease, was purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, in 1785.

WOOLSTON, (THOMAS,) son of a respectable tradesman, was born in 1669, at Northampton, where he acquired the rudiments of learning. In 1685, he was sent to Cambridge; and, proceeding B. A., in 1688, was soon afterwards elected to a fellowship, and entered into holy orders. He took the degree of M. A. in 1692; and, in 1699, that of B. D. Having imbibed a fondness for allegorical interpretations of Scripture, by reading the works of Origen, he produced, in 1705, The old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived: in this tract he contended, that the ancient fathers had considered the actions of Moses as typical of Christ and his church. In 1720, he printed a Latin dissertation, in which he asserted, that the letter from Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, concerning the works of Christ, inserted in the writings of the fathers, was a forgery; and two Latin epistles, in defence of Origen's allegorical mode of interpreting the Scriptures. Soon afterwards, he published a letter to Dr. Bennett, rector of Cripplegate, containing an inquiry, "whether the people called Quakers, did not, the nearest of any other sect of religion, resemble primitive Christians, in principles and practice." On account of the animosity which he betrayed against the clergy in this production, and his refusal to reside at college, pursuant to the statutes, he was deprived of his fellowship. In the years 1723 and 1724, he produced his Free Gifts to the Clergy; and, in 1726, A Defence of the Miracle of the Thundering Legion, against Mr. Moyle. Soon afterwards, he printed The Moderator between an Infidel and an Apostate; and, subsequently, two supplements to that production, in which he not only contended for mystical interpretations of the miracles of Christ, but insisted that they had never been wrought. The attorney-general now took proceedings against him as a declared enemy to Christianity, which, however, were stayed, principally on the interference of Whiston. His next productions were Six Discourses on the Miracles, in which, it is said, "he mixed up a vein of ridicule and buffoonery, which could not fail of striking with horror all believers in the divine mission of Christ." He now lost the friendship of Whiston, and proceedings against him for blasphemy being renewed, he was brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the King's Bench, to pay £100 fine, and to find security for his good behaviour. On the expiration of the year, not being able either to procure bail, (as he would not promise not to repeat his offence,) or to pay the fine, Dr. Clarke generously undertook to solicit his discharge. His exertions, however, were speedily rendered needless by Woolston's decease, which occurred in January, 1732-3. A few moments before he expired, he said, in contemplation of death, "This is a struggle which all men must go through, and which I bear, not only patiently, but with willingness." He was learned, industrious, and endowed with good talents, which, however, were deplorably

perverted by his tendency to mysticism. Although abusive to his opponents, in disposition he is said to have been amiable, and in moral deportment, proof against reproach; but strong doubts have been entertained of his mental sanity.

SNAPE, (ANDREW,) son of the serjeant-farrier to Charles the Second, was born at Hampton-court, in 1670. After having passed some years at Eton school, he was removed, in 1689, to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1693; that of M. A. in 1697; and, in or about the latter year, obtained a fellowship. He soon afterwards became lecturer of St. Martin-in-the-fields; and, subsequently, rector of St. Mary-at-hill, and one of the royal chaplains. In 1705, he took the degree of D. D.; and, in 1707, attended, as one of the representatives of the university of Cambridge, at the jubilee of Frankfort. While on the continent, he preached a sermon before the Electress Sophia, which was afterwards printed under the title of The Just Prerogative of Human Nature. In 1713, he was installed a canon of Windsor; and, in 1717, he took a conspicuous part against Hoadly, in the Bangorian controversy, which, however, led to his removal from the office of king's chaplain, at the instigation of his opponent. In 1719, he was elected provost of King's college, Cambridge; and, in the following year, vice-chancellor of the university. Shortly afterwards, he obtained the rectory of Knebworth, in Hertfordshire; and, in 1737, that of Ilderly, in Berkshire, which he held till his death. He was also, for some years, head master of Eton, and had the honour of drawing up the Cambridge address to George the Second, on the institution of the Whitehall preachers. He appears to have been learned, acute, amiable, and a zealous supporter of the doctrines of the established church. As a controversialist, he displayed so much power, that, according to Dr. Zachary Grey, "he was by far the most powerful opponent Bishop Hoadly had." He edited the discourses of Dean Moss; and three volumes of his sermons were published a few years after his death, which took place on the 30th of December, 1742. It is asserted, that a mezzotinto likeness of Dr. Snape, was, "after the original had gone out of fashion," imposed upon the public as a portrait of the famous Orator Henley.

BOULTER, (HUGH, Archbishop of Armagh,) was born in 1671, and studied, for some time, at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he removed to Christchurch, Oxford. After having been elected demy of Magdalen, he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1690; to that of M. A. in 1693; and, soon afterwards, obtained a fellowship. He became chaplain to Sir Charles Hedges, in 1700; and, subsequently, through the interest of Lord Sunderland, procured the living of St. Olave, Southwark, and the archdeaconry of Surrey. In 1705, he took the degree B. D., and that of D. D. in 1708. In 1719, he went to Hanover with George the First, in the capacity of chaplain, and was employed to teach Prince Frederick the English language. During the same year, the king promoted him to the deanery of Christchurch, and the bishopric of Bristol. He was nominated, in 1724, Archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland, where he soon acquired great popularity by his extraordinary benevolence, and strenuous exertions to ameliorate the condition of the country. He expended £30,000 in the augmentation of small livings; erected and endowed hospitals at Drogheda and Armagh, for the reception of clergymen's widows; supported the sons of many poor divines at the university; contributed greatly to the establishment of the protestant charter schools; and, during a severe scarcity of food, in 1740, provided, at his own expense, two meals a day for upwards of two thousand five hundred distressed persons. In these and other equally laudable acts, he disbursed nearly the whole of his archiepiscopal revenues. His deportment was grave, his aspect venerable, his temper meek, and his mode of living remarkably frugal. He died, after having been thirteen times a lord justice of Ireland, near the close of the year 1742. A few of his sermons and charges were printed during his lifetime; and a collection of his letters was published, at Oxford, many years after his decease.

DAWES, (Sir WILLIAM, Archbishop of York,) the son of Sir John Dawes, Bart., was born near Braintree, in Essex, on the 12th of September, 1671, and received his education at Merchant Tailors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford. The family estate and title having devolved on him, by the death of his father and two elder brothers, he quitted the university, and passed some time as a country gentleman; but rural pursuits not being congenial to his taste, he entered himself of Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which, in his twenty-fifth year, he became master; and, soon afterwards, filled the office of vice-chancellor. Having taken orders, he was nominated chaplain to William the Third; and, in 1698, presented to a prebendal stall at Worcester. During the same year, Archbishop Tenison collated him to the deanery and rectory of Bocking, in Essex. On the accession of Anne, he was appointed one of her majesty's chaplains, and would, apparently, have been raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, in 1705, but for the utterance of some offensive truths, in a sermon, which he preached before the queen early in that year. He soon, however, regained her majesty's esteem; and, in 1707, obtained the see of Chester; from which, in 1713-14, he was translated to the archbishopric of York. After his decease, which took place on the 30th of April, 1724, his works were collected, and published in three volumes, octavo: they consist of a poem, entitled, The Anatomy of Atheism, dedicated to Sir George Darcey (whose daughter, Frances, he married, and by her had seven children); the preface to Bishop Blackall's works; a discourse On the Eternity of Hell Torments; and a number of sermons on various subjects. As a preacher, he acquired great popularity, not so much by his mental abilities, which, though respectable, were far from splendid, as by the natural beauty of his elocution, and the dignified graces of his person. His moral character was altogether admirable: no man, it is said, could, with justice, accuse him of ever having neglected his duty, violated his promise, or acted, in any respect, contrary to the dictates of his conscience. His behaviour is said to have been courteous, his conversation cheerful, and his temper, on all occasions, perfectly unruffled.

SMALBROKE, (RICHARD, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,) was born at Birmingham, in 1672. He completed his education at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1691; to that of M. A. in 1694; to that of B. D. in 1706; and to that of D.D. in 1708. He also obtained a fellowship; and, in 1712, became chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, and treasurer of Llandaff. In 1717, he was made a prebend of Hereford; and, in 1723, was consecrated Bishop of St. David's; from which see he was translated, in 1730, to that of Lichfield and Coventry. He died on the 22nd of September, 1749, leaving three sons and four daughters by his wife, Catherine, a sister of Archdeacon Brooks. His portrait is preserved at Magdalen college, Oxford, to which, in 1730, he gave £100 towards the erection of some new buildings. He published eleven sermons, two or three charges, and above twenty controversial pieces, chiefly against Whiston and Woolston. He became involved in a personal dispute between Budworth and the Methodists, and exposed himself, by some observations in one of his charges, to a caustic attack from Warburton. As a polemical writer, he possessed considerable ability; but, in A Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles, he much weakened the effect of his arguments, by entering into calculations, as to the precise number of devils in the herd of swine at Gadarene.

HARE, (FRANCIS, Bishop of Chichester,) was born about the year 1675, and admitted, in 1688, a scholar on the foundation, at Eton; whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1692, and that of M. A. a few years afterwards. Commencing tutor, the celebrated Anthony Collins, and the Marquess of Blandford, eldest son of the great Duke of Marlborough, were, among others, placed under his care. Soon after the premature death of his noble pupil, which took place in 1702, he entered into holy orders, and became chaplain-general to the army in Flanders. In 1707, he was appointed

canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Portpool; in 1708, he took the degree of S. T. P.; and, in 1712, obtained a fellowship. In 1713, he was instituted to the rectory of Barnes; and, in 1715, nominated Dean of Worcester, and chaplain to George the First, who, however, dismissed him, for political causes, in 1718. In 1726, he was preferred to the deanery of St. Paul's; in the following year, to the bishopric of St. Asaph; and, in 1731, translated to the more valuable see of Chichester, which, with the metropolitan deanery, he continued to hold during the remainder of his life. He died on the 26th of April, 1740, leaving one son, a prebendary of Winchester. His abilities were great, his acquirements extensive, his manners amiable, and his morals above reproach. From 1706 to 1712, his pen was frequently employed in defending the Whigs against the attacks of Swift and other Tory writers. Shortly before the death of Queen Anne, he published an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures, in the Way of private Judgment. This production became remarkably popular, but fell under the censure of the lower house of convocation, as being calculated to encourage scepticism. According to Whiston, who accuses him plainly of not being a firm believer, Hare, finding that this pamphlet might probably be a hindrance to his preferment, attempted, but in vain, to conceal the fact of his being the author of it. In the Bangorian controversy, he took rather a conspicuous part against Hoadly, who retorted upon him with considerable acrimony, in a tract, entitled, The Dean of Worcester still the same! He also published several sermons; a quarto edition of Terence, with notes; and the Psalms, in Hebrew, restored, according to his assertion, to their original metre. Bishop Lowth, however, appears to have satisfactorily confuted his opinions on the Hebraical rhythm; and Bentley, whom, at one time he eulogized, but, subsequently, opposed, on the appearance of that divine's superior edition of Terence, has charged him with glaring inaccuracy as a critic. Warburton, on the other hand, whose writings he had praised, and who was indebted to his friendship for a recommendation to Queen Caroline, elevates Hare to a level with Bentley himself; terming them the two greatest critics the world ever produced. At the time of his death, he was engaged on an edition of Plautus; and the whole of his works were afterwards collected and published in four volumes octavo.

DISNEY, (JOHN,) the son of a protestant dissenter, was born at Lincoln, in 1677, and after having been a student-at-law, and a very efficient justice of the peace, determined, at the age of forty-five, on becoming a minister of the church of England. He was, accordingly, ordained deacon and priest, by Archbishop Wake, in 1719; and, during the same year, procured the vicarage of Croft, and the rectory of Kirkby, in Lincolnshire; both of which he resigned in 1722, on obtaining the vicarage of St. Mary, at Nottingham, in possession of which he died, on the 3rd of February, 1719-20, leaving a widow and several children. He is described as having been warm and impatient, but generous and forgiving; orthodox in his tenets, but a friend to toleration; indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, and particularly industrious as an author. Of his works, which are rather voluminous, the following are the most celebrated:—Primitiæ Sacræ, or the Reflections of a Devout Solitude; Flora, prefixed to a translation of the poem on Gardens, by Rapin; An Essay on the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness; and A Genealogy of the House of Brunswick.

BOLD, (JOHN,) was born at Leicester, in 1679, and, at the age of fifteen, had become matriculated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1698. He soon afterwards accepted the superintendence of a small endowed school at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, at a salary of £10 per annum; and, having entered into holy orders, obtained, in 1702, the curacy of Stony Stratford, the stipend of which was only £30 per annum. Although an elegant scholar, an active divine, an eloquent preacher, a good practical writer on religious subjects, and a most exemplary

Christian, he never obtained any further preferment, officiating, for nearly fifty years, contented and independent, on his scanty income; of which he saved one-sixth, and applied another to charitable purposes. He breakfasted on water-gruel; dined on the food which was served up at the table of a farmer, with whom he boarded; drank half a pint of ale of his own brewing, daily; took no tea, and supped on milk pottage. During the last six years of his life, (which closed on the 29th of October, 1751,) being unable to officiate, he divided his salary with a neighbouring clergyman, who performed his parochial duties. Having always placed out his savings at interest, he was enabled, at his decease, to bequeath £100 to his relatives, a similar sum to the family with whom he had long resided, a small annual gratuity to the poor of his parish, and the yearly proceeds of an investment of £20 to the preacher of a sermon, sometime in Lent, on the duty of the people to attend to the instructions of the minister whom the bishop of the diocese should set over them.

STACKHOUSE, (THOMAS,) was born in 1680. He obtained the degree of M. A., but it is not known at what university he studied. Having entered into holy orders, he officiated, successively, as curate, at the English church at Amsterdam; at Richmond, Ealing, and at Finchley, near London. In 1733, he was presented to the vicarage of Benham Valence, in Lincolnshire, where he died, on the 11th of October, 1752. This learned, pious, diligent, but needy divine, was the author of A New History of the Bible, from the Beginning of the World to the Establishment of Christianity; Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury, from his Birth to his Banishment; Miseries and Hardships of the Inferior Clergy; A Complete Body of Divinity; A Fair State of the Controversy between Mr. Woolston and his Adversaries; A Defence of the Christian Religion from the several Objections of the Anti-Scripturists; Reflections on the Nature and Properties of Languages; An Abridgment of Burnet's History of his own Times; The Art of Shorthand; A System of Practical Duties; The Bookbinder, Bookprinter, and Bookseller Confuted, or, the Author's Vindication of himself from the Calumnies in a Paper, industriously circulated by one Edlin, (a tyrannical and mercenary man, who appears to have ill-used him with regard to the publication of his History of the Bible); A New and Practical Exposition of the Apostle's Creed; several occasional sermons; and a poem, entitled, Vana Doctrinæ Emolumenta, in which, it is said, he deplores his miserable condition in the language of disappointment and despair.

LAVINGTON, (GEORGE, Bishop of Exeter,) was born at Mildenhall, Wilts, on the 18th of January, 1683. While a scholar at Winchester, where he was placed at an early age, he produced a Greek translation, after the manner of Theocritus, of Virgil's Eclogues, which is still preserved in manuscript. From Winchester, he removed to New college, Oxford, where he graduated in civil law, and obtained a fellowship. In 1717, his college presented him to the rectory of Hayford Warren, and Dr. Potter, some time afterwards, preferred him to Hook Norton. He subsequently became chaplain to Earl Coningsby; prebendary of Worcester; canon residentiary of St. Paul's; rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, and St. Michael, Bassishaw; and bishop of Exeter. He died on the 13th of September, 1762, leaving one child and a widow, the daughter of a gentleman who had fled to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In the discharge of his episcopal duties, Bishop Lavington displayed considerable ability, and great zeal for the established church. He published a number of sermons; a tract against the Moravians; and a treatise, entitled, The Enthusiasm of the Papists and Methodists compared; of which, Warburton (after terming it a bad copy of Stillingfleet's work against the church of Rome, though well enough to do the execution intended,) says, in a letter to his friend Hurd, "in pushing the Methodists to make them like everything that is bad, he compares their fanaticism to the ancient mysteries; but, as the mysteries, if they had ever been good, were not, in the bishop's opinion, bad enough for this purpose, he therefore endeavours to show, against me, that

they were abominations even from the beginning. As this contradicts all antiquity so evidently, I thought it would be ridiculous in me to take any notice of him."

DELANY, (PATRICK, Dean of Down,) a native of Ireland, and the son of a servant to an Irish judge, was born in 1686. At a proper age, he became a sizar of Trinity college, Dublin, where he formed a strict intimacy with Swift, who is said to have been much attached to him, on account of his playful disposition. After taking his degrees, and obtaining a fellowship, he acquired considerable celebrity as a tutor and as a preacher. In 1724, he incurred the displeasure of Archbishop Boulter, by his unwarrantable interference in some dispute relating to college discipline; for which he was afterwards compelled to apologize to the provost. This circumstance, and the fact of his being a Tory, excluded him from preferment until 1725, when he obtained the chancellorship of Christchurch. In 1730, he was made a prebend of St. Patrick's cathedral, and would have been instituted to the living of St. John's, Dublin, had not the primate, Boulter, prevented his obtaining the necessary dispensation for holding that preferment with his fellowship. In 1727, he was presented, by the university, to a living worth about £100 a year; and, in 1744, he was raised to the deanery of Down. His works consist of The Tribune and The Humanist, two unsuccessful periodicals; Revelation explained with Candour; Reflections upon Polygamy, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Old Testament; An Historical Account of the Life and Reign of David, King of Israel; Essay towards evidencing the Divine Original of Tithes; Observations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift; An humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy; and various sermons and discourses. He was twice married: first, to a widow of large fortune, named Tenison; and, secondly, to another opulent widow, the celebrated Mrs. Pendarves, who is much praised for her ingenuity by Lord Orrery, in constructing an imitative Flora, of great beauty and accuracy, with coloured paper. As an author, Dr. Delany is rather to be applauded for his industry than admired for his talent: his best works are his sermons, which have met with considerable approbation on account of their practical utility. He appears to have been eminently pious, bountiful, and, although occasionally irritable, of an excellent disposition. He once had the honour of being appointed to preach before the king, but did not enter the chapel-royal until after prayers had commenced; and, as it is related, "not knowing where else to go, crowded into the desk by the side of the reader." The vesturer soon after pulled him by the sleeve, and begged him to come out, "for that there was no text." Chagrined at having his devotions thus interrupted, Delany resisted, and, at length, kicked the intruder; nor could he be prevailed upon to quit the desk, until he was apprised that he must go into the vestry, and write down his text for the royal closet. His irritation, however, was so great, that he could scarcely hold a pen. Mrs. Delany was consequently sent for, and no other paper being at hand, she transcribed the text for the king and royal family on the envelope of a letter. He died at Bath, in May, 1768.

BALGUY, (JOHN,) was born at Sheffield, on the 12th of August, 1686, and completed his education at St. John's college, Cambridge. After having taken his first degree, "he went to teach the free school in his native place." In 1708, he was appointed tutor to the son of Mr. Banks; and this gentleman subsequently recommended him to the patronage of Sir Henry Liddel, by whom he was presented to a small benefice in Yorkshire. In 1726, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, having previously rendered himself conspicuous, by the zeal and talent with which he had supported the opinions of Bishop Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, he was collated by that prelate, early in the next year, to a prebendal stall in Salisbury cathedral, which gave him the right of presentation to several livings; two of which, soon afterwards, falling vacant, he promoted his brother-in-law to one, and his son, afterwards Archdeacon of

Winchester, to the other. His last preferment was to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, where he officiated until his decease, which took place in 1748. Among his numerous productions, besides those on the subject of the Bangorian controversy, are, A Letter to a Deist, in which he attacked some of the opinions advanced by Shaftesbury concerning virtue; an assize sermon, entitled The Foundation of Moral Goodness, in two parts, written, it is said, in a masterly and candid manner, but full of the spirit of party; Divine Rectitude, or, A Brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity; The Law of Truth, or, the Obligations of Reason essential to all Religion; An Essay on Redemption; and two volumes of sermons, one of which was posthumously published. He bore an unimpeachable character, and was respected for his talents even by those who widely differed from him in opinion. Warton relates, that he replied to a person, who had warmly extolled one of his discourses entitled, On the Vanity and Vexation of our Pursuits, "I borrowed the whole from ten lines in Pope's Essay on Man, at verse 259; and I only enlarged and commented upon what the poet had expressed with such marvellous conciseness and precision."

LAW, (WILLIAM,) was born in 1686, at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire, and became, in 1705, a student of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A., and obtained a fellowship; which, however, he vacated, by refusing to take the oaths, prescribed by act of parliament, on the accession of George the First. He had previously officiated as a curate in the metropolis; but, on losing his fellowship, he abandoned the pulpit, and became tutor to Edward Gibbon, Esq. of Putney, father of the celebrated historian. In 1727, while standing at the door of a house in London, a sealed paper was put into his hands, containing a bank-note for £1,000, with which, it is supposed, he founded, at his native place, alms-houses for two aged females, and a school for the instruction of fourteen girls. During his residence at Putney, he formed an intimacy with two ladies of fortune, named Mrs. Hester Gibbon, (a sister of his pupil,) and Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchinson, the widow of Archibald Hutchinson, Esq., of the Temple, who, having resolved on passing the remainder of their lives in comparative seclusion, and on devoting a considerable portion of their income to acts of charity, retired, in 1740, with Mr. Law, whom they appointed their instructor, chaplain, and almoner, to Kingscliffe, his birth-place, where they carried their intention completely into effect. In the society of these benevolent women, he continued up to the day of his death, which took place on the 9th of April, 1761. He is described as having been rather above the middle size; stout, but not corpulent; with broad shoulders, grey eyes, round visage, well-proportioned features, an open, agreeable countenance, and rather inclined to be merry than sad. His works are numerous, and some of them important: they consist of A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life; A Practical Treatise on Christian Perfection; The absolute Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments; The Case of Reason, or, Natural Religion fully and fairly stated; An Answer to Dr. Trapp's Discourse on the Folly of Sin, and being righteous over-much; The Spirit of Prayer; The Spirit of Love; An Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel; An Answer to Hoadly on the Eucharist; with various other theological and controversial pieces, including some translations from his favourite, Behmen, all of which have been collected and published, in nine volumes, octavo. "His last compositions," says Gibbon, "are darkly tinctured by the incomprehensible visions of Jacob Behmen; and his discourse on the absolute unlawfulness of stage entertainments, is sometimes quoted for a ridiculous intemperance of sentiment and language. But these sallies of religious phrenzy must not extinguish the praise which is due to Mr. William Law as a wit and a scholar. His argument on topics of less absurdity is specious and acute; his manner is lively, his style forcible and clear; and, had not his vigorous mind been clouded by enthusiasm, he might be ranked with the most agreeable and ingenious writers of the times." "When at Oxford," says Dr. Johnson, "I took

up Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life, expecting to find it a dull book, (as such books generally are,) and perhaps to laugh at it. But I found Law quite an over-match for me; and this was the first occasion of my thinking in earnest of religion, after I became capable of rational inquiry." The same work, it is stated, produced such an effect on John Wesley, that no sooner had he perused it, than he resolved on devoting himself wholly to the service of God; and to this circumstance, the subsequent establishment of Arminian methodism, may be chiefly attributed.

GREY, (ZACHARY,) was born in Yorkshire, in the year 1687, and admitted a pensioner of Jesus college, Cambridge, in April, 1704; but afterwards migrated to Trinity hall, where he became a scholar, in January, 1706-7; and, in 1709, took the degree of L.L.B. Having entered into holy orders, he obtained the rectory of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire, and the vicarages of St. Giles's and St. Peter's, at Cambridge. In 1720, he took the degree of L.L.D., and published his Vindication of the Church of England, in answer to Pearce's Vindication of the Dissenters. He subsequently wrote An Impartial Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans; A Defence of our modern and ancient Historians; and a number of other historical and polemical works; among which, were Presbyterian Prejudice displayed; A Century of eminent Presbyterians, or, a Collection of Choice Sayings from the public sermons before the two houses, from November, 1641, to the 31st of January, 1648; A Looking-glass for Fanatics; The Ministry of the Dissenters proved to be null and void from Scripture and Antiquity; The Spirit of Infidelity Detected, in answer to Barbeyrac, with a defence of Dr. Waterland; English Presbyterian Eloquence; An Examination of Dr. Chambers' History of Persecution; The True Picture of Quakerism; An Attempt towards the Character of the Royal Martyr, King Charles; The Quakers and Methodists Compared; and Popery in its Proper Colours, with a List of Saints invoked in England before the Reformation. In 1744, appeared his celebrated edition of Hudibras corrected and amended, with a preface and large annotations. In the following year, he published Remarks upon a late Edition of Shakspeare, with Emendations, borrowed from the Oxford edition, without Acknowledgment; in 1750, A free and familiar Letter to that great Refiner of Pope and Shakspeare, the Rev. Mr. William Warburton; in 1752, A Supplement to Hudibras; in 1755, Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes on Shakspeare, with Emendations of the Text and Metre; and, in 1757, A Chronological Account of Earthquakes. He is said to have assisted Whalley in his edition of Ben Jonson; and Peck, in his second volume of Desiderata Curiosa. He also collected materials for a life of Baker, the Cambridge antiquarian; and left, in manuscript, some original notes on Hudibras, Memoirs of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and a Life of Dean Moss. He died at Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, on the 25th of November, 1766. He was twice married: first, to a Miss Tooley; and, secondly, to a lady related to Dean Moss, by whom he had one son and two daughters. The most important of Dr. Zachary Grey's numerous works are, his examination of Neal's History of the Puritans, and his edition of Hudibras; the latter of which proves him to have been a man of great ingenuity and research. Although, on many occasions, rather acrimonious as a polemical writer and a critic, he obtained, in private life, the appellation of "Good Dr. Grey;" being, according to Nichols, of an amiable, sweet, and communicative disposition; most friendly to his acquaintances, and never better pleased than when performing acts of friendship and benevolence.

BERRIMAN, (WILLIAM,) was born in 1688, and completed his education at Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degrees of M. A. and D. D. In 1722, he became rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft; and, in 1727, a fellow of Eton. He printed several single sermons; a Concio ad Clerum; Critical Dissertations, being the substance of Eight Discourses, delivered at Lady Moyer's Lecture; three volumes of sermons preached at Boyle's lectures; and two reviews of Whiston's Primitive

Doxologies. After his death, which took place on the 5th of February, 1749-50, about sixty pieces on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity, were published from his manuscript, in three volumes, by the Rev. John Berryman, rector of St. Olave's, Silver-street. "His abilities as a scholar and polemical divine," says Nichols, "were universally acknowledged; and his high opinion of the power, right, and dignity of the priesthood, is eminently conspicuous in all his writings."

CONYBEARE, (JOHN, Bishop of Bristol,) was born on the 31st of January, 1691-2, at Pinhoe, in Devonshire. He was admitted a battler of Exeter college, Oxford, in February, 1707-8; obtained a probationary fellowship in 1710; graduated as B. A. in 1713; was appointed moderator in philosophy in 1714; and became M. A. in April, 1716; when, he obtained a small curacy in Surrey. In 1717, he became a tutor in his own college; about 1722, Dr. Gibson appointed him a Whitehall preacher; in 1724, he was presented to the rectory of St. Clement's, Oxford; and, in the following year, he was chosen senior proctor of the university. He took his degree of B. D. in 1728, and that of D. D. in 1729. In 1730, he was elected head of Exeter college; in 1732, he was promoted to the deanery of Christchurch, and, in 1750, to the bishopric of Bristol. His death took place on the 13th of July, 1755. The revenues of his see were so slender, (never having amounted, it is said, to much above £300 per anuum,) that he died poor; and two volumes of his discourses were published, by subscription, for the benefit of his daughter, to whom George the Second granted a small pension. Dr. Conybeare preached a number of sermons on public occasions, which have justly been described as judicious and solid compositions. His chief work, A Defence of Revealed Religion, (published in 1732,) against Tindal's Christianity as Old as the Creation, was termed, by Warburton, "one of the best reasoned books in the world." He appears to have been a man of superior abilities, and a most unexceptionable character.

WESLEY, (SAMUEL,) brother of the celebrated dissenters, John and Charles Wesley, was born at Epworth, in 1692. He was sent to Westminster school in 1704, whence, having obtained a king's scholarship, he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1711. After having taken his degrees of B. A. and M. A., and entered into holy orders, he became a tutor at Westminster school; and, in 1732, head master at that of Tiverton, in Devonshire. He died on the 6th of November, 1739, without having obtained any preferment, in consequence, chiefly, of his hostility to Walpole, and his attachment to Atterbury. Being a rigid high churchman, and fearing, it is said, that they would bring about a separation from the church, he totally disapproved of his brothers becoming itinerant preachers. He was the author of a few poems and humorous tales, the whole of which he collected and published, in one volume quarto, about the year 1736. To the Spalding society, he left, as it is stated, an amulet which had touched the heads of the three kings of Cologne.

THOMAS, (JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury,) son of a porter, was born at Dolgelly, Merionethshire, in 1695. In 1702, he became a pupil at Merchant Tailors' school; from which, at the expense of his father's master, a brewer, he was sent to Catherine college, Cambridge, where he eventually proceeded to the degree of S. T. P. Having taken holy orders, he went out as chaplain to the English factory at Hamburgh; and, while there, acquired such proficiency in German as enabled him to assist in the editing of a periodical publication in that language. About this period, he appears to have attracted the favourable notice of George the Second, who, it is related, having expressed great surprise at seeing him attending some theatrical performance, Dr. Thomas replied, "Sire, I am not ashamed of appearing at any place where the head of the church thinks proper to be present." On account of the facility with which he spoke German, he attended the king on most of his visits to the electorate. Nichols relates that the deanery of Peterborough having become vacant while George the Second was abroad, his majesty gave it

to Dr. Thomas, who soon afterwards received a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, then prime minister, entreating that he would relinquish the preferment, his grace having positively promised it to Dr. Newcome, and promising him something in return more worthy of his acceptance; but without effect: the prudent divine "thinking, perhaps, that a deanery in possession was worth two in reversion." Handel, the musician, states, that during one of the royal voyages to the Hague, Dr. Thomas's hat was blown into the sea: and the king having uttered some jest on the occasion, Dr. Thomas observed, "It is in your majesty's power to repair the loss, by providing me with another kind of covering for my head." Shortly afterwards, he had the satisfaction of obtaining a mitre. It appears that, on his return to England, he was nominated to the see of St. Asaph; but, before his consecration could take place, he broke his leg by stepping into a hole while crossing St. James's square; and, while suffering from the consequences of this accident, the king gave him, in lieu of that of St. Asaph, the more valuable bishopric of Lincoln, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Reynolds. In 1761, he was translated to the see of Salisbury; in possession of which he died, on the 19th of July, 1766. "He is," says Cole, who wrote during the bishop's life-time, "a very worthy and honest man, a most facetious and pleasant companion, and remarkably good-tempered. He has a peculiar cast in his eyes, and is not a little deaf. I thought it rather an odd jumble, when I dined with him in 1753; his lordship squinting the most I ever saw any one; Mrs. Thomas, the bishop's wife, squinting not a little; and a Dane, the brother of his first wife, being so short-sighted as hardly to be able to know whether he had anything on his plate or no. Mrs. Thomas was his fourth wife, grand-daughter, as I take it, of Bishop Patrick, a very worthy man. It was generally said, that the bishop put this poesy to the wedding-ring when he married her:—

'If I survive,
I will have five,'

and she dying in 1757, he kept his word." The Rev. Richard Southgate states that, "though a good-tempered and a worthy man, he had his failings. He was pleased," continues our author, "with the company of persons of rank, and had not firmness of mind sufficient to refuse what a great man asked as a favour." He married his first wife, a Danish woman, at Copenhagen, where he obtained the notice of the King of Denmark, (with whom he subsequently corresponded,) and received the following advice from an old physician, whom he had consulted as to the best method of preserving his health: "*Fuge omnes medicos, atque omnimoda medicamenta.*" While he was at Hamburgh, a Lutheran minister having refused to bury a gentleman belonging to the factory, because he had been a Calvinist, Dr. Thomas ridiculed him out of his absurd prejudices on the subject, by the following observations:—"In objecting to inter this departed Calvinist among the deceased of your Lutheran congregation, you remind me of a woman, who, once while I was in the middle of the burial service, pulled me by the sleeve, and, in a tone of grave remonstrance, informed me, that I was actually interring a man, whose death was attributed to the small-pox, by the side of her husband, who never had had that disorder."

BURTON, (JOHN,) son of the rector of Wembworth, in Devonshire, was born there in the year 1696. He completed his education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1717; and, soon afterwards, was appointed to read the Greek lecture. In 1720, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, after having acquired great reputation as a tutor, he took the degree of B. D. in 1729, and, in 1733, obtained a fellowship of Eton. About the same period, he was presented to the vicarage of Maple Derham, in Oxfordshire; and, apparently, from motives of compassion, permitted the relict and children of his predecessor, Littleton, to reside with him in the parsonage-house. Soon afterwards, a neighbouring clergyman, on paying the new vicar a visit, discovered Mrs. Littleton in the act of shaving him, and remonstrated with him so warmly "on the indecency of the thing," that Burton at once proposed

to marry the widow, and within a few days they were united. On the death of his wife, in 1748, he removed to Eton college, and devoted the greater part of his time to literary pursuits. In 1752, he took the degree of D. D., and, soon afterwards, published his *clerum*, delivered on that occasion. In 1766, he was preferred to the rectory of Worplesdon, Surrey, in possession of which he died, on the 11th of February, 1771. Dr. Burton's works consist of sermons; poetical pieces in Greek, Latin, and English; Latin theological dissertations; and a Preface and Notes to a valuable Selection of Greek Tragedies, entitled, Pentalogia. In his old age, he published his fugitive pieces, under the title of Opuscula Miscellanea. His style was so peculiar, that it obtained the designative epithet of Burtonian. Some of his productions appear, however, to be by no means destitute of elegance; and the greater portion of his argumentative pieces are sensible and convincing. He was rather eccentric, but particularly amiable. The companions of his leisure hours, while residing at Eton, were, it is said, the most distinguished young students, whom it was his delight to instruct and amuse: careless of money, as he appears to have been throughout life, the contents of his purse, and the stores of his mind, were, it is added, alike at their service.

MADDOX, (Isaac, Bishop of Worcester,) the son of humble parents, who both died during his childhood, was born in London, on the 27th of July, 1697. After having been for some time at a charity-school, he was placed on trial with a pastry-cook, who, however, declined receiving him as an apprentice, alleging, that he did not appear to be fit for trade, "his sole delight being to read books of learning." By the aid of some dissenting friend, his aunt soon afterwards procured him an exhibition at the university of Aberdeen; on quitting which, he is said to have officiated as pastor of a presbyterian congregation, in one of the northern counties; but, on obtaining the patronage of Bishop Gibson, he thought proper to conform, and was admitted of Queen's college, Cambridge. He soon obtained episcopal ordination; and, after serving, for a short time, as curate of St. Bride's, London, became chaplain to Bishop Waddington, whose niece he had married. In 1729, he was nominated clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline; and, about the same time, took the degree of D. D. by archiepiscopal mandate. He was presented to the rectory of St. Vedas, Foster-lane, in 1731; promoted to the deanery of Wells, in 1733; raised to the see of St. Asaph, in 1736; and translated to that of Worcester, in 1743-4. He died on the 27th of September, 1759. Besides several sermons, he published A Vindication of the Government Doctrine and Worship of the Church of England, in answer to Neal's History of the Puritans. He was a zealous supporter of the British fishery, of the small-pox hospitals, and other charitable institutions in the metropolis. He is also said to have been chiefly instrumental in establishing the infirmary at Worcester, and to have regularly devoted £200 per annum, to the augmentation of small livings in his diocese. Great courtesy, cheerfulness, and good-nature have been attributed to him; and it is said, that, on several occasions, at table, after his elevation to the episcopal bench, he jocosely alluded "to his brief experience as a pastry-cook."

HILDESLEY, (Mark, Bishop of Sodor and Man,) was born on the 9th of December, 1698, at Murston, in Kent, and educated at the Charter-house, and Trinity college, Cambridge. After having taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and obtained a fellowship, he became chaplain to Lord Cobham. In 1725, he was appointed a Whitehall preacher, and curate of Yelling, in Huntingdonshire. In 1731, his college presented him to the vicarage of Hitchin; and, four years afterwards, he obtained the neighbouring rectory of Holwell. On the death of Bishop Wilson, in 1755, he was raised, by the Duke of Athol, to the see of Sodor and Man; the revenues of which were so slender, and his fees on consecration so heavy, that he was permitted, for some time, to hold his rectory *in commendum*. This, however, he voluntarily resigned, as soon as he had cleared himself of the pecuniary difficulties consequent

upon his acceptance of the bishopric. In 1767, he obtained the mastership of Sherburn hospital; and, soon afterwards, a prebendal stall in Lincoln cathedral. Under his auspices, a translation of the Scriptures into the Manx language, which had been commenced by his predecessor in the bishopric, was completed and published towards the close of the year 1772. He had repeatedly declared, that he only wished to live long enough to see this laborious and useful work in print; and it is related that, when the last proof sheet was laid before him, he solemnly and emphatically chaunted "*Nunc, Domine, dimittis,*" &c. On the following day, he preached on the uncertainty of human life; in the course of the next afternoon, he was deprived, in an instant, of all apparent consciousness, by apoplexy; and, about a week afterwards, he expired. This event took place on the 7th of December, 1772. He was, apparently, neither remarkable for his learning nor his eloquence; yet few, if any, of his episcopal cotemporaries, excelled him in piety, benevolence, or zeal for the advancement of religion.

TUCKER, (JOSIAH, Dean of Gloucester,) the son of a Welsh gentleman who farmed his own estate, was born in 1711; and, after having received a classical education, was sent to St. John's college, Oxford; where, in 1736, he proceeded to the degree of B. A.; and, on the 7th of July, 1739, to that of M. A. Having taken holy orders, he became, successively, curate of All Saints', Bristol; chaplain to Dr. Butler, his diocesan; and rector of St. Stephen's, in that city. In 1747, he published A brief Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain, with regard to Trade; and, a few years afterwards, Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, a measure which he cordially recommended; as he also did that of the Jews, in some letters to a friend, printed in 1753, which excited such angry feelings against him, that he was burnt in effigy by the populace. In 1755, he took the degrees of B. D. and D. D.; and, during the same year, became a prebendary of Bristol. In 1758, he was advanced to the deanery of Gloucester, through the interest of Mr. Nugent, afterwards Lord Clare; in whose favour he had induced many of his parishioners to vote, at an election of members of parliament for the city of Bristol. In 1772, he published An Apology for the Present Church of England, and a volume of sermons on important subjects. In the following year appeared his Letters to the Rev. Dr. Kippis, in which, although he advocated concession to the dissenters, to a certain extent, he strenuously opposed a repeal of the test and corporation acts. His next productions were several tracts relative to the American war, published at different periods: in these, while he condemned the opposition of the colonies, he insisted that a separation had become absolutely necessary; and recommended that Great Britain should not only recognize their independence, but protect them against foreign aggressors. In 1781, appeared his Treatise concerning Civil Government, in the first part of which, he attempted to refute the arguments of Locke, on that important subject. In 1782, he printed a pamphlet, entitled, Cui Bono? or, An Inquiry as to what Benefits can arise, either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the greatest Victories or Successes in the present War; in which he is accused of having given a malignant estimate of the character of the Americans. He was also the author of a number of other works on political, religious, and commercial subjects; the most important of these were some tracts, relative to the disputes with Ireland, in which he recommended that trade should be freed from all restrictions, and left to regulate itself. Particularly assiduous in the performance of his clerical duties, he is stated to have been much beloved by his parishioners, who, as it appears, sincerely regretted the resignation of his rectory, in favour of his curate, which he thought proper to make, some time after he had been appointed Dean of Gloucester. Although he made but few converts to his opinions, he was, in general, esteemed as an able, and, on account of his wit, an amusing and rather a brilliant writer. Lord Mansfield designated

him, in the house of peers, as a writer of the first class, for sagacity and knowledge; and Archbishop Herring, in a letter to Dr. Forster, dated in the year 1755, says, "Tucker has sent me a very ingenious book, the forerunner of a great work on the true polity of government. But, I think, it is only a fine vision, and may suggest a right way of thinking upon many subjects, and produce some partial good; but it fails in two main points: for it supposes, that, some time or other, governors of the world may start up, who shall be disinterested and honest in all their views, and have subjects of the same turn of thought. But his essay is really admirable, clear, and manly, and infinitely full of spirit and humour." He died, without issue, of a paralytic stroke, in 1799.

BATE, (JULIUS,) was born about the year 1711, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. at St. John's college, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he became chaplain to William, Earl of Harrington; and, on the recommendation of Hutchinson, the Duke of Somerset presented him to the rectory of Sutton, in Sussex. He was an ardent admirer of Hutchinson, whose opinions he defended with considerable zeal, learning, and ingenuity. His productions comprise,—The Examiner Examined, with some Observations on Hebrew Grammar; An Essay towards explaining the Third Chapter of Genesis, in answer to Warburton; The Philosophical Principles of Moses asserted and defended; Remarks upon Warburton's Remarks,—shewing, that the Ancients knew there was a future state, &c.; Faith of the Ancient Jews in the Law of Moses, and the Evidence of the Types vindicated; An Hebrew Grammar, founded on the Usage of Words by the Inspired Writers; The Use and Intent of Prophecy and History of The Fall cleared; A Defence of Mr. Hutchinson's Tenets; The Scripture meaning of Eloim and Berith; Integrity of the Hebrew Texts, and many Passages of Scripture vindicated from the Objections and Misconstructions of Mr. Kennicott; Criticæ Hebraæ; or, A Hebrew English Dictionary without Points; a posthumous volume, entitled, A New and Literal Translation from the original Hebrew of the Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, to the end of the Second Book of Kings, with notes, critical and explanatory. Warburton accuses him, "in conjunction with one Romaine, of betraying conversation, and writing fictitious letters;" and terms him, in allusion to his efforts for the advancement of the doctrines of Hutchinson, "one Bate, a zany to a mountebank." He died at Arundel, on the 7th of April, 1771.

RUTHERFORTH, (THOMAS, Archdeacon of Essex,) the son of a clergyman, was born at Papworth Everard, on the 13th of October, 1712, and became a fellow and tutor of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degrees of M. A. and D. D. In 1742, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1756, appointed regius professor of divinity. He appears to have held, successively, the rectories of Barrow, in Suffolk; Stanfield, in Essex; and Barley, in Hertfordshire. He also obtained the archdeaconry of Essex; in possession of which he died, on the 5th of October, 1771; leaving one son, by his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Abdy, of Cobham, Baronet. He was the author of An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue; A System of Natural Philosophy; Ordo Institutionum Physicarum; The Credibility of Miracles defended; A Concio ad Clerum; A Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches, to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrine; two letters to Kennicott; and several sermons, charges, and other pieces. Dyer terms him, a strenuous asserter of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in opposition to the Unitarians; and Maurice Johnson, in a letter to Mr. Birch, says of his Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue:—"If you have not read that amiable work, I must not forbear recommending it to your perusal." Warburton, however, speaks of him thus:—"If he knows no more of theology than he does of morals, he is the meanest pedant of the age. The affectation of being singular has made him a bad moralist:—will the affectation of being orthodox make him a good

divine? Of the two, I think Stebbing the more tolerable, who labours to support other people's nonsense rather than his own."

SHIPLEY, (JONATHAN, Bishop of St. Asaph,) was born in 1714, and after having received a liberal education, was sent to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated about the year 1735, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1738. While at the university, he wrote a monody on the death of Queen Caroline, which was inserted in the Oxford collection. He became a prebendary of Winchester, in 1743; and, two years afterwards, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland, whom he accompanied to the continent. On his return to England, in 1748, he took the degrees of B. D. and D. D., and obtained, successively, a canonry of Christchurch, Oxford, the deanery of Winchester, the livings of Silchester and Chinbolton, (which he held by dispensation,) and the bishopric of St. Asaph. He died on the 9th of December, 1788, leaving a son (the celebrated Dean Shipley) and two daughters, one of whom was married to Sir William Jones. He distinguished himself chiefly by his hostility to the American war, which, it is supposed, precluded him from further preferment. In 1774, he printed A Speech intended to have been spoken on the Bill for Altering the Charters of the Colony of Massachusett's Bay; and his collective works, comprising sermons, charges, and parliamentary orations, edited by Mainwaring, were published in 1792. In the sixth volume of Nichols's Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, there is a curious letter from Bishop Shipley to Warton, on the discovery of the coffin containing the remains of Henry de Blois, brother to King Stephen.

TOWNSON, (THOMAS, Archdeacon of Richmond,) was born in 1715, and completed his education at the university of Oxford, where he was first entered at Christchurch, but afterwards became a demy at Magdalen. After having graduated as B. A., he obtained a fellowship, and, in 1739, proceeded to the degree of M. A. About the year 1742, he made a tour on the continent with Messieurs Drake and Holdsworth; and on his return, in 1745, became a tutor of his college. He subsequently served the office of senior proctor; took the degrees of B. D. and D. D.; and procured, in succession, the livings of Hatfield, Peverel, Blithfield, and Malpas, and the archdeaconry of Richmond, with a prebend of Chester. He published some treatises relative to the Confessional; A Dissertation on the Claims of the Roman Catholics; and Discourses on the Gospels. In addition to these, he wrote some other pieces, which were printed in a posthumous edition of his works, with a memoir of his life, by Archdeacon Churton. He enjoyed the reputation of possessing great biblical learning: and he might, in 1783, it is said, had he thought fit, have obtained the divinity chair at Oxford; which, however, on account of his age, he declined accepting. He died on the 15th of April, 1792.

BALGUY, (THOMAS, Archdeacon of Winchester,) was born on the 27th of September, 1716, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the high degree of S. T. P. He became, successively, rector of North Stoke, vicar of Alton, a prebendary of Winchester, archdeacon of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Winchester. On the death of Warburton, in 1781, he was offered the bishopric of Gloucester, which, however, being aged, nearly blind, and in bad health, he thought proper to decline. Among his publications are the following:—A Sermon on Church Government, which produced an answer from Priestley; A Charge to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, on the propriety of demanding subscription to articles of faith, which was censured by Palmer, and other dissenting writers; A Sermon on the respective Duties of Ministers and People, preached at the consecration of Bishops Hurd and More; an edition of the Sermons of Dr. Powell; a reprint of his father's Essay on Redemption; and Divine Benevolence Asserted and Vindicated from the Reflections of Ancient and Modern Sceptics. His death took place on the 19th of January, 1795. He appears to have been an exemplary Christian, an able divine, and, to adopt the words of Bishop Hurd, "a person of extraordinary parts and extensive

learning." On one occasion, after having preached from the text, "All wisdom is sorrow," he received the following compliment from the future Bishop Watson, who was then a student at Winchester school:—

"If what you advance, dear doctor, be true,
That wisdom is sorrow, how wretched are you!"

OGDEN, (SAMUEL,) was born at Manchester, in 1716, and educated at the free-school of his native place, at King's college, Cambridge, and at St. John's college, in the same university, to which he migrated in 1736. He graduated as B. A. in the following year, and, eventually, proceeded to the degree of S. T. P. In 1739, he became a fellow of his college; in 1744, master of the free grammar-school at Halifax; about 1753, vicar of Damerham, in Wiltshire; in 1764, Woodwardian professor at Cambridge; in 1765, an unsuccessful candidate for the mastership of his college; and, in 1766, rector of Lawford, in Essex, and of Stansfield, in Suffolk. He also held the cure of St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge, where he obtained considerable notoriety as a preacher. "His person, manner, and character of composition," says Wakefield, "were exactly suited to each other. He exhibited a large, black, scowling, grisly figure; a ponderous body, with a lowering visage, embrowned by the horrors of a sable perriwig. His voice was growling and morose, and his sentences desultory, tart, and snappish." His uncivilized appearance, and bluntness of demeanour, were, according to the same author, the grand obstacles to his elevation in the church. The Duke of Newcastle, to whom he was indebted for his first preferment, would, it is said, have taken him to court, with a view to his obtaining promotion, if he had been what his grace termed, "a *producible* man." Bishop Halifax observes that, notwithstanding the sternness, and even ferocity, which he would sometimes throw into his countenance, he was one of the most humane and tender-hearted men ever known; and Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, describes him as having been particularly affectionate to his aged parents, who, for a long period, were almost entirely dependent on his bounty for support. The same writer states, that Dr. Ogden was an epicure; that he loved a cheerful glass, had a great turn for sneer and ridicule, and used to sit in company in his night-gown and slippers. His literary productions consist of three volumes of sermons, which, it has been said, if allowed to be elegant, are of slight texture, and rather hortatory than instructive or doctrinal. An edition of them appeared in 1780, with a memoir of his life, prefixed by Bishop Halifax, who zealously, but, in the opinion of many, without success, attempted to vindicate the author's style, against some severe remarks which had been made upon it by Mainwaring. Dr. Ogden died on the 23rd of March, 1778.

POWELL, (WILLIAM SAMUEL, Archdeacon of Colchester,) was born on the 27th of September, 1717, and completed his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, became head tutor, and proceeded to the high degree of S. T. P. He obtained his first preferment, the living of Colkirk, in Norfolk, (which was subsequently consolidated with that of Stibbard,) from Viscount Townshend, whose second son, Charles, afterwards chancellor of the exchequer, had been his pupil. In 1759, a considerable estate in Essex was devised to him by one of his maternal relatives; and he forthwith quitted Cambridge, but did not abandon his fellowship until 1763. On the 25th of January, 1765, he was unanimously chosen master of his college; and, in the following month of November, he was elected vice-chancellor of the university for the ensuing year. In 1766, he obtained the archdeaconry of Colchester; and, two years afterwards, the rectory of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. In 1772, he reprinted a sermon, which he had preached and published some years before, in defence of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. On its first appearance, it had been severely attacked, by Dr. Jebb's wife, in the newspapers, under the signature of Priscilla; and, in allusion to the circumstance, Paley is said to have observed, "that the Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a woman." Soon after its republication, a letter,

signed Camillus, bitterly satirizing the archdeacon's doctrines, appeared in the London Chronicle, which was, by many, confidently attributed to Jebb himself, whose expulsion from the university is said to have been chiefly owing to the hostility of Powell. In addition to his sermon in defence of subscription, the learned divine published Observations on Miscellanea Analytica, by Dr. Waring; A Discourse on the Vices incident to an Academical Life; and some other pieces. A posthumous volume of his Sermons, on various subjects, with a memoir of his life, by Dr. Thomas Balguy, appeared about a year after his death, which took place on the 19th of January, 1775. "He was," says Cole, "rather a little, thin man; florid and red; with staring eyes, as if almost choaked, or as if the collar of his shirt was too high about his neck. He was a man of a rugged and severe discipline; but virtuous, learned, and by no means beloved: his manners were too rigid and unbending for the age he lived in. As he was a strict disciplinarian, so he was by nature positive and obstinate, and never to be beat out of what he had once got into his head; yet, he was generous in his temper; and when it was proposed improving the college and walks, at an expense of £800, he called the fellows together, recommended a subscription among its former members of note, and set it a-going by putting down £500." He bequeathed a similar sum towards facing the college with stone; and, to his sister, with whom he had never been able to agree, he left £150 per annum; to twenty of his friends £100 each; and to his niece, Miss Jolland, £20,000. He hated Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, whose book he termed "a collection of lies," and refused to allow a transcript to be made of it for publication, because it had been written, he said, "under the influence of partiality and resentment." He was once permitted to preach for a country clergyman, whom he was visiting, with an express understanding that he should adapt his language to the capacities of the congregation. At the conclusion of the service, his friend remarked to him, that, notwithstanding his promise, he had used many terms which were beyond the comprehension of his auditory,—particularly noticing the word *felicity*, for which, he said, *happiness* should have been substituted. Dr. Powell, however, contended, that his language must have been perfectly clear to the meanest capacity; and, for his justification, appealed to one of his friend's flock, whether every man in the parish did not understand the meaning of *felicity*. The rustic confidently replied in the affirmative; and stated, in other words, on being required to explain it, that although he could not tell exactly where it lay, he knew well enough that it was "summut inside of a pig."

NEWTON, (JOHN,) a native of London, and son of a shipmaster, was born in 1725. He received no regular education, having passed the chief part of his boyhood and youth at sea. At the age of fifteen, he obtained some commercial situation at Alicant, where, as he states, he might have done well, had he behaved well. In 1742, he declined the offer of an eligible employment at Jamaica, being averse, it is said, to living at such a distance from a young lady, of whom he was enamoured, and who, eventually, became his wife. He soon afterwards made a voyage to Venice, as a common sailor, and indulged, to an excess, in some depraved habits, which he had previously contracted. His sufferings were, however, fully equal to his turpitude; and he is said to have "almost drained the cup of human misery to the dregs," when his father, in 1747, procured him employment on board a vessel engaged in the African slave trade. Even when most wretched and abandoned, he had cherished a taste for learning, and acquired some knowledge of the mathematics; and he now began to improve his previous scanty knowledge of Latin. In 1750, his nautical skill and general good conduct had raised him to the post of commander; but he soon afterwards became weary of a sea-faring life, and obtained the post of tide-waiter, at Liverpool; where, by dint of severe application, he rapidly acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. He now made some attempts to obtain the appointment of pastor to some dissenting congregation; but these proving abortive,

he procured a title for holy orders, and presented himself to the Archbishop of York for ordination; which, however, that prelate refused him, on the ground that he had been preaching, without authority, among the dissenters. Some years afterwards, he obtained, through the interest of Lord Dartmouth, the curacy of Olney, to which, the Bishop of Lincoln thought proper to ordain him, in the month of April, 1764. At Olney, where he resided for sixteen years, he formed a close intimacy with Cowper, the poet, and the benevolent Thornton. The latter, for a long period, allowed him £200 per annum, in order that he might be enabled to keep open house for such as were worthy of entertainment, and to assist the needy members of his congregation. In 1779, he was promoted to the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, Lombard-street, where he officiated during the remainder of his life. He died on the 31st of December, 1807; having survived his wife, a Miss Mary Catlet, of Chatham, in Kent, by whom he had no issue, about seventeen years. He was the author of Cardiphonia; A Review of Ecclesiastical History; Messiah, A Series of Discourses; a narrative of his own life; several sermons; and, in conjunction with Cowper, of A Collection of Hymns. Two editions of his works have been printed, one in six volumes, octavo; and the other in twelve volumes, duodecimo. He was a popular preacher; an original thinker; a warm patron of meritorious young men, who were desirous of entering the church; and liberal, to the utmost extent of his means, in relieving distress. His principles being decidedly Calvinistic, much of that religious melancholy which embittered the existence of Cowper, has been attributed to his influence, but, apparently, without foundation; for Newton's disposition is stated to have been the reverse of gloomy; and he is said to have been particularly successful in consoling those who were distressed by religious doubts or alarms.

JONES, (William,) was born at Lowick, in Northamptonshire, in 1726; and proceeded, on a charter-house exhibition, to University college, Oxford, about 1744. After having graduated in arts, and obtained ordination, he became curate of Finedon; where he produced, in 1753, A Full Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. In the following year he married, and gave up his curacy for that of Wadenhoe; where, by the advice of his friends, he soon began to take pupils. In 1757, appeared his Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, which soon ran through several editions; and, in 1762, he published An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy. This work afforded so much satisfaction to Lord Bute, that the author received an order to obtain whatever instruments he might want, for the further prosecution of his inquiries, from the celebrated Adams, at his lordship's expense. In 1764, Archbishop Secker presented him to the vicarage of Bethersden; and, in the following year, to the rectory of Pluckley, both in the county of Kent. In 1769, he published A Letter to a Young Gentleman at Oxford intended for Holy Orders; in 1770, Some Remarks on the Principles and Spirit of the Confessional, annexed to a new edition of his Answer to the Essay on Spirit; in 1772, Zoologica Ethica, and Three Dissertations on Life and Death; in 1773, A Volume of Disquisitions on Scriptural subjects; and, in 1776, Reflections on the Growth of Heathenism amongst the Christians. He now took up his residence at Nayland, in Suffolk, of which he held the perpetual curacy; exchanged his rectory of Pluckley for that of Paston, in Northamptonshire; and, having become a member of Sidney college, Cambridge, proceeded to the degree of M. A. In 1781, he printed his Phisiological Disquisitions; in 1788, Lectures on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures; in 1790, Two Volumes of Sermons, including some Discourses on Natural History; and, in 1792, A Letter from Thomas Bull to his Brother John. He also produced a collection of tracts by Leslie, Horne, and others, entitled, The Scholar Armed against the Errors of the Times; Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Bishop Horne, to a second edition of which, he prefixed an exposition of the Hutchinsonian theological and philosophical opinions; A Discourse on the Use and Intention

of some remarkable Passages of the Scriptures, not commonly understood; and some minor pieces. The infirmities of age having, at length, compelled him to decline taking pupils, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that his income might suffer no diminution, presented him to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourne, in Kent. He was soon afterwards deprived of the use of one side, by a paralytic stroke, and died on the 6th of February, 1800. His disposition was benevolent, his knowledge extensive, and his ability great. He practised medicine for the benefit of his parishioners; and being a proficient, it is said, in music, composed a morning and evening cathedral service, ten church pieces, and four anthems. As an author, he principally distinguished himself by his zealous support of the Hutchinsonian doctrines; to which, it is asserted, he made a convert of his friend, Bishop Horne.

EDWARDS, (THOMAS,) a native of Coventry, and the son of a clergyman, was born in 1729. After having taken his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship at Clare hall, Cambridge, he produced an English metrical translation of the Psalms, on the plan of Bishop Hare. In 1758, he was nominated master of the free grammar-school, and rector of St. John, in his native city. In the following year, he printed his Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the New Testament. He subsequently proceeded to the degree of D. D.; and, in 1770, was presented by the crown to the vicarage of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where he died in 1785. His productions, not already mentioned, consist of two dissertations, the one against bigotry and persecution, the other on the qualifications necessary for a correct interpretation of the New Testament; two others, in Latin, on various readings in Scripture, and the doctrine of predestination; Selecta quædam Theocriti Idyllia; and some controversial pieces, in Latin, against Lowth, relative to Hare's system of Hebrew metre. Although defeated on this subject, he enjoyed a high reputation for learning and talent; and, according to Nichols, "such were his assiduity and ability in the instruction of youth, and so conscientious his discharge of his parochial duties, that no praise could exceed his merits."

HINCHCLIFFE, (JOHN, Bishop of Peterborough,) the son of a livery-stable-keeper, was born in Swallow-street, Westminster, in 1731. After having obtained the degree of B. A., in 1754, at Trinity-college, Cambridge, he became usher of Westminster school, where he had been educated, and for some time officiated as morning preacher, at South Audley-street chapel. He proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1757; and, three years afterwards, made the tour of Europe with Mr. Crewe, who, on their return to England, made him his chaplain, and gave him an annuity of £300 per annum. In 1764, the Duke of Grafton procured for him the head-mastership of Westminster school; which, however, on account of the state of his health, he was soon compelled to resign. He then became tutor to the young Duke of Devonshire, with whom he subsequently resided in the capacity of chaplain. In 1766, he was presented to the vicarage of Greenwich; and about the same period, married Elizabeth, the sister of his friend, Mr. Crewe. This lady had, as it appears, been courted by an officer of the guards, whose attentions, however, being offensive to her brother, the latter had requested Hinchcliffe to dissuade her from receiving his visits. The divine was so successful, that she soon transferred her affections from her military suitor to himself; and Crewe so entirely approved of their union, that on receiving the surrender of the annuity, which he had previously given to Hinchcliffe, he added the sum of £10,000 to his sister's fortune. It is asserted that Hinchcliffe was offered the appointment of tutor to the young Prince of Wales, and that he declined it on account of his Whig principles. Through the interest of his patron, the Duke of Grafton, he obtained, in 1768, the mastership of Trinity college; in 1769, the see of Peterborough; and, subsequently, the deanery of Durham. That he procured no further promotion, is attributed to his uniformly acting with that party which opposed the American war. He was the author of several discourses; three of which, on public occasions, appeared

during his lifetime, and the remainder were published in one volume, two years after his decease, which took place on the 11th of January, 1794. He is described as having been a graceful parliamentary orator, and a sensible speaker. The Rev. William Jones, after stating that "there was not a corner of the church in which he could not be heard distinctly;" adds, that it was his invariable practice, "to do justice to every consonant; knowing that the vowels would be sure to speak for themselves: and thus he became the surest and clearest of speakers; his elocution was perfect, and never disappointed his audience." His productions, few as they are, possess but little merit; and, on the whole, his abilities appear to have been inferior to the high station, to which he had the good fortune, by the accident of patronage, to be exalted. His conduct in retaining the mastership of Trinity college, after he had obtained the see of Peterborough, has exposed him to some animadversion: "as a bishop," observes Simpson, "he ought, by every law of honour and conscience, and the Gospel, to have resided in his diocese, among his clergy and people; as master of Trinity, his presence could not, in general, be dispensed with." Cole says that "he was a man of taste, but called 'the bloody bishop,' because he was the only one who, in 1774, spoke for severe measures against the Arminians; but he turned coat with the Duke of Grafton."

SCOTT, (JAMES,) son of one of the domestic chaplains to Frederick, Prince of Wales, was born at Leeds, in 1733. He was sent, in 1752, to the university of Cambridge, where, after studying for a short time at Catherine Hall, he migrated to Trinity college, of which, having previously taken the degree of B. A., he became a fellow in 1757. Shortly afterwards, he obtained the lectureship of St. John's, at Leeds, which he held, until he proceeded to the degree of M. A., in 1760. In the course of the two next years, he gained three prize medals:—the first, for a poem on Heaven; the second, for a moral epistle on Purity of Heart; and the third, for a Hymn to Repentance. He also published some poetical compositions, the last of which, entitled Redemption, a Monody, appears to have proved unsuccessful. After having served the curacy of Edmonton for about a year, he returned to Cambridge, where he rapidly acquired extraordinary eminence as a preacher. He frequently occupied the university pulpit, and, on these occasions, St. Mary's church is stated to have been invariably crowded to excess. On one occasion, he is said to have offended the under-graduates by a sermon against gaming, and, it is added, they evinced their displeasure by scraping the floor with their feet, an act of indecorum, for which the divine severely censured them, shortly afterwards, in a discourse on the text, "Keep thy feet when thou goest to the house of God." In 1765, at the suggestion of the Earl of Halifax, he published some political letters, signed Anti-Sejanus, in the Public Advertiser; and, three years afterwards, he made an attempt to procure his election to the living of St. John's, in his native place; which, proving unsuccessful, he was induced to accept an afternoon lectureship in the neighbouring parish of Trinity, where his popularity was so great, that the regular pew-holders, in order to secure their places, usually obtained admission by a private entrance to the church, an hour before the service commenced. After officiating at Leeds for about a year, he returned to the metropolis, and wrote, in the public journals, a variety of political pieces, under the signature of Old Slyboots. In 1771, he was presented through the interest of Lord Sandwich, to the rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, where he soon became involved in litigation with his parishioners. A suit which he commenced against them in 1744, after having been carried on for twenty years, at an enormous expense on both sides, was at length disposed of by his consenting to relinquish the claim he had set up for the tithe of agistment, on the defendants undertaking to pay £2,400 towards the costs which he had incurred. Pending the proceedings, his flock had evinced the most rancorous hostility towards him; and at length, a desperate attempt appears to have been made upon his life, in consequence of which, he removed to the metropolis; where, after having materially added to his

high reputation as a preacher, he died, on the 10th of December, 1814. He was married, in 1772, to one of his relatives, named Ann Scott, by whom he had three children. His virtues and talents have been warmly extolled; and it is certain that his charities were extensive, and his abilities much above mediocrity; but the fact of his having carried on legal hostilities against his parishioners, on the debateable subject of tithes for agistment, during twice the term of the Trojan war, will scarcely be deemed by posterity consistent with the meek yet dignified character of a protestant divine; nor will the present age, it is presumed, agree with those of his admirers, who pronounced his elocution to have excelled that of any man of his time, either in the pulpit or the senate; and who declared his sermons to have surpassed the finest compositions of Porteus or Blair, whether considered as elegant compositions, or persuasive exhortations.

BARRINGTON, (SHUTE, Bishop of Durham,) sixth son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born at Becket, in Berkshire, on the 26th of May, 1734. After having studied for some time at Eton, he was removed, in 1752, to Merton college, Oxford; where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degrees of M. A. and D. C. L. Having entered into holy orders, he was appointed a king's chaplain, on the accession of George the Third; a canon of Christchurch, in 1761; a canon of St. Paul's, in 1768; and bishop of Llandaff, on the 4th of October, in the following year. In 1777, he exchanged his canonry of St. Paul's for the collegiate church of Windsor; and on the decease of Dr. Hume, he succeeded that prelate in the see of Salisbury; from which he was translated to that of Durham, in 1791. He died on the 25th day of March, 1826, leaving no issue, although he had been twice married: first, to Lady Diana Beauclerc; and, secondly, to the daughter of Sir John Guise, baronet. In his senatorial capacity, Bishop Barrington rendered himself conspicuous by his strenuous hostility to a petition for abolishing subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; and by his attempt, in 1779, to carry a bill for the prevention of adultery. He published a political life of his brother, William, second Viscount Barrington; and a number of occasional sermons and visitation charges, most of which were collected and reprinted, about the year 1811. He was attacked, with some severity, in 1783, for having animadverted, in one of his productions, on the increasing substitution of Calvinistic doctrines, by divines of the church of England, for practical divinity; and in 1806, he was accused of having "preached up a holy crusade against the opinions and persons of the catholics," in a sermon, entitled, The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome. From this circumstance, a controversy arose between several eminent divines, in consequence of which, he published, as a supplement to his previous performance relative to the separation of the two churches, but under the same title, reasons against the literal sense of the words, "This is my body, this is my blood." In the performance of his various important duties as a prelate, he evinced uncommon piety, judgment, and zeal. He personally examined all candidates for holy orders, and rejected those who appeared, from any cause, unworthy of ordination, however strongly they might be recommended. One of his relatives, trusting to advancement through his patronage, having intimated a desire to enter the church, the bishop inquired with what preferment he would be contented. "Five hundred a year will satisfy all my wants," was the reply. "You shall have that amount," said the conscientious prelate; "not out of the patrimony of the church, but from my private fortune." His charitable donations were truly munificent. In conjunction with Sir Thomas Bernard, he established the society for bettering the condition of the poor; that for the support and education of blind children, in St. George's fields; and the fever hospital, in Gray's-inn-lane. He appropriated one entire sum of £60,000, which he had recovered in a suit respecting some mines in his diocese, to the foundation of charity-schools, and the relief of poor clergymen and their families. Although particularly hostile to the doctrines of the church of Rome, the French bishops and clergy who

sought refuge in England at the time of the revolution, found in him a most liberal benefactor; as did the poor Vaudois, when the misery they were suffering was made known to the public by Gilly's Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont. It would be difficult, perhaps, to point out any important charitable institution in the kindom to which he did not contribute, either by donations during his lifetime, or a bequest at his decease. He was a patron of learned men; and, in addition to his other literary labours, is said to have contributed many valuable notes to Bowyer's Critical Conjectures on the New Testament.

TOPLADY, (Augustus Montague,) the son of a captain, who died at the siege of Carthagena, was born at Farnham, in Surrey, on the 4th of November, 1740, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Dublin. After having taken the degree of B.A. he entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of Broad Hembury, in Devonshire, where he composed many able works in support of the Calvinism of the church of England. Finding that the air of Devonshire had a detrimental effect on his constitution, after having, in vain, attempted to exchange his living for another of equal value in the midland counties, he settled in London, and engaged the chapel belonging to the French protestants, in Leicester-square, where he preached twice a week, so long as his health would permit; but, for some time before his death, which took place on the 11th of August, 1788, he was capable of officiating only at considerable intervals. His works, which appear to be almost exclusively in support of predestination, are contained in seven volumes, octavo; the last of which was posthumously published. It is generally acknowledged, that he possessed extraordinary talent as a preacher, and was, as a writer, one of the most gifted champions of pure Calvinism, in modern times. Although reputed, by his disciples, in his lifetime, to be austere in the extreme, and so absorbed in the contemplation of eternity, as to look with contempt, and even displeasure, upon the innocent amusements of society, it appears, from the posthumous volume of his writings, that he regarded theatrical, and other public amusements, with complacency, and did not scruple to vindicate card-playing. The last act of his life was to publish what he termed his Dying Avowal, in which he contradicted a report, circulated by his antagonists, that he had changed his religious opinions. He was, for some time, editor of the Gospel Magazine, in which the most virulent invectives that ever were published against John Wesley, who was the special object of his antipathy, are to be found.

TRAVIS, (George, Archdeacon of Chester,) a native of Royton, in Lancashire, was born about the year 1740, and completed his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. After having been ordained deacon and priest, he obtained the rectory of Handley and the vicarage of East Ham; he afterwards became a prebendary of Chester, and, finally, archdeacon of that diocese. In the fifty-second volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, he published several letters (which were afterwards printed separately, and went through two or three editions) in opposition to the statement made by Gibbon, "that the three witnesses (see John c. i. v. 7) had been established in our Greek Testaments by the prudence of Erasmus, the honest bigotry of the Complutensian editors, the typographical fraud or error of Robert Stephens, in placing a crotchet, and the strange misapprehension, or deliberate falsehood, of Theodore Beza." A controversy ensued, in which Porson and other eminent writers arrayed themselves against Travis, whose celebrity appears to have entirely arisen from the zeal which he displayed on this subject. He died on the 24th of February, 1797.

CLEAVER, (William, Bishop of St. Asaph,) was born about 1742; and, after having acquired the rudiments of learning under the tuition of his father, the Rev. W. Cleaver, who kept a school at Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, he became a demy at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he graduated as B. A. in 1761. He was elected to a

fellowship of Brazen-nose college in 1764; and, during the same year, proceeded to the degree of M. A. In 1768, he became a candidate for the office of Bodleian librarian, which he lost only through the seniority of his rival, the number of their votes being equal. About this period, he became tutor to the future Earl Temple, through whose interest he eventually obtained a mitre; and, at a later period, he had for his pupil Lord Grenville, another distinguished member of the same family. Being about to marry a lady named Asheton, he exchanged his fellowship for the living of Cottingham, in Northamptonshire; in possession of which he continued, without further preferment, until 1782, when he proceeded to Dublin with Earl Temple, who had been appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the capacity of chaplain. Through the interest of his patron, who was speedily deprived of the vicegerency, he procured, in 1784, a prebend at St. Peter's, Westminster; in 1785, he was elected principal of his college; and, in the next year, he accumulated the degrees of B. D. and D. D. In 1787, his noble pupil, whose political friends were then in power, procured for him the bishopric of Chester; in 1800, he was promoted to that of Bangor; and, six years after, he succeeded Dr. Horsley in the see of St. Asaph, still retaining the headship of his college. He died on the 15th of May, 1815, leaving two children. He is said to have been "a man of stiff and scholastic manners, with little of the knowledge or pliability of the world;" learned, charitable, and pious; an enemy to non-residents and evangelical preachers, steadfastly upholding the articles, in opposition to Calvinists; a strenuous supporter of the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; a dissenter from the Bishop of Lincoln's censure on the damnatory clauses in the Athanasian creed; and a zealous supporter of the doctrine that the sacrament of the Lord's supper is a feast upon a sacrifice. He edited the celebrated Grenville Homer; and, besides several sermons and charges, published Directions to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, on the choice of Books; Animadversions on Dr. Marsh's Dissertation on the Origin of the Three First Gospels; and an able treatise on Greek metres, entitled, De Rhythmo Græcorum.

MILNER, (Joseph,) the son of a poor weaver, was born near Leeds, on the 2nd of January, 1744; and, for some time, like his brother, Dean Milner, worked in the loom, both of them being originally destined to follow the trade of their father. Being placed at the grammar-school at Leeds, he soon became so distinguished, "that one of the masters was accustomed to recommend his pupils to apply to Mr. Milner's memory in cases of history and mythology; observing, that he was more easily consulted than dictionaries or the Pantheon, and quite as much to be relied on." Among the inhabitants of his native village, who used to gaze at him as a wonder, he obtained the *soubriquet* of The Learned Lad; and his father became so desirous of promoting his acquirement of knowledge, that, as he used to relate, he surprised his wife, one Saturday night, by purchasing a Greek book for his son Joseph, instead of a joint of meat for the next day's dinner. "It is too true," he would add; "for I could not send home both." The father, unfortunately died, when young Milner appears to have stood most in need of his slender assistance; but, through the exertions of his tutor, the youth obtained a situation as chapel clerk at Catherine hall, Cambridge; whither he proceeded, at the age of eighteen, being still, according to his brother, in appearance a child, so much had his growth been checked by ill-health. He took the degree of B. A. with much honour; but, feeling that he had little chance of obtaining a fellowship, he became, at first, usher, and afterwards, curate, to the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Thorparch, near Tadcaster. At this time, being, as he states, "worldly-minded and greedy of literary fame," he devoted the whole of his leisure time to the composition of a religious epic poem, entitled, Davideis, which he completed after he had been appointed head-master of the grammar-school, at Hull, where he also obtained an important lectureship. He now successfully exerted himself in providing for some of his poor relatives, particularly

his aged mother, "who," says Dean Milner, "must else have died of want." For a period of seventeen years, he officiated as curate of North Ferriby, of which, after proceeding to the degree of M. A., he, at length, procured the vicarage, and where, it is stated, his evangelical doctrines disgusted the rich, but delighted the poor. A few weeks before his death, which took place on the 15th of November, 1797, he was presented, by the mayor and corporation of Hull, to the vicarage of the Holy Trinity, in that town. Some gentlemen, who had been his scholars, erected a monument to his memory, in which he is justly described as having been "a man of a vigorous understanding, extensive learning, and unwearied diligence; distinguished by primitive purity of sentiment, and holiness of life." His works consist of A History of the Church of Christ; Sermons, in two volumes, posthumously published, with a memoir prefixed by his brother; Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit; and some minor pieces.

DAUBENY, (CHARLES, Archdeacon of Sarum,) was born in 1744, and educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. He quitted the university, after having taken the degree of B. C. L., and entering into holy orders, obtained, in addition to the living of North Bradley, in Wiltshire, a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Salisbury, in 1784; and the archdeaconry of that diocese, in 1804. Five years before his death, which took place on the 10th of July, 1827, the university of Oxford, as a testimony of the services he had rendered the church, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. His first and principal production was a Guide to the Church, in two volumes, printed in 1798-9; of which a second edition appeared in 1804, with an appendix, containing an answer to some observations on the work by Sir Richard Hill; in addition to which he published Eight Discourses on the Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, demonstrative of the Doctrine of Atonement; A Vindication of the English Church, in reply to John Overton's True Churchman ascertained; and various sermons, charges, &c. He is also supposed to have been, for some time, one of the chief theological writers in the Anti-Jacobin Review, and to have had some share in the Blagdon controversy. He was a man of considerable learning, inflexible honesty, great benevolence, and, though occasionally austere, of an amiable disposition. "It was delightful," observes the author of The Living and The Dead, "to see him come out in his grey reading-gown, and romp with his little grandchildren on the lawn, the most noisy and riotous of the party." Among other munificent acts, he expended upwards of £15,000 in the erection and foundation of alms-houses, &c. at North Bradley. To his almoner he is stated to have given the following general directions as to the relief of distressed objects:—"Ask no questions of an applicant as to whether he goes to church or to chapel; but if he can look you in the face like an honest man, and say, 'I am in want,' and you have no reason to disbelieve his statement, give, without inquiry, and at once." By Dr. Baines, the catholic bishop, he was, however, termed, though, apparently, without foundation, a bigot and a hypocrite; and by others he has been accused, (with more reason, perhaps, as he was always reluctant to form fresh acquaintances,) of having been deficient in courtesy towards the younger clergy in his archdeaconry. His charitable donations were, for the most part, judicious as they were liberal; but on many occasions he became the dupe of impostors. One day, as he himself stated to the author before quoted, a most singular-looking individual, miserably clad, and the very picture of poverty, came to Bradley, and requested to see him. "After a short preface, he told me," continued the archdeacon, "that he was a converted Jew. My mind misgave me about the man; but as I felt reluctant to turn him empty away, I entered into conversation with him at some length, and questioned him pretty closely. His answers were so singularly well expressed, and evinced such an intimate acquaintance with Scripture; his account of himself was so plausible, and the change, which gradually took place in his mind, was so extremely natural, and so ingeniously described, that I felt convinced I had done him injustice. I kept him ten days, clothed

him, and gave him a draught for ten guineas. Forty-eight hours afterwards, I heard of his getting drunk at the Ring of Bells, in the next village, and boasting how gloriously he had gulled old Daubeny!"

BENNETT, (WILLIAM, Bishop of Cloyne,) was born in 1745, near London, and educated at Harrow school and Emmanuel college, Cambridge. After having taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A., he obtained a fellowship, and became tutor of his college. Among his pupils was the Earl of Westmoreland, who, on being nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took him to Dublin, in the capacity of chaplain; and, in 1790, promoted him to the united bishoprics of Cork and Ross; from which, having previously taken the degrees of B. D. and D. D., he was translated, in 1794, to the see of Cloyne. He married a daughter of the Rev. N. Mapletoft, of Northamptonshire, but died without issue, on the 16th of July, 1820. Although a profound scholar, and a man of great abilities, his literary labours appear to have consisted chiefly of communications to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, and of hints to Nichols and Polwhele, for their respective histories of Leicestershire and Cornwall. Dr. Parr, who was his cotemporary at Harrow, after eulogising his pure and correct taste, extensive classical acquirements, powers of eloquence as a preacher, brilliancy of conversation, and suavity of manners, &c. thus continues:—"He exhibited a noble proof of his generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office from a peasantry bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. Upon another occasion, blending mercy with justice, he spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed dependent family; and provided, at the same time, for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his episcopal rights when invaded, and his episcopal power when defied."

SHIPLEY, (WILLIAM DAVIES, Dean of St. Asaph,) son of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of that diocese, was born at Midgham, in Berkshire, on the 5th of October, 1745. He received his education at Westminster school, Winchester college, and Christchurch, Oxford. He took the degree of B. A. in 1767, and that of M. A. in 1771; during which year he was presented, by his father, to the vicarage of Wrexham, in Denbighshire; and, in 1774, he obtained the deanery and chancellorship of St. Asaph. By circulating an obnoxious pamphlet, which had been anonymously published against the Tory ministers, by his brother-in-law, Sir William Jones, entitled, A Dialogue between a Farmer and a Country Gentleman, he exposed himself to a long and vexatious prosecution for libel; which, after having been twice brought to trial in Wales, was removed by certiorari to the court of King's Bench, and submitted to an English jury, at the Shrewsbury assizes, on the 6th of August, 1784. The verdict delivered was, "Guilty of publishing only;" which, however, at the suggestion of counsel for the prosecution, was afterwards altered to the following terms:—"Guilty of publishing, but whether a libel or not, we do not find." The matter was subsequently brought before the Court of King's Bench, where, through an informality, the whole of the proceedings were quashed. It will not, perhaps, be deemed altogether irrelevant to add, that to this contest may be attributed the enactment, by which juries, in cases of libel, were declared to be judges of the law as well as the fact. In the preface to a collection of his father's works, published in 1792, the dean advocated the opinions promulgated in the pamphlet, for the re-publication of which he had been prosecuted. He died on the 7th of June, 1826, leaving four children, by his wife, Penelope, eldest daughter of Ellis Yonge, Esq. By those who knew him, he is described as having been intellectual, independent, and eminently charitable; eloquent as a preacher; diligent and acute, yet merciful, as a magistrate; and truly estimable "in the more domestic relations of husband, parent, brother, master, and friend."

JACKSON, (CYRIL,) Dean of Christchurch, was born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in 1746. At the age of twelve, he was sent to Westminster school; where, in 1760, he became a king's scholar. Four years afterwards,

he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, and subsequently obtained a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1768, he took the degree of B. A., and that of M. A. in 1771; during which year, he was appointed subpreceptor to the young heir-apparent and his next brother. In 1777, he took the degree of B. D.; and, in 1778, became preacher at Lincoln's inn, and canon of Christchurch. In 1781, he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; and, in 1783, he was declared dean of his college. After acting in that capacity for twenty-six years, during which period, he refused, on two occasions, to be raised to the episcopal bench, he retired to Felpham, an obscure village in Sussex, where he died, in possession of no preferment, on the 31st day of August, 1819. He was a man of profound learning and great abilities, (although he never appeared as an author,) and so high was his reputation for academical discipline, that while he was dean, an unexpected vacancy, in his college, is said to have been always a subject of eager competition. "I have long thought," said Dr. Parr, in 1800, "and often declared, that the highest station in the church would not be more than an adequate reward for Cyril Jackson. Upon petty and dubious questions of criticism, I may not always have the happiness to agree with him; but I know that, with magnanimity enough to refuse two bishoprics, he has qualities of head and heart to adorn the primacy of all England, and to protect all the substantial interests of the English church." By Porson, he was greatly admired; and, soon after his retirement from Christchurch, the provost of Oriel college described him as one who had drunk largely at the fountain of modern science, as well as of ancient learning; who never ceased to encourage, to direct, and to assist those around him in every honourable pursuit. The Reverend George Croly states, that he amused himself, after he had given up his deanery, by occasional visits to his old friends in London, or to the prince at Brighton, by whom he was aways received with scarcely less than filial respect, and then returned to his obscure, but amiable and meritorious, life of study, charity, and prayer. The same writer remarks, that for Jackson's refusal of the Irish primacy, although it was idly blazoned forth at the time as an act of more than Roman virtue, the following obvious reasons existed:— "his income was large, his duty light, and his time of life too far advanced to make change easy or dignified."

SCOTT, (THOMAS,) was born at Wingtoft, in Lincolnshire, in 1747. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed by his father, who was a farmer, to a surgeon at Alford, with whom, however, he remained only two months. By dint of close application, he obtained a considerable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; and, being ordained by Bishop Green, he, for some time, held the curacies of Weston Underwood, and Ravenstow, Bucks. In 1785, he was appointed chaplain of the Lock chapel; and, in 1801, rector of Aston Sandford, where he died, on the 16th of April, 1821. Newton, the friend of Cowper, is said to have made him a convert to Calvinism; in defence of which he rendered himself very conspicuous, both as a preacher and a writer. He published A Commentary on the Bible; A Defence of Calvinism; The Force of Truth; and various other pieces.

FISHER, (JOHN, Bishop of Salisbury,) was born at Hampton, in Middlesex, in 1748, and completed his education at Peterhouse college, Cambridge. He took his degree of B. A. in 1770, with much credit; and, two years afterwards, he obtained an appropriated fellowship at St. John's. After having proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1773, he became a tutor of his college; and obtained several students of distinction. His first preferment was to the curacy of Hampton, in which he had officiated but for a short time, when the mastership of his college becoming vacant, he was assailed, by ministers, with entreaties, threats, and promises, to vote in favour of Dr. Beadon; but a sense of his duty, it is said, induced him to support the rival candidate, Dr. Chevalier. Such conduct would, it was supposed, have tended to shut him out from preferment: it had, however, a very different effect; Bishop Hurd being so charmed with his integrity, as to procure him

the appointment of tutor to Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent. In 1780, he proceeded to the degree of B. D. and was made one of the royal chaplains in ordinary, and deputy-clerk of the closet. In 1785, he went to Italy for the benefit of his health; and, on his return in the following year, the king presented him to a canonry of Windsor. In 1789, he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; in 1803, he was promoted to the see of Exeter; at the latter end of the same year, he entered upon the important task of tutor to the Princess Charlotte; and, in 1807, he was translated to the diocese of Salisbury. He was also chancellor of the order of the Garter, vice-president of the Bible Society, and F. S. A. He died on the 8th of May, 1825, leaving three children, by his wife, Dorothea, only daughter of J. F. Scrivenor, Esq. to whom he was united in 1787. He meddled but little with public affairs, except so far as regarded the claims of the catholics, which he invariably opposed; "because," as he stated, "their object seemed to be rather the attainment of civil power, than religious toleration." His printed productions consist of a few discourses on public occasions, which, it is said, the authority of custom alone induced him to publish. His talents, though not brilliant, were more than respectable. As a prelate and a tutor, he invariably evinced a laudable anxiety for the proper performance of his duties. He was urbane, vivacious, modest, and eminently benevolent: but the most striking points in his character were his perfect disinterestedness, and the admirable suavity of his temper. Some time before his decease, he declined to renew an episcopal lease, lest, by so doing, he should injure his successor, who is said to have consequently realized no less than £30,000. He succeeded, by his mildness, in allaying, to a great extent, the fiery impetuosity of the Princess Charlotte. It is stated, that he earnestly implored her, whenever she found her passion getting the better of her reason, to repeat the following lines from Pope:—

> Teach me to feel another's woe,
> To hide the fault I see;
> That mercy I to others shew,
> That mercy shew to me!

On one occasion, it is added, finding her in the act of vehemently scolding a young female domestic, who stood trembling before her, and not daring to quit her presence, he asked the princess, if, previously to giving vent to her wrath, she had remembered his recommendation as to the passage in Pope. "No," replied her royal highness; "I was in too great a passion to recollect that or any thing else." He then repeated the lines himself; and applied them, it is said, so admirably to the occasion, that his young pupil burst into tears; and spontaneously sending for the offender, who had previously been directed to retire, in the most feeling manner, apologized for her violence.

BATHURST, (HENRY, Bishop of Norwich,) son of the Right Honourable Bragge Bathurst, was born in 1748, and acquired the rudiments of education at Winchester school, whence he was removed, in 1761, to New college, Oxford; where he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1768, and that of D. C. L. in 1776. His only preferments in the church, prior to his elevation to the bishopric of Norwich, which occurred in 1805, were the vicarage of Cirencester, a benefice in the gift of his family; a canonry of Christchurch, Oxford; and a prebend of Durham. He delivered his maiden speech, from the episcopal bench, on the 27th of May, 1808, in support of Lord Grenville's proposed measure in favour of the catholics, for whose emancipation he subsequently became one of the most fervent advocates. He has also evinced the liberality of his political and religious opinions, by his exertions in favour of parliamentary reform, and concessions to the dissenters. He is greatly respected for his independence and amiable qualities; but has no pretensions to eminence, either as an author or an orator. His publications consist of a few sermons, preached on special occasions. By his wife, Grace, a niece of Sir Eyre Coote, and daughter of the Dean of Kilfenora, he has several children, by whom he is said to be deservedly beloved.

O'BEIRNE, (THOMAS LEWIS, Bishop of Meath,) the son of a farmer, and a native of Ireland, was born in

1748. His parents, who were catholics, after he had obtained the rudiments of learning at the diocesan school of Ardagh, sent him to St. Omer, where he appears to have highly distinguished himself by his application and talents. He had been educated with a view to his entering the Romish priesthood; which, however, on the completion of his academical studies, he not only declined to do, but, after publicly renouncing the religion of his forefathers, he took orders in the church of England, and entered himself of Trinity college, Cambridge; where, in due course, he obtained his divinity degrees. The Rev. George Croly seems to attribute his change of religion to the following circumstance: — While returning home from a visit to some friends in England, he stopped at a village-inn, and ordered a shoulder of mutton, the only meat in the house, to be dressed for his dinner. Before the joint was roasted, two other travellers arrived, who prevailed on the landlady to consent that it should be served up at their own table. "The young Irishman above stairs," however, on being apprised of the arrangement, vehemently protested that no two travellers on earth should deprive him of his dinner; but, at the same time, declared that he should feel happy to have their company. The invitation was accepted; and, O'Beirne, "then a very handsome young man, and always a very quick, anecdotical, and intelligent one," so fascinated his guests, that in the course of the evening, which appears to have been jovially passed, they inquired, "what he meant to do with himself?" He replied, that he was destined for the Irish priesthood; which, however, his companions protested would not afford sufficient scope for his abilities; and, on their departure, they requested him to call upon them in London, at the same time, avowing themselves to be Charles James Fox and the Duke of Portland. "Such an invitation," adds Croly, "was not likely to be declined: his two distinguished friends kept their promise honourably; and, in a short period, O'Beirne enjoyed all the advantages of the first society in the empire." By other writers, his conversion to protestantism is attributed chiefly to Bishop Hinchcliffe; through whose interest, it is stated, he obtained the college vicarage of Grimdon; and, in 1776, the appointment of flag-chaplain to Lord Howe, whom he accompanied to America; and in whose vindication from certain charges which were brought forward against him, he published a pamphlet, soon after their return to this country, entitled, The Gleam of Comfort. He now became a zealous adherent to the Portland party; and, after having obtained the vicarage of West Deeping, he distinguished himself as a spirited contributor to The Englishman, a paper which appears to have been the organ of his political connexions. The Duke of Portland rewarded his exertions by appointing him his chaplain, when nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland; making him his private secretary; procuring him a royal chaplaincy; and presenting him, on the last day of his premiership, to two valuable livings in the gift of the crown, which he subsequently resigned, on obtaining, through the duke's interest, the rich benefices of Temple Michael and Mohill, from the Archbishop of Tuam. He subsequently became chaplain and private secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam, during the vicegerency of that nobleman; by whom, in 1795, he was raised to the see of Ossory, from which his translation to that of Meath took place in 1798. He died on the 15th day of February, 1823, having had a son and two daughters by his wife, who was a niece of the Earl of Moray. As a diocesan, he was much beloved by his clergy; many of whom were in the habit of travelling a considerable distance to attend his lectures on topics of religious controversy. His first charge is said to have been unrivalled for apostolic doctrine and pastoral simplicity. Besides his contributions to The Englishman, he wrote several political pieces, with the signature of A Country Gentleman, which appeared in a work under that title, published by Almon. He also published a pamphlet against the proposed commercial regulations in 1785, of which he is said to have been "the extinguisher;" The Crucifixion, a poem; An Ode to Lord Northampton; The Generous Impostor, a comedy; occasional tracts, sermons, and charges; and some parts of the Probationary Odes and Rolliad. It is stated, to his honour, that he always evinced an amiable spirit

of toleration to the members of that church from which he had seceded; who, it is added, while they regretted his loss, felt perfectly satisfied of the purity of his motives in renouncing their faith.

KING, (RICHARD,) a native of Bristol, was born about the year 1749. After having taken his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship at New college, Oxford, he was presented to the rectory of Worthin, Salop, and the vicarage of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire; in possession of which he died, on the 30th of October, 1810. He was married, in 1782, to the daughter of Sir Francis Barnard, a lady distinguished for her literary talents. He was the author of two tracts:—one On the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; the other, On the Alliance between Church and State; of Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question; and of some pieces on moral and religious subjects, which appeared in periodical publications.

HOLMES, (ROBERT, Dean of Winchester,) was born in 1749, and educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. After having taken his degrees in arts and divinity, he succeeded Dr. Warton as professor of poetry; and became, successively, rector of Stanton, in Oxfordshire; canon of Salisbury and Christchurch; and, in 1804, dean of Winchester. He died on the 12th of November, 1805. The works of Dean Holmes are highly creditable to his industry, learning, and abilities: they consist of a series of discourses preached at the Bampton lecture; an ode on the installation of the Duke of Portland as chancellor; Alfred, an ode, with six sonnets; and several sermons and tracts, besides his celebrated collations of the Septuagint manuscripts, which were continued, after his decease, by the Rev. James Parsons.

MANSELL, (WILLIAM LORT, Bishop of Bristol,) was born about the year 1750, and in 1770, became a student at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1774, and that of M. A. in 1777. He was soon afterwards made an assistant-tutor of his college, and had, among other pupils, Spencer Perceval, through whose interest he is said to have obtained, in succession, the rich living of Berwick, in Elmet; the appointment of university orator; the mastership of his college; the degree of D. D. *per literas regias;* and, in 1808, the bishopric of Bristol, in possession of which he died, in 1820. He was lofty and arrogant in his manners; and appears to have been more eminent as a wit than as a divine or a scholar. One day, while an undergraduate, finding, it is said, the following commencement of a poem on the table of a fellow-student:

> The sun's perpendicular rays,
> Illumined the depths of the sea;—

he added,

> The fishes beginning to sweat,
> Cried, "D—n it! how hot we shall be!"

A publican having substituted, as the sign of his house, the portrait of Dr. Watson, for that of Bishop Blaize, Mansell, who is said to have been exceedingly hostile to the liberal sentiments of the prelate of Llandaff, produced the following epigram on the occasion:

> Two of a trade could never agree;
> No proverb e'er was juster:
> They've ta'en down Bishop Blaize, d'ye see,
> And put up Bishop Bluster.

At a radical meeting, a celebrated tailor of Cambridge having, in the course of a violent speech against the Tories, thus commenced one of his sentences, "Liberty, gentlemen, is a plant—" Mansell added, "So, gentlemen, is a *cabbage!*" He wrote a Latin epigram, on Dr. Jowett's improvements on a small strip of land attached to his residence, of which, the following is a translation:

> A little garden little Jowett made,
> And fenc'd it with a little palisade;
> Because this garden made a little talk,
> He chang'd it to a little gravel walk:
> And if you'd know the taste of little Jowett,
> This little garden won't a little show it.

Porson, who was his cotemporary at Cambridge, despised him, and frequently mimicked, with much drollery, his pompous manner of reading. One day, Jemmy Gordon, a well-known character at Cambridge, petitioned Dr. Mansell

for the gift of half-a-crown. "I will give you what you ask," said the bishop, "if you can produce a greater rogue than yourself." Gordon immediately retired, and soon afterwards returned with the esquire bedell of the university, a talented man, but by no means remarkable for moral excellence, to whom he had pretended that the bishop wanted him. Mansell, it is added, corroborated Gordon's estimate of the bedell's character, "by presenting the minor rogue of the two with the half-crown which he had solicited."

HAWKER, (ROBERT,) was born at Exeter, in 1753. Adopting the medical profession, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the marines, which, however, he abandoned in disgust at the practice of flogging; and, entering into holy orders, became, in 1778, curate, and in 1784, vicar, of St. Charles the Martyr, at Plymouth. He preached and published several sermons on the divinity of Christ, in 1792; during which year, the Scotch universities conferred on him the degree of D. D. In 1793, he produced his Evidence of a Plenary Inspiration; in 1794, Sermons on the Divinity and Operations of the Holy Ghost; in 1795, Misericordia; in 1797, The Christian's Pocket Companion, and several sermons; in 1798, his Youth's Catechism; in 1801, Specimens of Preaching; in 1802, The Life of W. Coombes; in 1805, an edition of his own works, complete in six volumes; in 1807, The Life and Writings of the Rev. H. Tanner; in 1808, Two Letters to a Barrister; in 1810, A Letter to Mr. Hall, in Defence of the Female Penitentiary; in 1816, An Edition of the Bible, with a Commentary; and, during the same year, The Poor Man's Commentary on the New Testament. He was one of the most popular evangelical divines of his day, and when he preached in the metropolis—as he frequently did, during the latter part of his life,—"such crowds followed him, that the lives and limbs of his congregation were often in peril." According to a writer in the Baptist Magazine, who states that his system of religion might be more aptly termed Antinomianism, than any thing else, "his memory was very tenacious; and, as he read little besides the Bible, it was amply stored with passages of holy writ. He had all the requisites of an orator, without turning them to much account; a commanding figure, striking countenance, most penetrating eye, thorough self-possession, a voice flexible and sonorous, and a tongue voluble to a degree almost unprecedented. Indeed, the great secret of his popularity consisted in this faculty of pouring out, at will, copious citations from Scripture, intermingled with a kind of running comment, expressed in a luscious colloquial dialect, almost peculiar to himself; which was very acceptable to the great mass of professors, who think but little, and resolve nearly all religion into feeling." "In the cause of religion and charity," observes his biographer in the New Monthly Magazine, for 1827, "he was ever a most zealous advocate; and, as an author, was well known and duly appreciated, for piety, energy of thought, and purity of intention. In the pulpit, he shewed himself an earnest preacher of the Gospel; and in society, though, with the most gentlemanly demeanour to all classes, he 'contended earnestly for the faith.' Even persons who differed with him on religious matters, admired the man, and appreciated his motives." He died on the 6th of April, 1827.

TOMLINE, (GEORGE, Bishop of Winchester,) the son of a tradesman, named Pretyman, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 9th of October, 1753. After having made considerable progress as a classical student, under the tuition of his brother, at the grammar-school of his native place, he was removed, at the age of eighteen, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. On taking his degree of B. A., in 1772, he was senior wrangler of his year; and soon afterwards gained the first Smith's prize, for his proficiency in mathematics. He obtained a fellowship, and became a tutor of his college, in 1773; proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1775; and filled the honourable office of senior moderator, in 1781. In the following year, Pitt, who had been his pupil, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, appointed him his private secretary. During the same year, Dr. Shipley presented him to the valuable sinecure rectory of Cowen; and, in

1784, he obtained a prebendal stall in St. Peter's, Westminster, on his collation to which he took the degree of D. D. by royal mandate. In 1785, he was elected F. R. S., and preferred to the living of Sudbourn-cum-Orford, in Suffolk; and, in 1787, he succeeded Dr. Thurlow in the bishopric of Lincoln, and the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1799, previously to which year he had published some charges and sermons, appeared his Elements of Christian Theology; and, in 1811, his Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England. He refused the bishopric of London in 1813, but consented, in 1820, to accept that of Winchester, to which he was accordingly translated. In 1821, he published the first portion of his Life of William Pitt, in two volumes, which were subsequently increased to three; and it is understood that he was employed on a completion of the work during the latter period of his life. At the suggestion of his wife, a daughter of Thomas Maltby, Esq., of Buckinghamshire, in 1823, he made a claim, which was allowed, to a Nova Scotia baronetage, which had been conferred by Charles the First on one of his ancestors. He died on the 14th of November, 1827, leaving a daughter and two sons, the eldest of whom declined assuming the title which his father had recovered. At the time of his decease, the bishop's personal property amounted to nearly £200,000; and he was also possessed of several farms in Suffolk, which had been bequeathed to him by James Hayes, Esq., and a valuable estate, comprising the entire parish of Riby, in Lincolnshire, with the manor and advowson, which had been left him by a gentleman with whom he had no sort of connexion, on condition that he should assume the name of Tomline, which was that of his benefactor. While private secretary to Pitt, he was satirized, in the Probationary Odes, as a man destitute of all regard for truth; and after he had been elevated to the episcopal bench, although his fortune was immense, he was accused of evincing an undignified love of money, and of so distributing his patronage as chiefly to advance and enrich his own family and connexions. The justice of these accusations is, however, even more than doubtful. One of his biographers describes him as having been, in his professional character, vigilant, impartial, and compassionate; and, in ordinary intercourse, though extremely dignified, condescending and kind. The writer adds, that although, to the inferior clergy, there was something unquestionably overawing in his presence, yet it was impossible not to admire the courtliness of his manners, and the benevolence of his sentiments. In the house of lords he rendered himself conspicuous, chiefly by opposing concession either to catholics or dissenters. His reatise on Christian Theology is a book of considerable reputation; but his Life of Pitt, though voluminous, is dull and unsatisfactory. When he had finished the first portion of the latter work, he proposed, in a letter signed "George Winton," that it should be brought out by a celebrated publisher, who, being ignorant that "Winton" was the usual signature of the Bishops of Winchester, and feeling indignant at the arrogant propositions of one whom he supposed to be a provincial tyro in literature, returned, it is said, a contemptuous negative to the offer; which, however, on account of the active measures which he took to intercept it, on being informed of his error by a friend, to whom he accidentally mentioned the circumstance, never reached the hands of his dignified correspondent.

BURGESS, (THOMAS, Bishop of Salisbury,) was born at Odiham, in Hampshire, in 1754-5, and educated at Winchester college, and New college, Oxford. After graduating as B. A. he became a fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi college, and, subsequently, proceeded to the degrees of M. A., B. D., and D. D. While at the university, he obtained a prize for An Essay on the Study of Antiquities; and published A Treatise on the Origin and Formation of the Greek Language. This work obtained the favourable notice of Bishop Barrington, who appointed the author his chaplain, gave him a prebend of Carlisle, and, subsequently, a stall, to which a living was attached, in the cathedral of Durham. In 1803, Addington, then prime minister, who had

been his cotemporary at Winchester and Oxford, procured his elevation to the see of St. David's, from which he was subsequently translated to that of Salisbury. Besides the works already named, he is the author of First Principles of Christian Knowledge; Conspectus Criticarum Observationum in Scriptores Græcos et Latinos; Remarks on Josephus's Account of Herod's rebuilding the Temple at Jerusalem; Elementary Evidence of the Spirit of Christianity; Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery; A Discourse in support of the Doctrine of Christ's Divinity; Practical Christianity, or, Arminians and Calvinists reconciled on Scripture Principles; Initia Paulina; and some occasional sermons. He has also edited Gravinæ Opuscula; Invitiæ Homerica; Burton's Pentalogia; and the Miscellanea Critica, of Dawes, with a copious appendix. He was married, in 1796, to Miss Bright, of Durham, half sister to the Marchioness of Winchester.

MARSH, (HERBERT, Bishop of Peterborough,) was born in London, about 1757, and, in 1776, became a sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated as B. A. with great distinction, obtained several prizes, and was elected to a fellowship. After having proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1783, he went to Germany, whence he is said to have transmitted important political information to Mr. Pitt; and, on his return, to have obtained a pension for his services. Resuming his academical pursuits, after having graduated in divinity he delivered several series of discourses, as Lady Margaret professor, which were afterwards printed under the title of Lectures on Theology. In 1792, he published An Essay on the Usefulness of Theological Learning to those designed for Holy Orders; also, The Authenticity of The Books of Moses considered; and, in 1795, he engaged in a controversy with Archdeacon Travis, on the subject of the Three Heavenly Witnesses. In 1800, he printed, in two volumes, octavo, A History of the Politics of Great Britain and France, in which he strenuously vindicated the conduct pursued by the British government. In 1807, he vacated his fellowship, by marrying the daughter of Professor Michaelis, of Gottingen, whose Introduction to the New Testament he had previously translated and published, with some original explanatory notes. In 1816, he obtained the see of Landaff, (with the deanery of St. Paul's annexed,) from which he was translated, in 1819, to that of Peterborough. His attempts to repress Calvinism in his new diocese, soon rendered him obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the clergy, and several publications appeared on the subject, which was ultimately brought before the house of lords, but without any material result. Besides the works already mentioned, he has produced Horæ Pelasgicæ; National Religion the foundation of National Education; A History of the Translations which have been made of the Scriptures; A Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome; Statement of Two Cases tried,—one in the King's Bench, and the other in the Arches Court of Canterbury, on the subject of his anti-Calvinistic examination of candidates for holy orders, and applicants for licences to preach or hold livings in his diocese; An Inquiry into the consequences of neglecting to give the Prayer-book with the Bible; and several lectures, sermons, speeches, &c.

GISBORNE, (THOMAS,) was born at Derby, in 1758, and proceeded from Harrow school, in 1776, to St. John's college, Cambridge, where, after having obtained Sir William Browne's gold medal, he graduated as B. A. in 1780, with considerable honour. Shortly afterwards, he was declared senior chancellor's medallist; and, in 1783, became M. A. His only preferments in the church have been to a prebendary of Durham, and the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, in Staffordshire. He married, in 1784, Mary, the daughter of Thomas Babington, Esq. by whom he has a large family. This exemplary divine is the author of three volumes of sermons; An Inquiry into the Duties of Men in the higher and middle Classes of Society; An Inquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex; A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion, and of History, as connected with the Introduction of Christianity,

and with its Progress to the present Time; Poems, Sacred and Moral; Walks in a Forest; and the Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated and applied to the Constitution of Civil Society.

POTT, (JOSEPH HOLDEN, Archdeacon of London,) son of the celebrated surgeon, Perceval Pott, was born about the year 1758. He published a poem in two cantos, while a scholar at Eton; whence he was removed, in 1776, to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he produced a volume of odes, elegies, &c. in 1779. He took the degree of B. A. in 1780, and that of M. A. in 1783. Entering into holy orders, he obtained, successively, the rectory of St. Olave, Old Jewry; a prebendal stall in Lincoln cathedral; the archdeaconry of St. Alban's; the rectory of Bursted, in Essex; that of Northall, in Middlesex; that of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Westminster; and the archdeaconry of London. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published a tragedy, entitled Sulmane; An Essay on Landscape Painting; Sermons for Fasts and Festivals: Elementary Discourses for Young Persons after Confirmation; Christian Prudence and Discretion, urged against fantastic and hurtful Schemes of Life: a *Concio ad Clerum*, on proceeding to the degree of D. D. in 1803; Considerations on the General View of the Christian Covenant; The Case of the Heathen considered with that of Persons who enjoy the Blessings of the Gospel; Remarks on two particulars, in A Refutation of Calvinism, by a Friend to the Principles of that Work; besides various charges and sermons.

KETT, (HENRY,) was born at Norwich, in 1761. He commenced his education at the grammar school of his native city, whence he was removed, in 1777, to Trinity college, Oxford, where, after having taken his degrees of B. A. and M. A., he became tutor and obtained a fellowship. In 1790, as Bampton lecturer, he delivered a series of discourses, defending the church of England against the attacks of Gibbon, Priestley, and others. In 1793, he became a candidate for the professorship of poetry, but lost the election by about twenty votes. During the same year took his first degree in divinity. In 1808, he relinquished his college offices, although he still continued to reside at the university. In 1814, Bishop Tomline presented him to the perpetual curacy of Hykeham, which, with that of Elsfield, given him by Dr. Chapman, were the only preferments he ever possessed, although it is said, many valuable college benefices fell to his turn while a fellow of Trinity, which, however, he had declined, as they respectively occurred, in favour of his juniors. Towards the close of the year 1823, he married a lady, named White, and retired to the village of Charlton, in Gloucestershire, of which she had previously been a resident. On the 30th of June, 1825, this accomplished scholar and divine was drowned, while bathing near the seat of Sir John Gibbons, of Stanwell, Baronet, with whom he was on a visit. By his will, he devised the bulk of his property, which amounted to about £25,000, after the decease of his wife, to the Radcliffe infirmary, and other charitable institutions. He appears to have commenced his literary career in 1787, during which year, he contributed five numbers to the Olla Podrida. In 1793, he published a small volume of Juvenile Poems, which, although they were not wholly destitute of merit, the author, shortly afterwards, took great pains to suppress, as they were calculated, in the opinion of his friends, to injure rather than to enhance his literary reputation. In allusion to this circumstance, his fellow collegian, Thomas Warton, wrote the following epigram, the point of which turns upon a nasal peculiarity of Kett:—

Our Kett not a poet! Why, how can you say so?
For if he's no *Ovid*, I'm sure he's a NASO.

The subject of our notice also published A History of the Interpretation of Prophecy; Journal of a Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland, printed in Mavor's British Tourist; Elements of General Knowledge, a book of which Johnson said, the tutor would be deficient in his duty, who neglected to put it into the hands of his pupils; Logic made Easy; Emily, a moral tale; a new edition of Headley's Beauties of English Poetry; and Flowers of Wit, or, A Collection of Bon-Mots, ancient and

modern. For several years before his death, he is said to have been engaged in a translation of the Greek proverbs, collected by Lubinus, with notes, which he left in manuscript, unfinished. As a writer, he was neat and elegant; as a preacher, animated and impressive; and, in his opinions as a divine, particularly hostile to enthusiasm.

MAGEE, (WILLIAM, Archbishop of Dublin,) a native of Ireland, was born in 1765, and completed his education at Trinity college, Dublin; where, after having taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A., he was appointed assistant professor of oriental languages. About the year 1806, he became senior fellow of his college; and, soon afterwards, professor of mathematics. In 1813, he obtained the deanery of Cork; and, in 1819, the bishopric of Raphoe, from which he was translated, in 1822, to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. His publications consist of a few sermons and charges; A Memoir of Thomas Perceval, M. D.; and two volumes of Discourses on the Scripture Doctrines of the Atonement and Sacrifice of Christ; in which he attacked unitarianism with such orthodox zeal, learning, and acuteness, that the work became remarkably popular. His admirers eulogized him as "the uncompromising upholder of Christianity, whether assailed by the unitarian or the papist;" while a large portion of his fellow-countrymen were bitterly upbraiding him for his active hostility to the catholic claims. According to a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, he ascended the archiepiscopal throne with a spirit of fierce intolerance; and his first charge fell upon the inflammable population of Ireland like a firebrand,—exciting among the catholics the most deplorable heart-burnings. "He thrust himself forward," continues the writer, "as the head of the declining Orange party; projected the New Reformation Society; and opposed the burial of a Roman catholic in the church-yard of St. Peter's, Dublin, because some legal punctilio had not been complied with. His ambition was manifest in all he wrote, preached, or said: it was visible, even in the arrogant port with which he bustled along the streets of the metropolis; presenting, in most ludicrous combination, the pert coxcomb with the overbearing churchman; and suggesting to the humorous fancy of an eminent catholic preacher, the happy designation of the 'magpie prelate.'"

HOWLEY, (WILLIAM, Archbishop of Canterbury,) the son of a beneficed clergyman, was born in Hampshire, in or about the year 1765. After having received a preliminary classical education, he was sent to Winchester college; whence, in 1784, he was removed to New college, Oxford. He took the degree of B.A. in 1787, or 1788, and soon afterwards succeeded to a fellowship. On the 11th of July, 1791, he became M.A., and subsequently migrated to Christchurch college, where he acted as private tutor to the Prince of Orange. He obtained the degree of B. D. on the 29th of January, 1805, and that of D. D. on the 1st of the following month. In 1809, he succeeded Dr. Hall, in the regius professorship of divinity, which he continued to hold until the year 1813, when, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was made dean of the chapel-royal, provincial dean of Canterbury, and raised to the metropolitan see, from which his translation to that of Canterbury took place in 1828. Archbishop Howley is married, and has several children. His elevation to the bishopric of London has been attributed solely to his known hostility to the catholic claims; to which, on obtaining a seat in the house of lords, he became a conspicuous opponent. He is said to be learned, modest, talented, pious, and munificent. His productions consist of a few visitation charges, and occasional sermons.

VAN MILDERT, (WILLIAM, Bishop of Durham,) the son of a merchant of Dutch extraction, was born in London, about the year 1765, and educated at Merchant Tailors' school, and Queen's college, Oxford. He took the degree of B. A. in 1787, and that of M. A. in 1790. Soon after he had been ordained, he became rector of St. Mary-le-Bow; in which capacity he was sued for non-residence, but claimed exemption from the penalty, because there was no parsonage-house in the rectory. A verdict was, however, obtained against him, from the consequences of

which, as many other divines were in a similar predicament, he was relieved by an act of parliament. In 1804, he delivered the Boylean lectures; which, about two years after, he published under the title of The Progress of Infidelity. The orthodoxy and learning which he displayed in this production, procured him the preachership at Lincoln's-inn, a living in Surrey, and the regius professorship at Oxford. In 1813, he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D.; and, about the same time, obtained a canonry of Christchurch. In the following year, he preached the Bampton lectures, which he published in 1815, under the title of An Inquiry into the General Principles of Scripture Interpretation. In 1820, he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's; and, at the same time, raised to the see of Llandaff; from which he was subsequently translated to that of Durham. He is amiable in private life; a good preacher; a most orthodox divine; a profound scholar; and an admirer of Lord Liverpool's political principles, although he thought proper to vote for catholic emancipation, when it was brought forward as a government measure, by the Wellington cabinet. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published A Sermon on the Assassination of Spencer Perceval; a Charge to the Clergy of Llandaff; and, The Substance of a Speech, delivered in 1825, on the Removal of the Disabilities of the Roman Catholics.

MIDDLETON, (Thomas Fanshaw, first Bishop of Calcutta,) was born in the month of January, 1769, at Kedleston, in Derbyshire; of which place his father was rector. At an early age he was placed at Christ's Hospital; whence he proceeded, on a school exhibition, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; where he took the degrees of B. A. and M. A., in 1792 and 1795, and accumulated those of B. D. and D. D., in 1808. Soon after he had graduated, he became curate of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. In the year 1794, he was employed as tutor to the nephews of Bishop Pretyman, by whose patronage he obtained, in succession, the archdeaconry of Lincoln; the rectory of Tansor, in Northamptonshire; the consolidated rectory of Little and Castle Bytham, which he held by dispensation with that of Tansor; the vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, with the rectory of Puttenham, Herts; and the archdeaconry of Huntingdon, to which he was preferred in 1812: previously to which year, he had published a periodical paper, called The Country Spectator; The Blessing and Curse, a thanksgiving; a visitation sermon; and a valuable treatise on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament. After failing in a strenuous attempt to procure an act of parliament for the erection of a new church, at St. Pancras, he became so active and zealous a member of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, that when government came to a resolution of establishing episcopacy in India, he was offered the new bishopric of Calcutta, which, at first, he positively declined; but, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of his friends, at length consented to accept. He was accordingly consecrated on the 8th of March, 1814; and on the 8th of June, in the same year, having in the interim been elected F. R. S., he embarked for India. In the following month of November, he reached the presidency of Bengal, and immediately began to apply himself, with extraordinary fervor, to the performance of his arduous and important duties. In a letter, dated the 21st of December, 1815, addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, he states, that he was then about to proceed on a visitation to Madras, the Malabar coast, and thence to Bombay; a journey, in the whole, of about five thousand miles. Such a visitation, as he remarked, had, perhaps, never been made by a Christian bishop. In 1820, he laid the foundation of a church at Calcutta; where, also, chiefly through his exertions, a missionary college was soon afterwards erected. His brilliant and laborious career, as a prelate, was terminated by a fever, on the 8th of July, 1822. In the following December, The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, in order to perpetuate his memory, voted the sum of £6,000, for the establishment of several scholarships, to be designated by his name, at the Calcutta college; and, in compliment to his widow (a daughter

of John Maddison, Esq., of Gainsborough, whom he married in 1787) it was resolved that a copy of the vote should be presented to her on vellum. He is described, apparently with great justice, by one of his biographers, as having been endowed with a masculine understanding; considerable powers of eloquence; an ardent and excursive mind; controlled, however, by the most disciplined and calculating discretion; great learning, especially in the prose department of Greek literature; a disposition so benevolent, that to relieve others he often distressed himself; astonishing zeal for the advancement of Christianity in the east; and such severe ideas of duty, that he knew no medium between right and wrong, falsehood and truth, or exertion and neglect.

RICHMOND, (LEGH,) was born at Liverpool, on the 29th of January, 1772. He received an injury, during his childhood, by leaping from a wall, which lamed him for the remainder of his life. After having laid the foundation of a classical education, he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, where a severe illness, produced by intense application, materially retarded his academical progress. He graduated, by *Ægrotat*, in 1794, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1797; during which year he married, took deacon's orders, and commenced his pastoral duties as a curate, in the Isle of Wight. He subsequently officiated, for some time, at Look chapel, in the metropolis; and, in 1805, obtained the rectory of Turvey, in Bedfordshire, where he died, on the 8th of May, 1827. Besides a work, entitled, The Fathers of the Church, he wrote a number of narrative pieces, in support of religion, several of which, (including The Dairyman's Daughter, The Young Cottager, The Negro Servant, &c.) after having been printed separately, were collected and published in one volume, entitled, Annals of the Poor. Some of these simple and unpretending compositions, which procured for their amiable author a large share of public esteem, as well as the friendship of many pious and learned individuals, have been translated into more than twenty foreign languages, and millions of copies of them have been circulated. He preached extemporaneously, and without much preparation. "Why," said he, "need I labour, when our simple villagers are far more usefully instructed, in my plain, easy, familiar manner? The only result would be, that I should address them in a style beyond their comprehension."

MANT, (RICHARD, Bishop of Down and Connor,) was born at Southampton, about 1777, and proceeded from Winchester school to Oriel college, Oxford, in 1793, or the following year. After having graduated as B. A. and obtained a prize, for the best essay on commerce, he was elected to a fellowship; proceeded to the degree of M. A.; entered into holy orders, and became curate to his father, who was rector of All Souls, at Southampton. In 1811, he was appointed to deliver the Bampton lectures; and, in 1814, in conjunction with D'Oyly, he published D'Oyly and Mant's Quarto Bible, with notes original and select. He now became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and vicar of Coggeshall, in Essex. In 1816, he printed the discourses which he had preached at the Bampton lecture, under the title of An Appeal to the Gospel, or an Inquiry into the Justice of the Charge that the Gospel is not preached by the National Clergy. Soon afterwards, he obtained the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and, in 1820, the bishopric of Killala and Kilfenora, from which he was translated, in 1822, to that of Down and Connor. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published an edition of the Poetical Works of Joseph Warton, with a Memoir prefixed; Puritanism Revived; The Slave, and other poetical pieces; The Book of Psalms, in a new English metrical Version, with Notes, critical and illustrative; Biographical Notices of the Apostles, &c.; an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, with extracts from the writings of the most learned divines and commentators; three volumes of sermons, and a number of discourses, tracts, &c.

D'OYLY, (GEORGE,) the son of Archdeacon D'Oyly, was born about 1778; and sent, in 1796, to Trinity college, Cambridge; where, on graduating

as B. A. in 1800, he was second wrangler, and, shortly afterwards, obtained the second Smith's prize. After having been elected to a fellowship, he took the degree of M. A. in 1803. In 1807, and the two following years, he filled the office of junior moderator; in 1810, he graduated in divinity; in 1811, he was elected Christian advocate; and, in that capacity, preached two discourses before the university; the one, On a Particular Providence, and the other, On Modern Unitarianism. These were printed in 1812; and about the same period, he published, in two parts, A Letter to Sir William Drummond, relative to his Œdipus Judaicus. In 1814, in conjunction with Dr. Mant, he produced a quarto Bible, with original and select notes and illustrations. In 1816, he resigned the office of Christian advocate on proceeding to the degree of D. D.; and, in 1820, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he had for some time before, been chaplain, presented him to the valuable rectory of Lambeth. He was subsequently offered, it is said, an Irish bishopric, which, however, he thought proper to decline. Besides the works already named, he has published The Life of Archbishop Sancroft, with an Appendix; An Essay on the Doctrine of Assurance; and one volume of sermons.

COPLESTONE, (EDWARD, Bishop of Llandaff,) was born about the year 1780, and finished his education at Oriel college, Oxford, where he obtained a prize medal for an English essay on agriculture, and another for a composition in Latin verse. He took the degree of B. A., in 1794, and soon afterwards obtained a fellowship. In 1797, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, in 1802, succeeded Dr. Hurdis, as professor of poetry. In 1807, he served the office of proctor; and, in the following year, he proceeded to the degree of B. D. In 1809, he resigned his professorship; and, in 1813, became provost of his college, rector of Purleigh, in Essex, and D. D., by diploma. In 1828, he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's, and, at the same time, raised to the bishopric of Llandaff. Shortly afterwards, he voted in favour of catholic emancipation and the repeal of the test and corporation acts; although he had previously, it is said, been decidedly hostile to concession. He has published a few single sermons; An Inquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination; and Prælectiones Academicæ Oxonii Habitæ.

KAYE, (JOHN, Bishop of Lincoln,) the son of humble, but respectable parents, was born about 1782. He appears to have graduated with extraordinary distinction, in 1804, at Christ college, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1807; and, subsequently, became tutor to the Marquess of Bute; who, on coming of age, is said to have presented him with £20,000; one half of which was, however, returned. In 1814, the subject of our notice obtained the mastership of his college, when he took the degree of B. D.; and, shortly afterwards, that of D. D., by royal mandate. In 1815, he served the university office of vice-chancellor; and, in the following year, succeeded Bishop Watson in the regius professorship of divinity. On the death of Bishop Mansell, he was raised, through the interest, as it is supposed, of his noble pupil, to the see of Bristol, and subsequently translated to that of Lincoln. He has published a *Concio ad Clerum;* a sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte; and The Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries.

LLOYD, (CHARLES, Bishop of Oxford,) was born at Downley, Bucks, on the 26th of September, 1784. From Eton, he was sent, in 1803, to Christchurch, Oxford; where, in 1804, he was selected as dean's student, and shortly after became tutor to Mr. Peel. In 1806, he took the degree of B. A. with great distinction; he then went into Scotland, as tutor to Lord Elgin's children; but soon returned to Oxford, and obtained the post of mathematical lecturer at his college. In 1809, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, about the same period, took holy orders. In 1819, he was appointed preacher of Lincoln's-inn; and shortly afterwards, became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presented him to the living of Bursted, in Sussex; which he resigned, in 1822, on being chosen regius professor of divinity. About the

same period, he proceeded to the degree of D. D.; and, in 1827, obtained the bishopric of Oxford. Soon after his introduction to the house of peers, he displayed his zeal as a supporter of high protestant principles, during a debate on catholic emancipation, which he most vehemently opposed; but, in the next session, he spoke and voted in favour of the relief bill. He, consequently, brought on himself the bitter reproaches of those who were hostile to the measure, and lost the esteem of his former friends. It has been broadly insinuated, that remorse for his apostacy rapidly hurried him to his grave: his death, however, may, with more probability, be ascribed to a severe cold, which he caught, by sitting in a current of air, while dining with the Royal Academicians, a few days after he had spoken, what Croly terms, his fatal speech, in the house of lords. His death took place on the 31st of May, 1829. By his wife, a daughter of Colonel Stapleton, he left five children. "In private life," says a writer in The Gentleman's Magazine, "he was one of the most amiable of human beings; keenly alive to every domestic tie, and every domestic duty; frank and open-hearted, generous, affectionate, and considerate." He is described, by the same writer, as having been a sound reasoner, an excellent tutor, and one of the firmest defenders of the church of England. He produced an edition of the Greek Testament, printed in small octavo, at the Clarendon press; and was the author of a paper in the British Critic for October, 1825, entitled, A View of the Roman Catholic Doctrines.

JAMES, (John Thomas,) Bishop of Calcutta, was born on the 23rd of January, 1786. After having received the rudiments of education under his father, at Rugby grammar school, he was placed on the foundation at the Charter-house. In 1803, he obtained a prize medal, from the Society of Arts, for a drawing of Winchester cathedral; and, about the same time, evinced a strong inclination for a maritime life, which, however, at the earnest entreaty of his mother, he endeavoured to subdue, and turned his attention to the church. In 1804, he was removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where Dean Jackson, soon afterwards, rewarded his application with a studentship. After having taken his degrees of B. A. (in 1807) and M. A. (in 1810) he acted as a tutor of his college, until 1813, when, with Sir James Riddell, he made a tour through the north of Europe; of which, on his return to England, he printed an account; and, some time afterwards, at the request of his friends, published a set of illustrative sketches, engraved and coloured by himself. In 1816, he visited Italy, and collected materials for his work, entitled, The Italian Schools of Painting, which met with such success, on publication, that, in 1822, he produced another, on The French, Dutch, and German Schools: this he intended to have followed up with descriptions of those of Spain, France, and England; but the increase of infidelity induced him to devote his attention to the defence of Christianity; and, in 1826, he published the Semi-Sceptic; or, The Common Sense of Religion considered. Although he took orders soon after his return from Italy, he had hitherto obtained no preferment, except the small vicarage of Flitton with Selsoe, in Bedfordshire; from which, on the death of Bishop Heber, he was, unexpectedly, raised to the see of Calcutta. Early in 1827, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D. D. by diploma; and, on the 14th of July in that year, he embarked for India; where, like his two excellent predecessors, he soon fell a victim to the climate. He persevered in discharging his laborious episcopal functions, even after he had become so deplorably enfeebled by disease, that, being unable to stand, he was under the necessity of preaching on his knees. He died on the 23rd of August, 1827, leaving three children, and a widow, the daughter of F. Reeves, Esq. of East Sheen, in Surrey. He is described as having been mild, agreeable, pious, and benevolent; an able preacher, an orthodox divine, and a man of considerable learning, judgment, and taste.

RENNELL, (Thomas,) son of Dr. Rennell, Master of the Temple, was born in 1787, and placed, at an early age, on the foundation at Eton, where he obtained the Buchanan prize for a

Greek Sapphic ode, on the propagation of the Gospel in India; and, in conjunction with three of his fellow-students, published a periodical, in imitation of The Microcosm, entitled, The Miniature. He was removed, in his turn, to King's college, Cambridge, in 1806; and, two years afterwards, he obtained Sir William Browne's gold medal, for a Greek ode. He also distinguished himself, about the same period, by his contributions to the Museum Criticum. After having graduated, and entered into holy orders, he was appointed assistant-preacher to his father, in the Temple. In 1811, he produced Animadversions on the Unitarian Translation, or improved Version of The New Testament; and, about the same time, accepted the editorship of The British Critic. In 1816, he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and elected Christian advocate at the university of Cambridge. In 1819, he published a work, which passed rapidly through six editions, in answer to Bichat, Morgan, and Lawrence, entitled, Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life. On account of some observations contained in this production, an attempt was made to exclude him from the Royal Society, of which, however, he became a fellow. Soon after the appearance of The Apocryphal New Testament, he printed his Proofs of Inspiration, or the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume. In 1823, the Bishop of Salisbury, to whom he had, for some time, been examining chaplain, conferred on him the mastership of St. Nicholas's hospital, and collated him to the prebend of South Grantham. Shortly afterwards, he published a letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. upon a speech delivered by him at Durham, and upon three of his articles relative to the clergy, in the Edinburgh Review. His last literary work was an edition, with a preface and notes, of Munter's Narrative of the Conversion of Count Struensee: soon after the completion of which he became alarmingly ill, and died of a decline, on the 30th of June, 1824, leaving a widow, the daughter of John Delafield, Esq., of Kensington, whom he had married in the autumn of the preceding year. He was a zealous, yet calm and rational supporter of Christianity; an eloquent and persuasive preacher; an affectionate relative, and a most sincere friend. He delivered the Warburtonian lectures, at Lincoln's-inn; and, on several occasions, officiated at the university church of St. Mary's. Some time before his death he had proceeded to the degrees of M. A. and B. D.; and, in addition to the works already mentioned, he published two sermons,—one, On the Value of Human Life under the Gospel, and the other, On the Unambitious Views of the Church of Christ.

BENSON, (CHRISTOPHER,) was born about the year 1788, and completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. and M. A. without much distinction, either as a mathematician or a classic; but after having, for some time, officiated as a curate, in his native county, Cumberland, on preaching, in his turn, at the university church, he displayed such extraordinary powers as a pulpit orator, that he was immediately appointed to the Hulsean professorship. Some time afterwards, he became a fellow of his college, and obtained a small living in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, from which he was removed, by Lord Eldon, on the recommendation of Dr. Howley, then bishop of London, as a divine eminently qualified for the station, to the valuable and important living of St. Giles's-in-the-fields. A few years afterwards, he became master of the Temple, and a prebendary of Worcester. As a preacher, he enjoys considerable popularity: his voice is full, solemn, and manly; and his manner earnest, impressive, and somewhat severe; but his action is neither energetic nor graceful. He has published A Theological Inquiry into the Sacrament of Baptism; The Chronology of our Saviour's Life, or An Inquiry into the true Time of the Birth, Baptism, and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ; two separate volumes of discourses, delivered before the university of Cambridge, as Hulsean lecturer; and a few single sermons. He married, soon after his appointment to the mastership of the Temple, a relative of Mitford, the historian of Greece.

TRUMBULL, (Sir WILLIAM,) was born about the year 1640. After having studied for some time at Oakingham grammar-school, he removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, which he quitted at an early age, for the purpose of making a continental tour. On his return, he is supposed to have become a member of All Souls college, and is said to have taken the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles the Second, and became, successively, judge advocate of Tangier, clerk of the signet, clerk of the delivery of the ordnance stores, envoy extraordinary to the court of France, ambassador to the sublime Porte, commissioner of the treasury, a privy-counsellor, and secretary of state. He also acted for some time as governor of the Hudson's Bay and Turkey companies, and sat in several parliaments for different places. He was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, the beautiful daughter of Charles Cotterel; and secondly, in his old age, to Judith, daughter of the fourth Earl of Sterling, by whom he had two children. He displayed great zeal in favour of the persecuted protestants on the continent, and is said to have been a man of unblemished reputation and much ability. To William the Third, he is stated, on one occasion, to have given the following advice: "Do not, sir, send embassies to Italy, but a fleet into the Mediterranean, and you will get all you want." The latter part of his life was spent in learned ease, at East Hampstead, in Berkshire, where he died on the 14th of December, 1716. Pope, with whom he lived upon terms of friendship, wrote his epitaph, which is said to contain in twelve lines, almost every topic of encomium, calculated to excite either love, veneration, or esteem.

HUME, (PATRICK, Earl of Marchmont,) was born on the 13th of January, 1641, and educated by, or under the superintendence of, his mother. He became member of parliament for Berwick, in 1665; and, two years afterwards, he was thrown into prison for having remonstrated against a tax which had been imposed by the privy-council. On being liberated, after a confinement of thirteen months, he entered into a plot against Charles the Second; which, being discovered, he was declared a traitor, and his estate was confiscated. Escaping to the continent, he there joined the Duke of Monmouth, whom he soon afterwards accompanied in his fatal expedition to England; on the disastrous termination of which, after lurking for three weeks in Ayrshire, he contrived to reach Dublin, and thence fled to Holland. He now became attached to the party of the Prince of Orange, with whom he came to England in 1688. Soon after the revolution, he recovered his confiscated estate, and the new monarch made him a privy-counsellor, a lord of session, lord high chancellor, and lord high commissioner of Scotland; creating him, also, in 1690, Baron of Polworth; and, in 1697, Earl of Marchmont. On the accession of Queen Anne, he lost his preferments; but, as it is stated, none of his activity. Becoming a leader of the Whigs, he rendered himself conspicuous by his violent opposition to the establishment of episcopacy in Scotland, and his bitter hostility to those who were favourable to the restoration of the Stuarts, whom he at once detested and feared. According to Lockhart, he received £1104: 15*s*: 7*d*. for promoting the union with Scotland; and, it is said, obtained a pecuniary reward for supporting the act of settlement in favour of the Electress Sophia. Soon after the accession of George the First, he became high sheriff of Berkshire, and a lord of police. He died in 1724; leaving issue, by his wife, Grisel, a daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Cavers. He is said to have been remarkably handsome, but exceedingly disagreeable as a companion, on account of the coarseness of his epithets, and his intolerable passion for making harangues.

CONINGSBY, (THOMAS, Earl Coningsby,) the son of Humphrey Coningsby, of Hampton Court, was born about 1650. He took an active part in public affairs during the reigns of William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George the First. Soon after the revolution, he was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of Lord Coningsby, of Clanbrasil; in 1704, he became paymaster of the forces; in or about 1716, George the First conferred on him a British peerage, with remainder to his daughter Margaret and her issue male, the issue of a second marriage, although he had sons living by his first wife; and, in 1719, he obtained the earldom of Coningsby, with the like limitation. He died on the 1st of May, 1729. In politics, he appears to have been a strong Whig; and, it is said, always spoke in a passion. Bishop Atterbury, during a debate on some ministerial bill, having stated that he had foretold its introduction during the preceding session, and was sorry to find he had proved a true prophet, Coningsby remarked, that he did not know to what prophet the right reverend prelate could be likened, except to the prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass. "As the noble lord," replied Atterbury, "hath discovered a similitude in our manners, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel; I am sure that I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship."

MOLESWORTH, (ROBERT, Viscount,) the son of an English Roundhead, who, after obtaining large grants of land for his services in assisting to reduce Ireland, became an eminent merchant in Dublin, was born in the Irish metropolis, in 1656. He was educated at Trinity college, and, on entering upon his public career, acted with such zeal against James the Second, that the Irish parliament attainted him, and sequestered his estate. When William was firmly seated on the throne, Molesworth became a privy-counsellor; and, in 1692, was sent out as envoy extraordinary to Denmark. Being forbidden the court on account of his insolent behaviour, he abruptly returned to England, and published what was deemed so libellous an account of the country he had quitted, that Prince George employed Dr. King to answer it; and the Danish ambassador endeavoured to get him punished, but without effect. In 1713, Molesworth, who was an active member, first of the Irish, and afterwards of the British parliament, gave such offence to Queen Anne, by his slanderous reflections upon the clergy and the peers, that his name was struck out of the list of privy-counsellors; but, in the following year, George the First rewarded him for his attachment to the house of Hanover, by making him a privy-counsellor of Ireland, and a commissioner of trade and plantations. In 1716, he was created an Irish viscount; and died on the 22nd of May, 1725, leaving several children by his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Bellamont. He was a man of considerable learning, and, besides his Account of Denmark, wrote several tracts on the peerage, the promotion of agriculture, &c. and translated Hottoman's Franco Gallia. He dedicated a work, written by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Monk, to Princess, afterwards Queen, Caroline, with whom he appears to have been a favourite. He was the friend of Shaftesbury, Locke, Molyneux, and Toland; and, although an avowed sceptic, left £50 towards building a church in Ireland.

TALBOT, (CHARLES, Duke of Shrewsbury,) whose father fell in a duel, occasioned by the discovery of the profligate Duke of Buckingham's licentious intercourse with his countess, was born on the 24th of July, 1660, and had Charles the Second for his godfather. He was brought up a catholic, but, in his twentieth year, the arguments of Tillotson converted him to protestantism. Disgusted with the proceedings of James the Second, to whom he was lord-chamberlain, he mortgaged his estates for £40,000, and, repairing to Holland, assisted William of Nassau as well with his purse as his advice. On the accession of that prince to the British throne, Lord Shrewsbury was nominated a privy-counsellor and secretary of state, lord-lieutenant of three, and afterwards of five counties, created a marquess and a duke, and invested with the order of the Garter. At this

time his popularity was so great, that William called him The King of Hearts. In 1699, he repaired to the continent for the benefit of his health, which had been much injured by a fall from his horse during a fox chase; and, while residing at Rome, married an Italian widow of rank, who had previously abjured the catholic faith. He returned to England in 1705, but was coolly received by his old friends, the Whigs; and, in 1710, joined their political antagonists. In 1712, he resided, as British ambassador, for a short period, at the French court, and, soon afterwards, obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland; in which office he acted with such impartiality, that, while the Tories suspected, the Whigs feared to trust him. At the time of the death of Queen Anne, he was lord treasurer, and displayed so much zeal in behalf of the house of Hanover, as to obtain the decided esteem of George the First; shortly after whose accession, he resigned his employments, and died, without issue, on the 1st of February, 1717. He was a man of great probity, learning, and judgment. His manners were fascinating, and his habits munificent; but, although addicted to gallantry in the early part of his career, he contrived, it is said, to raise his estate from £4,000 a year in debt, to £8,000 a year out of debt. It was a saying of his, that, "had he a son, he would rather breed him a cobbler than a courtier, and a hangman than a statesman." He is accused of having been constitutionally deficient in personal courage, to such a degree, as to excite the contempt of Queen Mary; who, however, it is added, charmed with his personal graces and elegant demeanour, would certainly have married him had she outlived the king.

MONTAGUE, (CHARLES, Earl of Halifax,) a native of Horton, in Northamptonshire, was born on the 16th of April, 1661, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. Some verses, which he wrote on the death of Charles the Second, having attracted the favourable notice of Lord Dorset, that nobleman invited him to London, where, in 1687, he wrote, in conjunction with Prior, The City Mouse and Country Mouse, a parody on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Having, about the same time, married the Dowager Countess of Manchester, he abandoned an idea which he had previously entertained, of entering into holy orders, and became, by purchase, a clerk of the council. Shortly afterwards, he obtained a seat in the house of commons, where he soon rendered himself conspicuous as a partisan of the Whigs. At an early period of his senatorial career, while supporting the propriety of allowing counsel to persons accused of high treason, after a slight pause, the effect of embarrassment, in his speech, he exclaimed, "Is it not reasonable to grant a prisoner, arraigned before a solemn tribunal, the privilege of a pleader, when the presence of this assembly can thus disconcert one of its own members?" He was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in 1694; first commissioner of the treasury, in 1698; and created a peer in 1700. During his administration, the bank of England was established, and that anticipation of the public revenues commenced which produced the national debt. While Tory influence prevailed, in the reign of Queen Anne, articles of impeachment were twice presented against him, but without effect, by the house of commons, to which he had given offence, by supporting the proposition for a standing army in the time of peace. He was a zealous advocate for the union with Scotland, and greatly annoyed the queen by carrying a motion for summoning the electoral prince of Hanover to parliament, as Duke of Cambridge. On the accession of George the First, he was raised to the earldom of Halifax; made a knight of the Garter; and appointed first commissioner of the treasury, and auditor of the exchequer. He remained in office until his death, which took place on the 19th of May, 1715. His poems and speeches were published in the course of the same year; and Dr. Johnson, who included the former in his edition of the British Poets, observes of him, that "it would now be esteemed no honour by a contributor to the monthly bundles of verses, to be told that, in strains either familiar or solemn, he sings like Montague." He aspired to the character of a Mecænas, and, though not munificent, was

eulogized by nearly all the poets of his day, except Pope and Swift, the latter of whom spoke of him with ridicule and contempt. By his political antagonists he was accused of having been servile and superficial; while, on the other hand, his admirers contend, that he displayed great independence of mind, combined with solid judgment and ready apprehension. It is related, that the Earl of Dorset having, in allusion to the share he had had in the production of the still popular parody on The Hind and Panther, introduced him, in the following terms, to William the Third: "Sire, I have brought a *mouse* to wait on your majesty;" the king replied, "You do well to put me in the way of making a *man* of him;" and immediately granted him a pension of £500 per annum!

SEYMOUR, (CHARLES, sixth Duke of Somerset,) commonly called the proud duke, was born on the 12th of August, 1662. He became a knight of the Garter in 1684, and assisted in collecting the militia of Somersetshire against the Duke of Monmouth. He was also a lord of the bedchamber, and colonel of the third regiment of dragoons, both of which posts he lost for refusing to introduce the pope's nuncio to an audience with the king. In 1688, he was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and, in the same year, contributed to the success of William, during whose reign he presided over the privy-council. On Queen Anne's accession, he was appointed master of the horse; and, in 1708, one of the commissioners for treating of the union. His unexpected appearance at the privy-council, with the Duke of Argyle, when the queen's recovery was despaired of, greatly conduced to the uninterrupted succession of the Hanoverian line. He acted as a guardian of the realm until the arrival of George the First, who appointed him a privy-counsellor, and restored him to the mastership of the horse, from which he had been dismissed in 1710. On being refused the liberty of bailing his son-in-law, Sir William Wyndham, who was suspected of corresponding with the Pretender, he expressed his indignation so strongly, that the king removed him from all his employments. Some years before his decease, he retired from public affairs, to his seat, at Petworth, in Sussex, where he died on the 2nd of December, 1748, and was succeeded by his eldest son. In person, he was of a graceful, middle stature, with a very dark complexion. His first wife was the heiress of the house of Northumberland; his second, a daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. The latter having once familiarly touched him on the shoulder with her fan, he turned round, and angrily exclaimed, "My first duchess, madam, was a Percy, and never took such a liberty!" His children, according to Noble, obeyed his mandates with profound respect; and the two youngest daughters stood watch, alternately, by his side, whilst he slept after dinner. Awaking suddenly, one day, he found his attendant, who was much fatigued, sitting down; an act of disrespect (as the duke deemed it) which he punished by leaving her £20,000 less than her sister. In the reign of Queen Anne, his servants, who obeyed him by signs, wore the same livery as the royal footmen; and, on some offence being given to him by her majesty, he ordered his domestics to pack up the whole of their dresses, in a cart, and throw them into the court-yard of the palace. One day, at dinner, he said, sneeringly to the painter Seymour, who was then employed at Petworth, in decorating a room with portraits of race-horses, "Cousin Seymour, your health!" "My lord, I really believe that I have the honour of being of your grace's family," was the painter's reply; which so offended the duke, that he rose from the table, and sent his steward to pay Seymour, and dismiss him. Another artist was then sent for, to complete the portraits, which, however, he modestly declined touching, and, by his advice, the duke asked Seymour to return to his labours; but the latter proudly replied, "My lord, I will now prove that I am of your grace's family, for I won't come." The duke's attempts at oratory were marred by a hesitation in his speech. He was honourably tenacious of his principles, and, if his pride, the result, perhaps, of a bad education, exposed him to ridicule, it also raised him above all mercenary views, as a public character. Lord Hardwicke describes him as having

been "so humoursome, proud, and capricious, that he was rather a ministry spoiler, than a ministry maker;" and, Swift said of him, probably because he was a Whig, that he had not a grain of judgment, and hardly common sense.

PAULETT, (Lord WILLIAM,) youngest son of Charles, first Duke of Bolton, was born in 1666, and entered parliament, as member for Winchester, in 1688-9. In 1710, he was returned for Lymington, and continued to represent that place during the remainder of his life. In 1715, he obtained a tellership of the exchequer; in possession of which he died, on the 25th of September, 1729. He was twice married: first, to a granddaughter of the Duc Delaforce, and by whom he had two sons and two daughters; and, secondly, to Lady Annabella Bennet, daughter of Charles, Earl of Tankerville, by whom, also, he had issue. Walpole, after terming him a great dunce, though often a chairman of committees in the house of commons, relates the following singular, and almost incredible, anecdotes of him:—"Being to read a bill for naturalizing Jemima, Duchess of Kent, he called her *Jeremiah*, Duchess of Kent."—"Having heard south walls commended for ripening fruit, he shewed all the four sides of his garden for south walls."—"A gentleman desiring a fine horse that he had, offered him an *equivalent*. Lord William replied, that the horse was at his service, but he did not know what to do with an *elephant*."—"A pamphlet, called The Snake in the Grass, being reported, probably in joke, to be written by his lordship, a gentleman, abused in it, sent him a challenge. Lord William professed his innocence; but the gentleman would not be satisfied without a denial under his hand. He then took a pen, and began, 'This is to *scratify*, that the *buk* called the *Snak*'—'Oh, my lord,' said the person, 'I am satisfied; your lordship has clearly convinced me you did not write the book.'"

METHUEN, (Sir PAUL,) was born in 1671, and rose to the dignity of lord chancellor of Ireland. While holding that high office, he concluded the famous commercial treaty with Portugal, which bears his name. He also resided, in a diplomatic character, at the court of Savoy; and, at one time, entertained hopes of being elevated to the English woolsack. He successively became a commissioner of the admiralty, a lord of the treasury, comptroller, and afterwards treasurer, of the household, and a commissioner for investigating the state of the law. He sat, in several parliaments, for the borough of Brackley. When comptroller of the household he strenuously opposed the bill for reversing the attainder of Bolingbroke; who had, he said, conceived the traitorous design of defeating the protestant succession. In 1733, he resisted the excise scheme, as a measure, which, in his opinion, would invest the crown with greater power than was consistent with the constitution of a free country. He ultimately obtained the insignia of the Bath; and, after many years spent in retirement, died at the advanced age of eighty-six, on the 11th of April, 1757, leaving a handsome provision, for life, to all his domestic servants. Sir Richard Steele, who dedicated to him one of the volumes of the Spectator, eulogizes "the frank entertainment at his table, his easy condescension in little incidents of mirth, and general complacency of manners." In Macky's Memoirs, he is described as a man of intrigue, but very muddy in his conceptions, and not quickly understood in any thing; in his manners, much of a Spaniard; and in his person, a tall black man. Swift heightens the picture by branding him as a "profligate rogue, without religion or morals; but cunning enough; yet without abilities of any kind." From this annotation of the dean, it may be safely concluded, that Methuen was a staunch Whig.

SHIPPEN, (WILLIAM,) was born in 1672, at Stockport, in Cheshire, of which his father was rector. He entered parliament in 1707, and became an undisguised advocate of the Stuarts. The court endeavoured to buy him over; but, although his annual income did not then exceed £400, he was inaccessible to temptation; and, by a strict economy, continued to maintain his independence. Of George the First, he declared in the house of commons, that "the only infelicity of his

majesty's reign was, that he was unacquainted with our language and constitution." All parties in the house wished him to retract these words; and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second, offered him £1,000 to do so, but in vain. He was then sent to the Tower; but confinement neither changed his politics, nor diminished his resolution. He would often say to the most violent Whigs, both before and after his liberation, "It is necessary to restore the Stuarts;" and when asked how he meant to vote, on any measure of importance, he generally replied, "I cannot tell, until I hear from Rome." He was a private friend, though a stern political opponent, to Walpole; who, on one occasion, detected him, or one of his friends, in a traitorous correspondence with the Pretender; but consented to take no notice of the matter, on condition that Shippen should support him, if personally attacked. Shippen acquiesced; and, in discharge of the obligation, instead of voting, as was expected, in favour of the motion brought forward by Sandys, against Walpole, in February, 1741, left the house, with above thirty of his Jacobite friends; and Sandys, partly owing to this unexpected secession, was left in a minority. Shippen, at length, became rich, having obtained a fortune of £70,000 with his wife, the daughter of a Northumberland knight, named Stote. He lived, for many years, in Norfolk-street, Strand, where he delighted to gather around him persons of rank, learning, and talent. His conversation was dignified, but vivacious; and his oratory impressive, although he spoke rapidly, in a low tone of voice, and usually with his glove before his mouth. Pope says,—

> I love to pour out all myself, as plain
> As honest Shippen, or downright Montaigne.

Besides several prose tracts, he published a poetical pamphlet, in which he satirized the great Whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans who engaged in Cataline's conspiracy. His verses were severe, but not harmonious. He died without issue, in 1743.

BRYDGES, (JOHN, Duke of Chandos,) the eldest son of Lord Chandos, was born in 1673. In 1695, he was returned to parliament for Hertford, and bore a considerable share in the inquiry as to the conduct of certain persons, members of parliament, who had received bribes to procure a new charter for the East India Company. Being looked upon as one of the best accountants in the nation, he was selected as a commissioner for taking and stating the public accounts. He supported a bill for a new coinage, which greatly improved the currency; and, in 1707, was appointed one of the council to Prince George of Denmark, then lord high admiral. Soon afterwards, he became paymaster-general of the army, in which station he acted so much to the satisfaction of the public, and in parliament with such zeal for the house of Hanover, that, upon the accession of George the First, he was created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon; and, in 1719, Marquess of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos. He expended £200,000 in building the princely mansion of Canons, in Middlesex, (which was afterwards disposed of piece-meal,) where he lived with a splendour equal to that of royalty. He was a long time not only the governor, but the support of the Royal African Company. A patron of learning and piety, he is said to have doubled the value of a favour by his handsome manner of conferring it. A clergyman was, one day, viewing the library at Canons, when the duke said, "Pray, sir, fix on any book you like, and it shall be yours." The clergyman chose one, intentionally, of little price; but, afterwards, finding a bank-note of considerable value between the leaves, which had been intentionally placed there by the duke, he returned it, and was presented, as a reward for his honesty, with another of twice the amount. The duke founded a lectureship at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, of which university he was chancellor. Although addicted to no vicious pleasures, yet, after having accumulated a fortune of £700,000, he was reduced, by the easiness of his temper, and his unlimited munificence, to a state bordering on indigence. "With all this," says Speaker Onslow, "he had parts of understanding and knowledge, experience of men and business, with

a sedateness of mind, and a gravity of deportment, which more qualified him for a wise man, than what the wisest men have generally been possessed with. He fell from his high estate, pitied and lamented by all who knew him; for a man of more true goodness of nature, or gentleness of manners, never lived." He died on the 9th of August, 1744, and was buried at Whitchurch. He had been thrice married: first, to a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake; secondly, to a sister of Lord Willoughby; and lastly, to the rich widow of Sir Thomas Daval. His eldest surviving son, the issue of the first marriage, succeeded to the dukedom.

BATHURST, (ALLEN, Earl Bathurst,) eldest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, treasurer of the household to Queen Anne, while Princess of Denmark, was born in St. James's square, on the 16th of November, 1684, and educated by his uncle, Dean Bathurst, the president of Trinity college, Oxford. Having obtained a seat in parliament for Cirencester, in 1705, he became a conspicuous opponent to Marlborough and the Whigs. In 1711, he was raised, with eleven other commoners, to the peerage, for the purpose of effecting a Tory majority in the house of lords. He opposed the attainder of Bolingbroke and Ormond, and displayed great political hostility to Walpole. In 1742, he became a privy-counsellor; and, in 1757, was appointed treasurer to the young Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Third, on whose accession, declining all employments, he obtained a pension of £2,000 a year. He was advanced to the dignity of an earl, in 1772, and passed the evening of his life in retirement. He had been the friend of Pope, Swift, Addison, Bolingbroke, and Gay; and retained, in old age, the vivacity for which he had been distinguished in his prime. About two years before his death, he had a party of friends, to meet his son, Lord Apsley, the chancellor; on whose departure, about midnight, the earl exclaimed, to his remaining guests, "Now, my friends, that the *old gentleman* is gone, I think we may venture to crack another bottle!" Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years before his death, which took place on the 16th of December, 1775, that if he did not discontinue drinking port wine, his mortal career would be speedily terminated: he still, however, continued to take at least a bottle per day; and enjoyed the full possession, as well of his mental as his bodily faculties, up to the advanced age of ninety-one.

BARNARD, (Sir JOHN,) was born at Reading, in 1685; and, at the age of fifteen, was placed in the counting-house of his father, a member of the society of friends, whose religious tenets young Barnard renounced, four years afterwards, and became a member of the church of England. In or about the year 1721, he was chosen, by a deputation of wine-merchants, to appear before the house of commons, in support of their petition against a measure then pending, which, if carried into execution, would have greatly affected their trade. He acquitted himself, on this occasion, in so masterly a manner, that the citizens of London, in 1722, after a violent contest, returned him as one of their members to parliament. He was, generally speaking, hostile to Walpole, whose excise scheme he opposed with great vigour and success. His subsequent attempt to reduce the four to three per cents, exposed him to violent clamours; which, however, he appears to have utterly disregarded, acting, on all occasions, entirely according to the dictates of his conscience. He was knighted in 1732; and, in 1737, became chief magistrate of the city of London, in which capacity he displayed great vigilance; but, though wholesomely severe on proper occasions, tempered justice with mercy. In 1745, with a view to support government, he was the first to sign a declaration, by which the merchants and bankers of London pledged themselves to take bank-notes as cash. Having become father of the city, and acquired a high degree of estimation for his honesty and talent, his fellow-citizens, in 1749, against his inclination, erected a statue of him in the Royal Exchange. He died at Clapham, on the 29th of August, 1764, leaving a son and two daughters, all allied by marriage to noble and opulent

families. He was, in every respect, an admirable character. His probity was unimpeachable; his demeanour modest yet firm; his knowledge, notwithstanding the meagre education he had received, extensive; his conduct, in private life, virtuous, and, in his public capacity, able, upright, and patriotic. As a speaker in the house of commons, he was clear but concise; without presumption, yet always undaunted. Although politically an opponent to, he was, as an individual, the friend of Walpole. An uncompromising supporter of parliamentary decorum, he once interrupted the course of his argument, on observing Sir Robert, then in the height of his power, whispering to the speaker, by exclaiming, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I address myself to you, and not to your chair. I will be heard—I call that gentleman to order!" On another occasion, he insisted that Sir Robert, who was reading a roll of paper which he had taken from the table, should lay it down, and attend to the business of the house. One day, Walpole and Barnard, while riding with different parties, it is said, happened to approach so near to each other, that they were separated only by a thick and impervious hedge; Barnard being engaged in discourse with his friends, one of Walpole's companions inquired "Whose voice is that?" "It is one I shall never forget," replied Sir Robert: "I have often felt its power." While Lord Granville was in office, if any representation were made to him by the merchants of London, he was accustomed, invariably, to ask, "What does Sir John Barnard say to this? What is his opinion?" Pulteney frequently visited and consulted him; the first William Pitt often styled him "the great commoner;" and George the Second once offered him the chancellorship of the exchequer, which, however, Sir John thought proper to refuse.

CRAGGS, (James,) the son of a common barber, who rose to be joint post-master-general, through the interest of the Duchess of Marlborough, commenced his education at a French school at Chelsea, and completed it abroad. He was attached to various embassies, and carried the news of Queen Anne's death to the British resident at Hanover. Lord Sunderland set him up as a rival to Walpole; and, it is probable, that, had he lived long enough, if he did not coalesce with, he would have been exceedingly troublesome to, that celebrated minister. He succeeded Addison as secretary of state; and, on several occasions, acted as a lord justice, during the king's visits to Hanover. He became deeply involved in the South Sea bubble, having, with his father, according to the report of the committee of secresy, held fictitious stock to the amount of £36,000. Pending the parliamentary inquiry on the subject that ensued, he fell sick of the small-pox; and died, at an early age, in 1720. The Duchess of Marlborough wore mourning on account of his death, which she was absurdly accused of having disgracefully regretted. Craggs appears to have been a man of pleasure, talent, and great suavity of manner. He patronized Pope, who wrote an epitaph to his memory; Gay, to whom he made a present of South Sea stock; Addison, Warburton, Kneller, and Fenton; the latter of whom he engaged as a tutor, but treated as a friend, with a view of increasing his classical attainments, which are said to have been very limited. He frequently deplored the meanness of his birth, for which he was sometimes sneered at by his noble cotemporaries. On one occasion, he remarked, to the Duke of Buckingham, who had spoken with great severity against ministers, "Let what will be said, your grace knows that business must be carried on; and the old proverb is true, that 'the pot must boil.'" "Ay," replied the duke; "and there is, as you know, Mr. Secretary, as old, and as true a proverb, that, 'when the pot boils, the scum floats uppermost.'"

WYNDHAM, (Sir William,) a baronet, descended from an ancient family, was born in 1687, and received his education at Eton, and Christchurch, Oxford. On quitting the university, he went abroad, and soon after his return, was elected a knight of the shire, for his native county, Somerset, which he represented during the remainder of his life. He was successively

sively appointed master of the hart and buck hounds; secretary at war; and, in 1713, chancellor of the exchequer. On the accession of George the First, he received his dismissal from office, and thenceforth acted with the opposition. He strenuously defended the impeached lords, in 1714; and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, in the following year, was arrested, as a suspected partisan of the Stuarts, by one of the king's messengers, from whom, however, he contrived to escape; but surrendered himself, on a proclamation being issued for his apprehension, and was committed to the Tower. He regained his liberty, at the close of the insurrection, without having been brought to trial, and continued hostile to government up to the period of his death, which took place in 1740. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of the proud Duke of Somerset, by whom he had a son, who afterwards became Earl of Egremont; and, secondly, to the Marquess of Blandford's widow. During a considerable portion of his career, Sir William Wyndham was a staunch Jacobite; but he, at length, softened down into a Tory. His abilities and virtues were equally great; his manners were fascinating; his person was handsome; and his powers, as an orator, rendered him exceedingly formidable to his political opponents. Pope, with whom he was intimate, thus mentions him:—

——Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions and his own.

BECKFORD, (William,) was born in 1690, and, after having acquired considerable wealth by commercial pursuits, obtained a seat in parliament, about 1746, for the borough of Shaftsbury. He was afterwards returned for Middlesex, and, eventually, for the city of London, of which he became, in succession, alderman, sheriff, and, on two occasions, lord-mayor. He was a staunch supporter of Wilkes, and, like his friend Sawbridge, distinguished himself by advocating all the popular measures brought forward during his senatorial career. He originated a bill for preventing bribery at elections, which being opposed, in a vehement speech, by Thurlow, then a member of the house of commons, Beckford thus laconically replied:—"The honourable gentleman, in his learned discourse, first gave us one definition of corruption,—then another,—and, I thought, at one time, he was about to give us a third; but, pray, does he imagine that there is a single member of this house who does not know what corruption is?" During his second mayoralty, in 1769-70, he presented an address to the throne, declaratory of the deep concern felt by the citizens of London, at their previous remonstrance against the conduct of his majesty's ministers having been visited with the royal censure; to which the king replied, that he should have been wanting to the public, as well as to himself, if, on the occasion in question, he had refrained from expressing his dissatisfaction at their sentiments; and Beckford, in rejoinder, is stated to have delivered, extemporaneously, a remarkably forcible and eloquent speech. On returning to the city, he was asked what he had said to the king: "he confusedly replied," it is said, "that he did not well know; but repeated something as well as he could recollect;" from which a gentleman, high in his confidence, drew up the celebrated oration which is engraven on the pedestal of his statue in Guildhall. On attending at the palace, about a week afterwards, with a congratulatory address, on the birth of the Princess Elizabeth, the lord chamberlain informed him, prior to his introduction to the royal presence, that it was expected he would never reply to his majesty again. On the 30th of the following month, (June, 1770) this able, fearless, and patriotic man, expired, at his estate in Wiltshire, on which his son afterwards erected the celebrated Fonthill abbey.

ONSLOW, (Arthur,) was born in 1691, and sat, as member for Guildford, from 1719, until 1726-7, when he was returned for the county of Surrey, which he represented, and also filled the speaker's chair, during that and the four succeeding parliaments. In July, 1728, he became a privy-counsellor; in May, 1729, chancellor to Queen Caroline; and, in 1734, treasurer of the navy. In 1737, he was chosen high steward of Kingston-upon-Thames, and

formed one of the committee appointed to ascertain the merits of an instrument, invented by Harrison, for discovering the longitude at sea. In 1740, on presenting the money-bills, by which four millions sterling were granted to carry on the war, after reminding the king of the largeness of the sum, he expressed a hope, that it would, as his majesty's conduct gave the house reason to expect, be wisely applied. In May, 1743, he resigned his office of treasurer of the navy, but continued to act as speaker of the house of commons until 1761, when age and infirmity compelled him wholly to retire from public life. He was rewarded for his long and arduous services, by a grant of £3,000 a-year, during his own life and that of his son, George, afterwards Earl of Onslow. The freedom of the city of London was also presented to him, in a gold box, value £100, "as a grateful testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the citizens entertained for his person and distinguished virtue." He died on the 17th of February, 1768, and was buried at Thames Ditton, by the side of his wife, Anne, daughter of John Brydges, Esq. of that place. Nearly all the writers of his day, who have mentioned him, concur in attributing to Speaker Onslow, an uniform zeal for the public service, solid abilities, and unimpeachable probity. For his first elevation to the chair of the house of commons, he was indebted, it is said, to the interest of Sir Robert Walpole, who expected to have found in him a pliant political tool. Onslow's integrity, however, soon became so apparent, that, after various hints had proved ineffectual, he received an angry remonstrance against his upright conduct from the minister; to which he replied, "that, although he considered himself under obligations to Sir Robert, he had a certain feeling about him, when he occupied the speaker's chair, that prevented him from being of any party whatever." This story is, however, at variance in its preliminary point, with the statement of Browne Willis, who observes of Onslow, that "he was elected speaker by as unanimous a concurrence of all the members in general, as any of them had been by their constituents in particular; and as he enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he executed this most important trust with equal, if not superior, abilities, to any of those who had gone before him." He was a liberal patron of literature and science; and various works were gratefully dedicated to him, by his learned cotemporaries. For Bowyer, he procured the office of printer of the votes; and for Richardson, the author of Pamela, &c., that of printer of the journals of the commons. On one occasion, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams complained to him, that a grievous error had appeared in the report of a speech, in which he had, at great length, and with much severity, censured certain justices for misconduct at an election. "Impossible!" exclaimed Onslow; "for I examined the proof sheet myself." "And yet," rejoined Sir Charles, "in the conclusion you are made to observe, that much *more* might have been said; whereas, your words must surely have been, much *less* might have been said." He was, for some time, it is stated, in the habit of seeking relaxation from the cares of office, in the kitchen of a public house, called the Jew's-harp, situate about a quarter of a mile from the top of Portland-place; where, seated in the chimney-corner, he frequently enjoyed the low jokes of the landlord's humblest customers, until he found, by the unusual respect with which he was treated, that his rank had been discovered.

HERVEY, (JOHN, Lord,) the eldest son of the first Earl of Bristol, who survived him, was born on the 15th of October, 1696. He concluded his scholastic studies at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M. A. On the arrival of the Prince of Wales in this country, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to his royal highness, on whose accession he was made a privy-counsellor, and, subsequently, became vice-chamberlain, keeper of the privy-seal, and a lord justice of the kingdom during one of the king's visits to Hanover. After having, for some time, represented Bury, he was called to the peerage, in 1733, as Baron Hervey of Ickworth, He distinguished himself as an orator in both houses of parliament, and warmly supported the administration

of Walpole, with whose political antagonist, Pulteney, who had ridiculed his person, he fought a desperate duel. He suffered so much from epilepsy, that he was compelled to use emetics daily, and to restrict himself to a certain regimen, of which asses' milk formed a part. He painted his face to conceal its ghastly appearance; but, notwithstanding the emaciation of his person, the Princess Caroline fell in love with him, and he obtained the hand of the beautiful Mary Lepell, by whom he had several children. Pope ridiculed him with malignant acrimony, under the appellation of Sporus, and Lord Fanny; terming him a thing of silk, a mere white curd of asses' milk, and a painted child of dirt. His deportment was insinuating, and his disposition sprightly. He displayed much skill as a pamphleteer; wrote several pleasing little poems; and retorted on Pope, with considerable success, in a poetical Epistle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of Divinity. Middleton praised him profusely; but Coxe attributes to him extreme affectation, bitterness of invective, prodigality and flattery, and great servility to those above him. He died on the 8th of August, 1743.

SANDYS, (SAMUEL, Lord Sandys,) whom Smollett calls the motion-maker, born about the year 1697, was descended from an honourable, loyal, and learned family in Worcestershire; the county town of which he represented, for a considerable period, in parliament, and distinguished himself by his indefatigable opposition to Walpole. He was, successively, a privy-counsellor, chancellor of the exchequer, cofferer of the king's household, warden and chief justice in Eyre south of the Trent, speaker of the house of peers, and first lord of trade and plantations. George the Second created him a peer, by the title of Baron Sandys, about the year 1743. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, by whom he left several children. His death, which occurred in March, 1770, in the seventy-fourth year of his age was occasioned by the injuries he received on being overturned in his carriage, while descending Highgate hill.

RUSSELL, (JOHN, Duke of Bedford,) was born on the 30th of September, 1710, and became a lord commissioner of the admiralty, and member of the privy-council, in 1744; warden of the New Forest, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Bedford, in 1745; one of the principal secretaries of state, in 1747; a governor of the Charter-house, in 1748; knight companion of the Garter, in 1749; lord-lieutenant of the city of Exeter and county of Devon, in 1751; governor-general of Ireland, in 1756; a lieutenant-general in the army three years afterwards; vice-admiral of Devonshire, lord high constable, and keeper of the privy-seal, in 1771; minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, in 1762; and president of the council, in 1763. He was also colonel of the first regiment of Devonshire militia; high steward of the corporation of Huntingdon; recorder of Bedford; an elder brother of the Trinity house; president of the Foundling hospital; and, on three occasions, a lord justice of the kingdom, during George the Second's visits to Hanover. He died, leaving several children, on the 15th of January, 1771. In one of his most vehement and bitter Philippics, Junius accuses the duke of outraging the royal dignity with peremptory conditions, and then condescending to the humility of soliciting an interview with his sovereign; at which, it is stated, Lord Bute, who was present, said that he was determined never to have any connexion with a man who had so basely betrayed him;—of mixing with jockeys, gamesters, blasphemers, gladiators, and buffoons; of openly avowing, in a court of justice, the sale of a borough, the purchase-money of which, it is added in a note, he was compelled to refund; of being the little tyrant of a little corporation; and of having received private compensation for sacrificing public interests while ambassador to the court of France. "Your friends will ask," continues the anonymous author, "Whither shall this unhappy old man retire? Can he remain in the metropolis, where his life has been so often threatened, and his palace so often attacked? If he return to Wooburn, scorn and mockery await him. He must create a solitude round his estate, if he would avoid the face of reproach and derision. At

Plymouth, his destruction would be more than probable; at Exeter, inevitable." "In another kingdom, indeed," Junius ironically adds, alluding to the fact of the duke having been governor-general of Ireland, "the blessings of his administration have been more sensibly felt; his virtues better understood; or, at worst, they will not, for him alone, forget their hospitality.—As well might Verres have returned to Sicily!" The following are among the notes to the letter, from which the foregoing passages are extracted, and to another, from the same pen, under the signature of Philo-Junius:—"Mr. Heston Humphrey, a country attorney, horsewhipped the duke, with equal justice, severity, and perseverance, on the course at Lichfield. This gave rise to the following story:—When the late king heard that Sir Edward Hawke had given the French a *drubbing*, his majesty, who had never received that kind of chastisement, was pleased to ask Lord Chesterfield the meaning of the word. 'Sir,' says Lord Chesterfield, 'the meaning of the word—but here comes the Duke of Bedford, who is better able to explain it to your majesty than I am.'"—"Within a fortnight after [his son] Lord Tavistock's death, [his duchess] the venerable Gertrude, had a rout at Bedford-house. The good duke (who had only £60,000 a year) ordered an inventory to be taken of his son's wearing apparel, down to his slippers; sold them all, and put the money in his pocket. The amiable marchioness, shocked at such brutal, unfeeling avarice, gave the value of the clothes to the marquis's servant out of her own purse." It is scarcely necessary to hint, that it would be far from just to form an estimate of this nobleman's character, from the strictures of an anonymous writer, who displayed the most rancorous hostility towards many, besides the duke, whose political opinions did not agree with his own.

ELLIS, (WELBORE, Lord Mendip,) a younger son of a Bishop of Meath, and nephew of a Roman catholic prelate, was born in 1714. From a king's scholarship, at Westminster, he was elected, in 1732, to a studentship, at Christchurch college, Oxford. Soon after quitting the university he went into parliament, and, in 1749, was appointed a lord of the admiralty; in 1755, he became vice-treasurer of Ireland; and, in 1763, secretary at war. On the accession to power of the Rockingham party, he retired from office; but when Lord North became premier, he again accepted the vice-treasurership of the navy. In 1782, by the king's express desire, he took the colonial secretaryship; which, however, he soon relinquished. He supported the coalition ministry of Fox and Lord North; and opposed Pitt until 1793, when, with other alarmists of his party, he seceded from the opposition. In 1794, he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Mendip. From that time he amused himself by collecting a valuable library, at Pope's villa, at Twickenham; and died, without issue, although he had been twice married, on the 2nd of February, 1802. He possessed considerable talents; and his conduct, was, on the whole, entitled to approbation. He has, however, been severely ridiculed. Junius describes him, as a little manikin, and the most contemptible piece of machinery in the world, who, whether he made or suppressed a motion, was equally sure of disgrace. His oratory has been described as a stream that flowed so smoothly, and was so shallow, "that it seemed to design to let every pebble it passed over be distinguished;" and his manners were so courteous, that, it is said, "had he been a hermit, he would have bowed to a cock-sparrow."

BARRINGTON, (SHUTE, Viscount Barrington,) son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born in 1717, and went into parliament, as member for Berwick, in 1739. In 1740, he married Mary, heiress of William Lovell, Esq. and widow of Samuel, eldest son of Lord Grimstone, by whom he had two children, but neither of them survived him. During the last-mentioned year, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; in 1754, master of the great wardrobe; in 1757, a member of the privy-council; in 1761, secretary at war, and chancellor of the exchequer; and, in 1762, treasurer of the navy. For some time, he was an object of popular odium, on account of

his having employed the military in quelling some serious disturbances in the neighbourhood of the King's Bench prison. In 1765, he was re-appointed to the office of secretary at war, which he continued to hold until 1768, in which year he retired from public life. During the latter part of his parliamentary career, he represented Plymouth, for which he was first elected in 1754. His death took place on the 1st of February, 1793.

MONTAGUE, (JOHN GEORGE, Earl of Sandwich,) known by the *soubriquet* of Jemmy Twitcher, was born in November, 1718. From Eton, he was removed, in 1735, to Trinity college, Cambridge, which he quitted, without having taken a degree, in 1738: during that and the following year, he visited the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, where he made a valuable collection of antiquities. From the time of his taking his seat in the house of lords, he acted in opposition to government, until 1744, when he was appointed a junior lord of the admiralty. He afterwards became, successively, plenipotentiary to the congress at Breda, in which capacity he signed the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle; a privy-counsellor; one of the lords justices during the king's absence in Germany; an elder brother of the Trinity-house; joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; ambassador to the court of Spain; first lord of the admiralty; secretary of state for the home department; D.C.L.; secretary of state for foreign affairs; a second time first lord of the admiralty; and ranger of the parks. He was also governor of Greenwich hospital, president of the Egyptian club, and a leading member of several charitable institutions. He died on the 30th of April, 1792, leaving one son, by his wife, Dorothy, third daughter of Viscount Fane. A few years after his death, a narrative of his voyage round the Mediterranean, drawn up by himself, with a memoir of his life prefixed, was published by the Rev. J. Cooke, his chaplain. Bishop Douglas declared this narrative to be an honour to his memory; adding, "the public will now consider him a learned author as well as an able statesman." It is also termed one of the most classical productions of the age, by Cradock, who not only claims for Lord Sandwich the reputation of a good classical scholar, linguist, and antiquarian, but labours hard to prove that he was both a great and a good man. The earl does not, however, appear to have been conspicuous, either for his virtues or abilities. A man of enterprise himself, he promoted discovery, and zealously patronised the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook: for this he deserves considerable praise. His political opinions frequently rendered him odious to the people, especially about the time of the great riots, in 1780; during which he nearly fell a sacrifice to the fury of a mob. "No man," says Cradock, "for awhile could be more persecuted. He bore daily insults and mortifications rather as a stoic than an injured and a feeling man; and he could not be accused of ever retaliating in the usual mode of more modern politicians. Others received great emoluments for what they sustained; Lord Sandwich was content to deserve them." It is true that he does not appear, on retiring, to have procured any pension for his political services; but it may be observed, that he had been long enough enjoying the sweets of office amply to remunerate himself for its toils. In 1773, he prosecuted the printer of the London Evening Post, for having accused him of corruptly selling an appointment, and obtained damages to the amount of £2000, which he generously presented to the Marine Society. He appears to have been a great favourite with George the Third, who visited the fleet twice while the earl was at the head of the admiralty. On one of these occasions, the king told his lordship, that he should like to taste some of the pork and pease-soup, on which the men were about to dine. The earl hastened to gratify his majesty's inclination, but, on applying for a mess, he met with a polite but peremptory refusal, on the ground of irregularity; "it being," as the purser stated, "quite against the discipline of the navy, to victual any man in a king's ship without a warrant from the captain." The necessary document being procured, Lord Sandwich, good-humouredly, requested the purser to pick out, for his majesty, a nice piece of pork. "Avast

there, my lord," was the reply; "no favouritism! You must prick in the tub, and take your chance like the rest." Lord Sandwich will be known to posterity, chiefly, perhaps, from the circumstance of his unfortunate kept mistress, Miss Ray, having been shot while stepping into the earl's carriage, at the entrance to Covent garden theatre, in the month of April, 1779, by her disappointed lover, the Rev. Mr. Hickman, who was soon afterwards executed at Tyburn for the offence.

SELWYN, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS,) was born in 1719, and, for some, studied at Oxford, whence he was compelled to remove for irreligious conduct. He represented Gloucester in parliament, and afterwards Ludgershall, one half of which borough is said to have been his own property. Through the interest of his connexions, he obtained many lucrative posts under government, and although exceedingly dissipated, and at one time, a gambler, he amassed a large fortune. Having being deprived of a valuable office by Burke's bill, Pitt, as a recompense for the loss, appointed him to the surveyor-generalship of crown-lands, which he held during the remainder of his life. He was a man of so much wit, that nearly all the current bon-mots of his day were attributed to him. The comic effect of his repartees was considerably heightened by his inanimate manner: he always appeared to be half asleep, and frequently attracted notice, during a dull debate, by snoring in unison with Lord North. On one occasion, while travelling in a stage-coach, one of his companions, a stranger, supposing, from his appearance, that he was unwell, repeatedly, and at very short intervals, inquired, with apparent solicitude, as to his health; until, at length, in reply to the fiftieth repetition of the question, "How are you now, sir?" Selwyn said, "Very well, I thank you, and I mean to continue so all the rest of the journey." It is stated that he took a brutal delight in executions; which, it is added, to avoid detraction, he sometimes attended in female attire; and it is admitted that he went over to Paris to see Damiens broken on the wheel, for attempting to assassinate Louis the Fifteenth. Towards the close of his career, disease, the consequence of his excesses, compelled him to abandon his profligate habits, and he became devout and repentant. He died on the 25th of December, 1791; leaving, by his will, a legacy of £30,000, to a Miss Fagnani, who had been mysteriously confided to his care, when a child, by her mother, an Italian marchioness.

SAVILLE, (Sir GEORGE, Baronet,) was born in 1721. After having made a tour on the continent, he obtained his election for the county of York, which he represented in five successive parliaments; and greatly distinguished himself by his strenuous opposition to the American war; by his two celebrated bills, one, for a limitation of the claims of the crown upon landed estates, and the other for relieving catholics from the penal laws enacted against them in the reign of William and Mary; and by his zealous support of Pitt's motion, in 1783, for a reform in parliament. His death occurred on the 9th of January, 1784. He did not frequently address the house, nor was he considered a brilliant orator, although his speeches are stated to have been clear, forcible, and persuasive. In an address to the electors of Bristol, Burke spoke of him in the following terms:—"He is a true genius; with an understanding vigorous, acute, refined, distinguishing even to excess, and illuminated with a most unbounded, peculiar, and original cast of imagination. With these, he possesses many external and instrumental advantages, and he makes use of them all. His fortune is amongst the largest; a fortune, which, wholly unencumbered as it is with one single charge from luxury, vanity, or excess, sinks under the benevolence of its disposer. His private benevolence expanding itself into patriotism, renders his whole being the estate of the public, in which he has not reserved a *peculium* for himself of profit, diversion, or relaxation. During the sessions, the first in and the last out of the house of commons; he passes from the senate to the camp; and, seldom seeing the seat of his ancestors, he is always in parliament to serve his country, or in the field to defend it." Shortly after his return from abroad, while attending

a county meeting, he received a petition from one of his tenants whose property had been destroyed by fire; to which he merely replied, "I will consider of it:" but the gentlemen present, it is added, commiserating the sufferer's situation, immediately commenced a subscription for his relief; to which every one at the meeting contributed, except Saville; who, however, on subsequently ascertaining the truth of the man's statement, presented him with £500; at the same time exacting from him a promise that the donation should be kept a secret. Shortly afterwards, being in company with some of his fellow-tenants, who were bitterly abusing their landlord for not having afforded him any relief, the object of Sir George's generosity burst into tears, and, notwithstanding the promise he had made, could not, it is stated, refrain from setting his benefactor's character in its proper light. On one occasion, while acting as a special juryman, on the trial of a cause for the recovery of about £1,500, he differed with the whole of his fellow-jurors; but, being unable, on account of the natural weakness of his constitution, to bear a protracted confinement, after having in vain attempted to convince them of the evident justice of the plaintiff's demand, he reluctantly acquiesced in their finding for the defendant: no sooner, however, had he left the box, than he presented the plaintiff with a checque for the amount of his claim.

RIGBY, (RICHARD,) the son of a linen-draper, who had enriched himself while factor to the South Sea company, was born in 1722. After receiving an academical education, he travelled for sometime on the continent, and subsequently impaired his fortune by high play and electioneering. Attaching himself to the party headed by the Prince of Wales, his royal highness, to whom, perhaps, he politely lost money at the gaming-table, promised to appoint him a lord of the bedchamber, as soon as a vacancy should occur; but finding it convenient to break his word, he attempted to sooth Rigby by a considerable present; which, however, the latter declined, observing, "I shall never receive pay for a service of which I am not deemed worthy; but rather think it my duty to retire from a court where honour, I find, has no tie." The Duke of Bedford now advanced him a sufficient sum to extricate himself from the embarrassments into which his dissipation had plunged him. When that nobleman became lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Rigby was appointed his secretary; and, soon afterwards, obtained a sinecure worth about £4,000 a year. Through his patron's influence, he subsequently became member for Tavistock, and a privy-counsellor. The duke also nominated Rigby his executor, and annulled the debt which the latter owed him, by a special bequest. In 1778, Rigby became paymaster of the forces, and retained office until about two years before his death, which took place on the 8th of April, 1788. He was never married, but had a natural daughter, to whom he left £4,000. He was a frequent speaker during the American war, and supported the measures of his superiors in office, with unflinching ardour, great intrepidity, and considerable talent. Though naturally rough in his manners, he could, when he pleased, be very insinuating. He is accused of having purloined the public money while paymaster of the forces; and of defeating the prosecution against Sir Thomas Rumbold, because the latter had previously assisted him with sufficient cash to make up his large defalcations. Thurlow, Sandwich, and Weymouth were his social companions; and Junius has noticed the blushing honours with which convivial excesses had bedecked his countenance.

HUTCHINSON, (JOHN HELY,) the son of a Mr. Hely, was born in Ireland, and educated at the university of Dublin. In 1748, he was called to the Irish bar, at which he obtained a silk gown, and the office of prime sergeant. He materially increased his personal influence, by marrying a rich heiress (afterwards created Baroness Donoughmore) whose name of Hutchinson he added to his own. In the Irish parliament he distinguished himself as an antagonist to Flood; and, at length, in 1774, the greediness for place which he had long evinced was gratified, by his appointment to the office of secretary of state for Ireland, and to the provostship of

Trinity college, Dublin. These, as well as many valuable sinecures, he held up to the period of his death, which took place in September, 1794. He was a man of talent, but of little scholastic learning. During his senatorial career, he advocated octennial parliaments, free trade, catholic emancipation, and parliamentary reform. While provost, he was perpetually quarrelling with the fellows and students of his college; some of whom, it is said, on account of his harsh and fatal treatment to one of their body, broke into his house, and would, perhaps, have wreaked summary vengeance on him, had he not received intelligence of their design, and effected a retreat. He challenged one gentleman, aged seventy, and fought a duel with another, while suffering under a fit of the gout. His rapacity for office was insatiable. At a time when already in possession of several lucrative posts, he applied for some further emoluments to Lord Townshend, who jestingly told him, that he had nothing to offer him, but a majority of dragoons; which the secretary, it is said, unblushingly accepted; and had its duties performed by a deputy, to whom he allowed such a remuneration as left a considerable surplus out of the pay. On his first attendance at a levee, in England, the king asked Lord North who he was. "That is your majesty's principal secretary of state for Ireland," replied the witty premier, "a man, on whom, if your majesty was pleased to bestow the united kingdom, would ask for the Isle of Man as a potato garden."

BARRE, (Isaac, Colonel,) was born in Ireland, about the year 1726. He served at Quebec, under Wolfe, in the picture of whose death, by Benjamin West, his figure is conspicuous. The Earl of Shelburne procured him a seat in parliament, where, acting in opposition to government, he was not only deprived of his offices of adjutant-general, and governor of Stirling castle, which he had received as a reward for his services in America, but dismissed from the service. During the Rockingham administration, he was compensated for the loss which he had thus sustained, by being voted a pension of £3,200 per annum; which he subsequently relinquished, pursuant to an arrangement with Pitt, on obtaining the clerkship of the Pells. He usually took office when his party predominated; and was, in the course of his career, a privy-counsellor, vice-treasurer of Ireland, paymaster of the forces, and treasurer of the navy. His best speeches were delivered during the North administration, on the American war, to which he appears to have been inflexibly opposed. His oratory was powerful, but coarse; his manner rugged, his countenance stern, and his stature athletic. He was suspected, but apparently without reason, of having assisted in writing the letters of Junius. For the last twenty years of his life, he was afflicted with blindness, which, however, he is said to have borne with cheerful resignation. His death took place on the 20th of July, 1792.

CAULFIELD, (James, Earl of Charlemont,) son of Viscount Charlemont and Baron Caulfield, was born in Ireland, on the 22nd of August, 1728, and succeeded to his father's title and estates when only six years old. After receiving a private education, he travelled for about fifteen years, during which period he made a valuable collection of pictures and antiquities, and, with these, on his return to Ireland, he embellished his beautiful residence in the neighbourhood of Dublin. It had been his intention to remain a bachelor, until, one day, his brother, Major Caulfield, to whom he was pointing out the classical improvements he had made in his grounds, happened to remark, that when the property came into his hands, he should at once do away with its decorations, and devote the land to the more profitable purposes of growing corn and grazing cattle. This observation gave the future earl so much offence that he determined to marry; and, in July, 1768, he was united to Mary, the daughter of an officer on half-pay, named Hickman, who bore him several children. He took his seat in the Irish house of peers when about thirty years of age; and, subsequently, with some reluctance, accepted the earldom of Charlemont; annexing, however, to the patent of his creation, an apology to his successors, written by himself, for having consented to receive it at a

time when titles were obtained with such facility as to render the peerage almost disreputable. On account of the ardent zeal which he had evinced for the interests of his country, and the talent and energy he had displayed in vindicating the rights of the people, he was appointed, in 1779, commander-in-chief of an association of volunteers, amounting to nearly eighty thousand men, whose imposing attitude tended materially to procure from the British legislature a repeal of the obnoxious statute of the sixth of George the First, by which it was declared, *inter alia*, that Ireland was bound by British acts of parliament, if named therein; and that the Irish house of lords had no jurisdiction in matters of appeal; the *dernier ressort*, in all cases, being to the peers of Great Britain. In 1783, he was installed a knight companion of the order of St. Patrick; and, in the following year, he risked, but did not lose, his great popularity, by opposing concession to the catholics. Early in 1786, he procured letters patent for the institution of The Royal Irish Academy, of which he became a zealous and efficient president. During the king's illness, in 1788, the Irish parliament, having passed a series of resolutions, declaratory of the heir-apparent's right to an unrestricted regency, Lord Charlemont, with five other peers and commoners, were delegated to present them to his royal highness. It appears, however, that the deputation did not reach London until the king had recovered; and "the glorious half-dozen," as its members were termed, consequently became the subjects of numerous caricatures and political squibs. In one of the latter, the earl was thus apostrophized:—

> Hear me, simpering Charlemont,
> With thy Machiavellian front,
> With thy opera lips and smile;—
> Israelite that knows no guile;—
> Compound soft of softest cant,
> Faction's gentle figurant!

During the remainder of his life he took, comparatively, but little interest in public affairs; continuing, however, to be an active patron of the fine arts nearly up to the period of his death, which occurred on the 4th of August, 1799. He did not distinguish himself as a speaker, but, it is said, his numerous protests in the journals of the Irish house of peers "are compositions of uncommon brilliancy and vigour." Although, by his munificence, as a promoter of art, and a collector of rare paintings, sculptures, articles of virtù, &c., his paternal fortune became greatly impaired, he never, it is said, attempted to obtain a pension or place of profit; nor did he, it is added, require any political subserviency from his borough nominees, among whom was the celebrated Grattan; permitting them, on the contrary, to give such votes as they deemed most beneficial to the interests of their country. Some observations which he had made during his travels appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy; and a quarto volume of letters, principally from his lordship and Edmund Burke, to the Right Honourable Henry Flood, was published in 1820.

SAWBRIDGE, (GEORGE,) a native of Kent, was born about 1730. His paternal inheritance is said to have been princely; and, in November, 1763, he obtained a dowry of £100,000 with his wife, a daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Baronet. Within two months after his nuptials he became a widower; and subsequently married the second daughter of Sir William Stevenson, lord-mayor of London. In 1768, he went into parliament, as member for Hythe; and, in the following year, was chosen one of the sheriffs of Middlesex, in which capacity, with his colleague, he returned Wilkes to parliament, five successive times, in defiance of the house of commons, and the threat of a bill of pains and penalties by government. During the same year, he was elected alderman for Langbourn ward; and, in 1776, obtained the mayoralty. At length, he was returned a member for the city of London, which he continued to represent during several parliaments, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents; particularly distinguishing himself by his efforts to alleviate the burthens of the people; his hostility to the American war; and his strenuous exertions in favour of parliamentary reform. He is described as having been benevolent, hospitable, and accomplished; a frequent, and rather an able speaker; an excellent magistrate;

and, according to the Annual Register, a pattern of moral excellence. For a long period, he displayed great activity as commanding officer of the East Kent militia; but during the last ten years of his life, he was incapacitated by bodily afflictions, from attending to any of his public duties. He died on the 21st of February, 1795, leaving a widow and three children.

HILL, (Sir RICHARD, Baronet,) brother to the Rev. Rowland Hill, and uncle to the gallant Lord Hill, was born at Hawkstone, Salop, in 1733. After having taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A. at Magdalen college, Oxford, he went abroad with Earl Elgin. On his return, he became intimately acquainted with several Calvinistic divines in the established church, and displayed great zeal in supporting their opinions. He represented the county of Salop in parliament, from 1780 until within about a year of his death, which took place in the month of November, 1808. His conduct in the house of commons, as in private life, was eccentric, but apparently conscientious. In general, he voted with ministers, but on many occasions divided against them, particularly during the American war. Of the motions in favour of parliamentary reform, brought forward by Pitt, Sawbridge, and Grey, he most cordially approved; and, at a late period of the contest, urged a speedy termination of hostilities with revolutionized France, the commencement of which he appears to have as warmly recommended. During the celebrated debates on the India bill, he censured the frequent appearance of the Prince of Wales in the house of commons, "lest his gesticulation or behaviour might operate as a means of influence." In 1800, he supported a motion for leave to bring in a bill for the suppression of bull-baiting; and when Mr. Dent subsequently brought forward a similar measure, "he stood forth," as he said, "in the character of an advocate, on behalf of a race of poor friendless beings, who could not speak for themselves." He is stated, by an eloquent cotemporary, to have been more troublesome to his friends than to his enemies, on account of his propensity to the indecorous use of Scriptural phrases. Of this, the following instance is given:—During the memorable struggle between Pitt and the coalesced opposition, headed by Fox, in allusion to the powerful influence of the former at court, and of the latter in the house of commons, he spoke of "the honest Israelite, Mordecai, repairing to the palace, and averting the danger which threatened the people, from Haman's ambition." This comparison of Pitt to the "Israelite Mordecai," although evidently intended as a high compliment, was received by the youthful premier without a smile; his being, perhaps, the only countenance in the house that did not wear one. In the Rolliad, the subject of our notice was most severely satirized for his union of low jokes with quotations from the sacred writings, on which account he was termed, in that production, The Scriptural Killigrew. In private life he bore an irreproachable character. His charities were extensive, and, as one of his biographers states, "administered with tenderness and secresy." He published several pamphlets in defence of Calvinism, against Bishop Madan, Archdeacon Daubeny, Wesley, Fletcher, and others; and frequently preached among the dissenters, for whom he erected a chapel, near his residence at Hawkestone. He died unmarried.

DUIGENAN, (PATRICK,) descended from a Roman catholic family, was born in Ireland, in 1735, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he obtained first a scholarship, and then a fellowship. When Hutchinson became provost, he wrote a poem, entitled Lachrymæ Academicæ, on the then deplorable state of the college, from which he soon after retired; but still continued to reflect on the provost, whom, under the appellation of Prancer, he severely ridiculed, for endeavouring to introduce gymnastics as a branch of academical education, in a series of pieces, that were afterwards collected into a volume, styled Pranceriana. At length he received a challenge from one of the students, for his abuse of Hutchinson; which, after some subterfuge, he accepted; but, at the place of meeting, terrified his adversary into a compromise, by appearing armed with a blunderbuss. He was called to the Irish bar, in 1767, and eventually obtained a

silk gown. He was also a member of the Irish parliament, in which he was the first proposer of the union. In the imperial parliament, he represented Armagh, and opposed the catholic claims with such violence as to render his hostility harmless. After describing him as being brief and sturdy in his person, limited and tenacious in his thinking, antique in his manners and opinions, a friend to emancipation observes, "with all his eccentricities, I never see him rise without pleasure, because I consider him as being, though, no doubt, unconsciously, one of the best friends whom the catholics can boast." He wrote several political pamphlets; and, in one of them, reflected severely on a Mr. Lattin, who brought an action against the publisher, and obtained a verdict for £500 damages. Although twice married, he left no issue. At the time of his death, which happened on the 11th of April, 1816, he was an Irish privy-counsellor; vicar-general of the metropolitan court of Armagh, of the dioceses of Meath and Elphin, and of the Consistorial court of Dublin; judge of the Prerogative court; king's advocate-general of the high court of Admiralty; professor of civil law in the university of Dublin, and L.L.D.

LENNOX, (CHARLES, Duke of Richmond,) was born on the 22nd of February, 1734-5, and succeeded to his father's titles and estates at the age of sixteen. Shortly afterwards, he entered the army; and, after having served, with considerable credit, in several descents on the French coast, and particularly in the expedition against St. Cas, he was sent to Germany, where he so highly distinguished himself at the battle of Minden, as to obtain the special approbation of the commander-in-chief. On taking his seat in the house of peers, in 1756, during which year he obtained the colonelcy of the thirty-third foot, he associated himself with the Whigs. In 1758, he became colonel of the seventy-second; and subsequently rose, through the intermediate gradations, to the rank of field-marshal. On the accession of George the Third, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber; but his dismissal speedily followed, on account, it is said, of his having boldly expostulated, in the royal closet, against the king's marked attention to his sister, the beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox. To the administration of Lord Bute, and to that of his successor, George Grenville, the duke was an active opponent; and when the Whigs went into office, under Lord Rockingham, he was rewarded, for his exertions in support of his party, by being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Sussex, and ambassador to the court of France. He was, however, shortly afterwards recalled; but soon obtained the seals of secretary of state for the southern department; which he resigned, on the downfal of the Rockingham administration, and became a powerful opponent to the two succeeding cabinets, particularly to that of Lord North, the whole of whose measures relative to the colonies, he visited with unqualified censure. His zeal against government, on the subject of the American war, induced him to oppose, with great vehemence, the admission of Lord George Germaine to the house of lords, when created Viscount Sackville, and nearly involved him in a duel with Lord Rawdon. On his party being again called to office, he was made a knight of the Garter, and procured the master-generalship of the ordnance, which he retained until expelled, with such others of the Rockingham party, as had clung to office, under Lord Shelburne, after the death of their leader, by Fox and Lord North; on whose dismissal, a few months afterwards, the duke resumed his former post. About this period, he brought forward a plan for parliamentary reform, which was rejected by a large majority. Undismayed by defeat, he redoubled his exertions, "to obtain a renovation of the rights of the people, by means of annual parliaments and universal suffrage;" and, for some time, presided over the Constitutional Society, established, as it is stated, under his auspices, for the purpose of effecting the restoration of a genuine house of commons. As master-general of the ordnance, he rendered himself conspicuous by his project for defending the coast, which exposed him to considerable ridicule; and some blame was attached to him on account of the Duke of York's army, in Flanders, being improperly

supplied with ammunition. In 1795, he resigned his office; and, during the same year, obtained the command of the horse-guards blue. At the time of his death, which took place on the 27th of December, 1806, he held, in addition to his military rank and lord-lieutenantcy, the high stewardship of Chichester, and was a fellow of the Royal Society. His wife, Mary, a daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, died, without issue, in 1796. To Miss Le Clerc, her protegée, he left £2,000 per annum; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Bennett, his estate at Earl's Court, Kensington; and £10,000 to each of her three illegitimate children. His abilities were above mediocrity, his acquirements extensive, and his motives apparently patriotic. He was a patron of literature and the fine arts, an indulgent master, an affectionate relative, and a steadfast friend. His disposition is said to have been benignant, and his deportment elegant and condescending.

ROCHE, (Sir BOYLE, Baronet,) was born in Ireland about 1736. At an early age he entered the army, which, however, he abandoned in disgust, after having highly distinguished himself at the capture of Havannah; and, obtaining a seat in the Irish parliament, became so strenuous a supporter of government, that, in 1782, he was made a baronet; and, subsequently, master of the ceremonies at Dublin castle. He was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Franklin; but died without issue, on the 5th of June, 1806. No man of his day, it is said, enjoyed more esteem, on account of his perfect urbanity, and amiable qualities in private life, or excited so much laughter by the oddities of which he was unconsciously guilty in parliament. Of these, the following are specimens: —He said, one night, during a stormy debate, that it was impossible for a man to be in two places at once, *unless* he was a bird or a fish!—An opposition member having moved, that, for the purpose of illustrating one of his arguments, an enormous mass of official documents should be read, Sir Boyle Roche, with the most profound and unaffected gravity, proposed that, as the clerk at the table would not be able to get through the papers before morning, a dozen or two of the committee-clerks should be called in to his assistance. "The documents may be divided amongst them," continued Sir Boyle; "and as they can all read together, the whole will be disposed of in a quarter of an hour."—His speeches, on important topics, were prepared for him by Mr. Edward Cooke; and, as his memory was particularly retentive, he seldom committed himself, except when he rose to utter an original remark. One night, being unprepared with a speech, and yet feeling a strong inclination to deliver his sentiments, he retired to a coffee-house, in order to mould them into the form of an oration. While engaged in this fruitless attempt, he was accosted by Serjeant Stanley, a ministerial member, whose custom it was to rise, towards the close of a discussion, and deliver a long harangue, ingeniously compiled from the speeches of those who had addressed the house before him. For this debate, he was, however, in a situation to speak earlier than usual, having, with great labour, produced an original composition; prior to the delivery of which, he had stepped into the coffee-house, in order to refresh his memory by looking once more through the manuscript. This, unfortunately for himself, he happened to drop, on retiring: Sir Boyle snatched it up; and, after reading it twice or thrice, (so powerful was his memory,) found himself master of the whole. Hastening to the house, he resumed his seat, and delivered the speech with admirable correctness, to the unspeakable amazement and mortification of the proprietor, who, it appears, had not succeeded in catching the speaker's eye. Meeting Stanley again at the coffee-house, in the course of the night, Sir Boyle returned him his manuscript, with many thanks for what he was pleased to term the loan of it; adding, —"I never was so much at a loss for a speech in my life, nor ever met with one so pat to my purpose; and since it is not a pin the worse for wear, you may go in and speak it again yourself, as soon as you please."

COURTENAY, (JOHN,) a native of Ireland, and the nephew of Lord Bute, was born in 1741; and, having entered the army, had risen to the rank of

captain, when the Marquess Townshend, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, appointed him his secretary. He was elected member for Tamworth, in 1780, 1784, and 1790; and afterwards represented Appleby. Attaching himself to the old Whigs, he became surveyor of the ordnance, and secretary to the master-general, when his party took office, in 1783. On the resignation of his friends, he returned to the opposition benches, where he continued until 1806, when he acted as a commissioner of the treasury, during the Fox and Grenville administration. His death took place on the 24th of March, 1816. As an orator, Courtenay amused more frequently than he convinced: his speeches abounded with playful satire; and he often displayed a glittering but harmless poignancy, which almost amounted to wit. Though a staunch Whig, he wrote a laudatory poem on the moral and political character of Johnson, than whom no man was a more uncompromising Tory. He was also the author of A Series of Poetical Epistles on the Manners, Arts, and Politics of France and Italy; of Philosophical Reflections (addressed to Priestley) on the Revolution in France; and of a Poetical and Philosophical Essay on the same subject, dedicated to Edmund Burke. To use a Johnsonian phrase, he was eminent as a talker. Gibbon having, in his company, one day, remarked, that the Beggar's Opera had refined the Macheaths of the day, and rendered them polite and gentlemanly, Courtenay observed, that "Gay was certainly the Orpheus of highwaymen."

EDEN, (WILLIAM, Lord Auckland,) third son of Sir Robert Eden, Baronet, was born about the year 1742. From Eton he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1763, and took the degree of M. A. in 1768. In the following year he was called to the bar; in 1771, he became auditor and one of the directors of Greenwich hospital; in 1772, an under secretary of state; in 1774, member of parliament for the borough of Woodstock; in 1776, a lord-commissioner of the board of trade and plantations; in 1778, one of the commissioners appointed to negociate a peace with America; in 1780, chief secretary for Ireland, an Irish privy-counsellor, and a member of the Irish parliament; in 1783, a privy-counsellor of England, and vice-treasurer of Ireland; in 1784, chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the illicit practices used in defrauding the revenue; also, of the select committee to examine the reports of the directors of the East India Company; in 1785, a lord of the committee of trade and plantations, and envoy extraordinary to the court of Versailles; in 1788, ambassador to Spain; in 1789, ambassador to the United Provinces, and an Irish peer, by the style and title of Baron Auckland; in 1793, the representative of Great Britain at the congress of Antwerp, and a British peer, by the title of Baron Auckland, of West Auckland, in the county of Durham; in 1796, chancellor of the Marischal college of Aberdeen; and in 1798, postmaster-general. He retired from office in 1801, with a pension of £2,300 per annum, for himself; and another, of £700 per annum, for his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Baronet, by whom he had several children. His death took place on the 28th of May, 1814. He was a skilful diplomatist; a correct, fluent, and argumentative speaker; and a writer of considerable ability. He published A Concise Account of New Holland; Principles of Penal Law; four letters addressed to Lord Carlisle, (in 1779,) On the Spirit of Party, The Circumstances of the War, The Means of Raising Supplies, and The Representation of Ireland respecting a Free Trade; Remarks on the Apparent Circumstances of the War; Speeches in support of an income tax, and the union with Ireland; and some other pieces. Among the various measures which he introduced for the consideration of parliament, were, bills to authorize the punishment by hard labour of offenders liable to transportation; to amend the laws respecting transportation, to enforce attention to the health and morals of prisoners, to establish a system of solitary confinement for certain crimes, and to erect penitentiaries; to establish a national bank in Ireland; to repeal so much of the sixth of George the First, as affected the legislative independence of the sister kingdom; and to prevent adultery, by prohibiting marriage between the guilty parties. Besides his other honours, he

was a doctor of civil law and fellow of the Royal Society.

WHITWORTH, (CHARLES, Earl Whitworth,) the son of a baronet, was born in 1744, and educated at Tunbridge grammar school; on quitting which, he obtained a commission in the guards, but soon abandoned military for civil pursuits. In 1786, he was sent out as ambassador to Poland, then about to be dismembered; two years afterwards, he proceeded from Warsaw, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia; and while there, with a view to give greater dignity to his mission, the object of which was a coalition against France, George the Third created him a knight of the Bath. On his return to England, in 1800, he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of Baron Whitworth; and shortly afterwards, he went on an embassy to the court of Denmark, where he succeeded in effecting a temporary adjustment of some differences that had arisen, in consequence of the right of search claimed and exercised by British ships. In April, 1801, he married the Dowager Duchess of Dorset; and, in the following year, having previously been sworn a member of the privy-council, he was accredited as plenipotentiary to Paris; where, after he had been exposed to much annoyance, and even insult, his mission was terminated by the abrupt renewal of hostilities, in May, 1803. When this country was threatened with an invasion, he displayed his spirit and patriotism, by raising and clothing, at his own expense, a corps of six hundred men. In 1813, he became a lord of the bedchamber; in the following year a British peer, and successor to the Duke of Richmond, as viceroy of Ireland, where he remained until 1817; having, in the mean time, received one of the twelve civil grand crosses of the Bath, and been raised to an English earldom. He died without issue, on the 13th of May, 1825, at Knowle, in Kent, highly esteemed for his virtues, and honoured for his abilities.

ROSE, (GEORGE,) a native of Scotland, and the son of a non-juring divine, was born on the 11th of June, 1744. After having acquired the rudiments of learning at a private school near Hampstead, he was apprenticed to an apothecary in that neighbourhood; but his indentures were soon cancelled, his master, it is said, not being anxious to retain so unwilling a servant. He then went to sea, either as a steward or captain's clerk; and after filling some minor situation at the admiralty, became deputy chamberlain to the tally court of exchequer. Being subsequently employed to arrange the public records, he executed his task in so able a manner, that, in 1767, he was appointed to superintend the completion of the journals of the house of lords. In 1784, he became joint secretary to the treasury, and, soon after, obtained a seat in parliament. On the formation of the Addington cabinet, he retired from office; but, on the return of his friend and patron, Pitt, to the direction of public affairs, he was sworn a privy-counsellor; and, in addition to the treasurership of the navy, obtained, first, the chair of vice-president, and afterwards, that of president, at the board of trade. He lost his employments on the death of Pitt, but regained them on the downfal of the Grenville ministry, and continued in office up to the time of his death, which took place in 1818. He was a staunch supporter of the principles of Pitt; and few men of his day, it is said, addressed the house so often, or upon such a variety of subjects, with equal effect. Among his publications, are two fac-simile copies of Doomsday Book; Journals of the House of Lords, in thirty-one volumes, folio; A Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, &c.; A Tract on Friendly Societies; Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List; Observations on the Poor Laws; Observations on the Historical Work of the Right Honourable C. J. Fox; A Letter to Lord Melville, on the Erection of the Naval Arsenal, at Northfleet; A Speech on the Bullion Committee; and A Translation of the History of Poland, not printed. By his wife, a native of Dominica, he had several children, neither of whom, as he declared, ever caused him one hour's pain. In politics, he was an absolute optimist: no gloomy predictions, it has been observed, are to be found in his pamphlets; he appears to have enjoyed all the golden visions arising out of

the hopes of uninterrupted prosperity; and, at one time, maintained, notwithstanding the pressure of the income and other taxes, that the people of England actually "reposed on a bed of roses!"

HOWARD, (CHARLES, Duke of Norfolk,) son of Charles Howard, Esq., of Greystock, Cumberland, was born on the 15th of March, 1746, and educated partly at home and partly in France. At the age of thirty-one, when he had been twice married, the duchy of Norfolk devolving on his father, he assumed the titular distinction of Earl Surrey. In 1780, he abjured the Roman catholic religion, in which he had been brought up; and, in the course of the same year, became member of parliament for Carlisle. He was soon afterwards appointed, by his father, deputy earl marshal; and, on the downfal of Lord North, to whom he had been particularly hostile, he obtained, from the Rockingham ministry, the lord-lieutenantcy of the west riding of Yorkshire. He opposed the Shelburne cabinet, and, on its dissolution, went into office with the Portland party, as a commissioner of the treasury; but was dismissed, with his friends, in a few months, on the accession to power of the celebrated Pitt. He now began to distinguish himself as a strenuous advocate for reform in parliament, and became, successively, a member of The Constitutional Society; of that termed The Friends of the People; and of the Whig Club. In 1784, he was created D. C. L. by the university of Oxford; and, two years after, he succeeded to the titles, hereditary office of earl marshal, and estates of his father. At the trial of Warren Hastings, finding himself in a minority on the first and second charges of the impeachment, he immediately unrobed, and ceased to act as a judge. To the war with revolutionized France, he was one of the most determined opponents; and by his general hostility to government, became so obnoxious to the cabinet, that, in 1798, he was dismissed from his lord-lieutenantcy, ostensibly, for having, as chairman of the Whig Club, given out, among other toasts that had been set down by the committee for him to propose, The Majesty of the People.

On the death of the Duke of Richmond, in 1806, the Whigs being then in office, he was complimented with the vacant lord-lieutenantcy of Sussex, and immediately afterwards appointed himself colonel of the militia of that county. During a debate on the second reading of the property-tax bill, in May, 1815, he dissented from the opinions of those with whom he had been accustomed to act, declaring that so far from considering the impost then under consideration as unequal, vexatious, and oppressive, (which Earl Grey had declared it to be) he thought it the most fair and equitable that had ever been devised. He also, on this occasion, in opposition to his party, fully agreed with ministers in the necessity of making preparations for war. This was almost the last act of his public life; for he soon afterwards began to decline, and died, without issue, on the 16th of December, in the same year. For some time before his death, he had been president of the Society of Arts. His character was made up of inconsistencies and contradictions. Avowedly an advocate for reform in parliament, he was, practically, a supporter of boroughmongering. In divorce cases, he was particularly solicitous to obtain "suitable provisions for the frail and unhappy females;" yet, according to his biographer in the Annual Obituary, "of those who called themselves his children, some were entirely forgotten, while others were scantily provided for; more especially one, whom he admitted to his house and treated with a degree of kindness, that gave a right to expectation." He was, however, sufficiently liberal, it is said, to make provisions for several of his cast-off mistresses; to some of whom he occasionally delivered a gratuitous lecture on morals. Gilray caricatured him as Silenus; and it was jocosely said of him, that he thought proper to be depicted as Solomon, in the picture of Queen Sheba feasting at Jerusalem, on the window of his baronial hall, because he had as many concubines as that monarch. He expended immense sums in the re-edification of Arundel castle: his plate was magnificent, his banquets princely, his servants splendidly appointed, and his mode of living in the country pompous and stately; yet he prided himself on possessing so much shrewdness as not to be overreached

in the most trifling transaction. He frequently dined, when in town, on a chop at The Shakespeare, where, from his convivial qualities and unostentatious deportment, he acquired the name of The Social Duke. He was so careless, and even slovenly, in his dress, that, on one occasion, he created "a buzz of wonder" in the house of lords by appearing in a new coat; on another, while sitting in the front row of a box at the theatre, he was supposed to be a place-keeper, and threatened with an ignominious expulsion for not retiring at the end of the first act; and, on a third, being at the cock-pit, the company, for some time, tacitly declined betting with a man of his appearance, until, at length, it is said, a smart young fellow, slapping him on the shoulder, exclaimed, "Come, my honest butcher, I'll take your offer!" In some instances, he acted most nobly to those who reposed confidence in him; and was constant, in others, to such of his friends as happened to be plunged into adversity; but, on the other hand, in the final disposition of his property, he is said to have entirely forgotten "one gentleman with whom he formed an acquaintance in early life; in whom he was accustomed to delight in his social and unreserved moments; with whom he kept up a regular uninterrupted friendship, and whom he saw and detained for hours with him on his death-bed." The same writer states that he was entitled to great, but not to uniform praise, as a patron; having "actually impounded the translation of Plato, (by Taylor,) and conducted himself in a way that Tonson would have disdained, and Curl himself would scarcely have practised." He zealously upheld the liberty of the press, and warmly encouraged the caricaturists, whose satirical sketches against the Tories were sent to him regularly as they appeared, by Holland, the printseller, of whom he was a liberal supporter, until finding, one day, a graphic squib on his dismissal from the lord-lieutenantcy of the West Riding in Holland's shop, he deliberately rolled it up, put it into his capacious pocket, ejaculated "So, Mr. Holland!—" and then, according to Henry Angelo, "turned his back upon his astounded print-merchant and protegé for ever." When young, he is described as having been of a particularly spare habit of body; but, in the decline of life, "his figure," says the last-mentioned amusing writer, "as seen behind, might be likened to a square, elongated to a short proportioned oblong." It would be unjust to his memory to omit stating that, on succeeding to the dukedom, he directed that certain stipends, which a number of Roman catholics had been accustomed to receive from his predecessor, should be continued to them for life; and that he was one of the most zealous advocates, in the upper house, for the abolition of the slave trade.

GRANT, (CHARLES,) was born in Scotland, in 1746, a few hours previously to the death of his father, who fell at the battle of Culloden. After having received a good education at Elgin, he was sent to India in a military capacity, which, however, he soon abandoned for a civil employment at Bengal, where he married a young lady, named Frazer. In 1773, he became secretary to the board of trade at that place; and, after having filled various other situations in the company's service, he returned to England, and was elected, in 1794, a member of the board of East India directors; of which he was chosen deputy-chairman, in 1804, and president in the following year. He represented the county of Inverness in three successive parliaments; and highly distinguished himself as a member of the house of commons, by his profound knowledge of East Indian affairs. As a writer, he rendered himself conspicuous by a letter addressed to the board of which he was a member, recommending the propagation of Christianity, by means of missionaries, in the east; and by his valuable tract, entitled, Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain, which the house of commons caused to be printed, for the use of its members. He contributed greatly, by his munificence, and personal exertions, to the diffusion of the Gospel among the inhabitants of India; and joined Mr. Wilberforce, with whose religious opinions he seems to have agreed, in some speculation, which proved unsuccessful, relative to the settlement at Sierra Leone. He was a

member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a vice-president of the Bible Society; and one of the commissioners appointed to superintend the building of new churches. Sir Philip Francis, his opponent in political opinions, declared, in the house of commons, that there could not be a more competent witness on East Indian affairs, nor any human evidence less to be suspected; and the Rev. Daniel Wilson, in his funeral sermon, ascribed to him, apparently with justice, "those qualities which are generally understood to constitute greatness of character." He died on the 31st of October, 1823, leaving two sons, Charles and Robert, who have each acquired distinction in parliament.

FITZPATRICK, (RICHARD,) second son of the Earl of Upper Ossory, was born on the 30th of January, 1747. Entering the army, he rose to the rank of general, and acquired some distinction as a military man, during the early part of the American war. He went into parliament, in 1780, as member for Tavistock; and, subsequently, represented the county of Bedford. He proceeded to Ireland in 1782, as secretary to the Duke of Portland, then lord-lieutenant; and, in the following year, obtained the office of secretary of war, which, however, he soon resigned; but held it again during the administration of Fox and Lord Grenville. At the time of his death, which took place on the 25th of April, 1813, he was a general in the army, colonel of the forty-seventh regiment, and a privy-counsellor. A modest epitaph, in verse, written by himself, is inscribed on his monument, in the church-yard of Sunning Hill, where he was buried. He appears to have been possessed of such talents, as might, combined with more energy, have raised him to greater distinction. When Fox and Sheridan spoke after him, on the celebrated motion respecting Lafayette, Dundas, his political opponent, observed, that "the gallant general's friends had only impaired the impression made by his speech." He is said to have been a handsome man, and one of the prince's circle, which, it is added, he adorned by his wit and courtly manners. He wrote various poetical trifles; the best of which, was, perhaps, his inscription on the Temple of Friendship, at St. Anne's hill. A constant associate of Fox, he impaired his fortune by gambling; and prematurely injured his health, to such an extent, by dissipation, that, according to Croly, for some years before his death, he could scarcely be said to live.

WENTWORTH, (WILLIAM, Earl Fitzwilliam,) was born on the 30th of May, 1748, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He commenced his parliamentary career, as a determined opponent to the American war; and, by various harassing motions, it is said, contributed, in some measure, to the downfal of Lord North. To the administration of his uncle, the Marquess of Rockingham, which succeeded, he gave his most cordial support; and, on the death of that nobleman, severely animadverted on the conduct of Lord Shelburne, whom he accused of having produced the schism which then took place among the Whigs. Adhering to the principles of Fox, he advocated that statesman's celebrated India bill, with such zeal, that it is said, he lost much of the influence which he had previously enjoyed in the county of York. On the breaking out of the French revolution, he seceded, with other alarmists, from his party; and was consequently made president of the council, in 1794, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the following year; but his recal speedily ensued. He shortly afterwards published two letters on the subject, in which he spoke of Mr. Beresford, whom he had dismissed from all his employments, but who had already been reinstated, in such terms as, it was feared, would have led to a duel. Although now unconnected with government, he continued to support the war with France; and, in 1798-9, obtained the lord-lieutenantcy of the West Riding of Yorkshire; from which he was dismissed, in 1819, for having attended a meeting, held at York, to petition that an inquiry should be made as to the conduct of the Manchester magistrates. He had previously been created D. C. L. by the university of Oxford, and filled the office of lord president of the council, for the second time, during the brief ascendancy of the Whigs, in 1806. The character of

this nobleman is deservedly admired: his public spirit, and the liberality of his opinions, are equalled by the virtues of his private life. An advocate for catholic emancipation, an indulgent landlord, and an enemy to all kinds of oppression or corrupt practices, he became so popular while lord-lieutenant of Ireland, that the day of his departure is said to have been one of general sorrow in that kingdom. He appears from his youth to have been distinguished for active benevolence; his schoolfellow, Lord Carlisle, having thus eulogized him, while a student at Eton:—

> Who aids the old, who soothes the mother's cry?
> Who wipes the tear from off the virgin's eye?
> Who feeds the hungry? Who assists the lame?
> All, all re-echo with Fitzwilliam's name.

He is particularly attached to the sports of the field, but evinces a laudable anxiety to do no injury to the farmer while pursuing his favourite pastime. On one occasion, he presented a bank-note for £100 to one of his tenants, whose young wheat had been apparently injured, by his hounds and their followers. Some time afterwards, the tenant called upon him for the purpose of stating, that, as the ground, which had been trodden by the horses and dogs would evidently yield a better crop than his other land, he wished to return the money with which he had been presented by the earl; who, however, it is said, not only refused to accept it, but insisted on giving the farmer another note of a similar amount, as a reward for his honesty. He was married, in 1770, to Lady Charlotte Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Besborough, by whom he has one son.

HOWARD, (Frederick, Earl of Carlisle,) eldest son of Henry, the fourth earl, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of the fourth Lord Byron, was born in 1748, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. On quitting the university, he proceeded to make the grand tour; and, while at Turin, in 1763, was invested with the insignia of the Thistle. He took his seat in the house of peers, in 1769, and, soon afterwards, married one of the daughters of the Marquess of Stafford. In 1777, he was appointed treasurer of the king's household, and a member of the privy-council. In 1778, he was despatched to America, with Governor Johnson and Mr. Eden, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a pacification between Great Britain and the revolted colonies. The mission proved unsuccessful, and Lord Carlisle soon returned to England. In 1780, he obtained the vicegerency of Ireland, of which he was deprived, on the sudden dissolution of the Rockingham cabinet, in 1782. He then joined the coalition headed by Fox and Lord North, with whom he appears to have subsequently held office, as steward of the household and lord privy seal. On the downfal of his party, he returned to the ranks of opposition, in which he continued until the commencement of the French revolution, when he became an alarmist, and gave his support to ministers; for which, in 1793, he was rewarded with the insignia of the Garter. His leisure hours, from this period, were apparently devoted to literature; but he continued to take a prominent part in politics during the remainder of his life, which closed on the 4th of September, 1825. The Asylum, and The Foundling Hospital for Wit, contain many of his juvenile compositions; besides which, he published in 1773, a quarto volume of original pieces and translations, including a version of Dante's Ugolino; in 1794, A Letter to Lord Fitzwilliam; in 1798, Unite, or Fall, a tract; and, in 1801, an elegant edition of his works, including his two tragedies, entitled, The Stepmother, and The Father's Revenge. Dr. Johnson observes of the latter, in a communication to Mrs. Chapone, "Of the sentiments, I remember not one that I wished omitted. In the imagery, I cannot forbear to distinguish the comparison of joy succeeding grief, to light rushing on the eye accustomed to darkness. It seems to have all that can be desired to make it please. It is new, just, and delightful." Lord Byron, his nephew, whom the earl had bitterly offended, notices him, as a tragic writer, in the following terms:—

> So dull in youth, so drivelling in age,
> His scenes alone might damn our sinking stage;
> But managers, for once, cried, "Hold! Enough!"
> Nor drugged their audience with the tragic stuff.

When young, the Earl of Carlisle was remarkable for the courteous gaiety of

his manners: and, at one time, he is described as having been the best dressed man about town, with the exception of Fox.

GORDON, (Lord GEORGE,) third son of the Duke of Gordon, was born on the 19th of December, 1750. At an early age he entered the navy, which he quitted during the American war, in consequence of an altercation with the Earl of Sandwich relative to promotion. Obtaining a seat in parliament for the borough of Ludgershall, he soon signalized himself by attacking, with great freedom and some wit, all classes of politicians; in consequence of which, it became a common saying that there were three parties in the house; namely,—ministers, the opposition, and Lord George Gordon. Being avowedly hostile to the catholics, he was placed at the head of The Protestant Association; and, in his zeal for the established religion, he encouraged the cry of "No Popery!" at some large meetings of the lower orders, over which he presided. At length, in 1780, during a discussion on a bill which had been introduced for the relief of Roman catholics from certain penalties and disabilities, he marched in procession, with an immense mob, to the house of commons, for the purpose of presenting a petition against the proposed measure. Terrific riots ensued; during which, prisons were broken open, and the catholic chapels in the metropolis, as well as various dwelling-houses, were destroyed. The rabble, at length, endeavoured to effect an entrance into the house of commons; and had their attempt been successful, Lord George Gordon would, perhaps, have fallen a victim to the indignation of the members; many of them having protested that, on the appearance of a single rioter within the doors, they would instantly put him to death. For the share he had taken in these excesses, which were with great difficulty suppressed, he was committed to the Tower, and brought to trial, in the court of Kings's Bench, early in 1781; when, chiefly through the powerful eloquence of Erskine, he obtained an acquittal, on the ground that his motives had not been treasonable or malicious. In 1786, he exposed himself to excommunication by refusing to give his testimony in an ecclesiastical suit; and two years after, he was convicted of having published libels on the Queen of France, the French ambassador, and the criminal judicature of England. He now retired to Holland, in order to evade capture, but was sent back to Harwich, whence he proceeded to Liverpool, where he was apprehended while suffering under the initiatory rites of Judaism, to which he had become a proselyte. On being committed to Newgate, he presented a petition to the National Assembly; in consequence of which, he was visited by several eminent revolutionists, and strong interest was exerted, but without effect, to procure his liberation. After having undergone his sentence of three years imprisonment for the libels already mentioned, and two more for another on the Empress of Russia, being incapable of obtaining the necessary securities for his future good behaviour, he died in Newgate, of a delirious fever, on the 1st of November, 1793. During his confinement, he addressed several letters to the printer of the Public Advertiser; generously relieved the wants of his fellow-prisoners; and amused himself by studying ancient and modern history. His person was spare, his complexion pale, his deportment courtly, and his conversation interesting. His last moments are said to have been embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews.

HARE, (JAMES,) "the *Hare* with many Friends," as the Duchess of Gordon termed him, in consequence of his being so universal a favourite, was the grandson of Bishop Hare, and the son of an apothecary at Winchester. At Eton, he laid the foundation of a lasting friendship with Fox, whom he is said to have assisted in his school exercises; and while at Oxford, displayed such extraordinary abilities, that Fox said, when complimented on his own maiden speech in parliament, "Wait till you hear Hare." When, however, the supposed phenomenon made his first essay as an orator, the expectation of his friends was completely disappointed. Notwithstanding his failure, being a wit and a scholar, he continued, through life, to be the

favorite associate of the convivial leaders of his party. By the prince, he appears to have been greatly admired for his social pleasantry, which, although frequently indulged at the expense of his friends, is said to have been more playful than poignant. After having represented Knaresborough for a considerable time, he died on the 17th of March, 1804. Like most conversational wits, his recorded *bon mots* injure, rather than enhance, his traditionary reputation. Of these the following are specimens:—Being told that Fox, whose complexion was particularly dark, had become a suitor to "the pale Miss Pulteney," daughter of the Countess of Bath, Hare observed, that, if they married, they would certainly have a family of *duns*.—Having asked Fitzpatrick if he had heard of Burgoyne's defeat, and being answered in the negative, he said, "Then take it from me as a *flying* rumour." Just after the dismissal of the coalition, Fox having begged to be excused, on account of haste, for appearing *en dishabille* at the prince's table, Hare exclaimed, "Make no apology: our great guns are *discharged*, and now we may all do without *powder*." These puns, and two or three others equally bad, are all that have been preserved of "those flashes of merriment" by which Hare, while in the company of such men as Fox, Erskine, and Sheridan, was "wont to set the table in a roar."

ELLIOTT, (Sir GILBERT, Baronet, Earl of Minto,) was born in 1751, and, after having taken a degree at Christchurch, Oxford, became a student at law, and was called to the bar; but, on succeeding to the title and estates of his father, in 1777, he abandoned the profession, and obtained a seat in the house of commons; where he so distinguished himself by his talent and application to public business, that, on the death of Cornewall, he was proposed as speaker, but without success, in opposition to Grenville. In 1793, he was sent out as one of the commissioners to make arrangements for securing to England the possession of Toulon, which had then been recently captured. Two years afterwards, he was nominated viceroy of Corsica; the evacuation of which, he conducted with such ability, that, in 1797, the king created him Lord Minto, of the County of Roxburgh. In 1799, he was despatched as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, where he remained until 1801. In 1806, he became president of the board of control; and, in the following year, governor-general of Bengal, in which capacity he so distinguished himself, particularly by his well-concerted expeditions against the isles of France and Bourbon, in 1810, and against Java, in 1811, that he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and, in 1813, obtained the titles of Viscount Melgund and Earl Minto. He returned to this country in May, 1814, apparently in good health, but died at Stevenage, on the 21st of the following month; leaving, by his wife, Maria, daughter of Sir George Amynd, three sons and three daughters. He displayed great skill as a debater, much ability as a politician, and uncommon energy, prudence, temper, and zeal, as a governor.

COMBE, (HARVEY CHRISTIAN,) the son of an attorney, was born at Andover, in 1752, and is said to have been destined for the legal profession, but preferring commerce to law, he became a corn-merchant, in London, and eventually succeeded to the extensive business of his maternal uncle, Mr. Boyce Trees, whose daughter, Catherine, he had previously married. Having acquired great wealth and reputation, he was successively chosen sheriff, alderman, one of the city members, and, in 1800, lord-mayor. He appears to have been an active supporter of the Whig party, from the commencement of his parliamentary career, in 1796, until disabled by infirmity from attending to public affairs; on account of which, in compliance with the wishes of his constituents, he resigned his seat, in 1817. He died on the 4th of July, in the following year, leaving ten children, among whom he bequeathed property to the amount of £200,000. He was, it is said, at one time, the best whist-player in London; and prior to any important match, mortified his appetite with a view to ensure a perfect command over his feelings and faculties. His passion for play never appears to have diverted him from the performance of his various

important duties as a senator, a magistrate, and a man of business. He acted for some time as lieutenant-colonel of the Aldgate volunteers; distinguished himself as a member of the Whig Club; and, in conjunction with his brother and another gentleman, originated the firm of Combe, Delafield, and Co., whose celebrated establishment being one day visited, it is said, by the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke of Cambridge, a table was laid out, covered with clean hop-sacks, in the centre of the brewhouse, and the royal guests were regaled with brown stout, in wooden vessels; and rump-steaks, broiled by the stoker, *more majorum*, on his shovel, and served up on pewter trenchers.

PONSONBY, (GEORGE,) third son of the Honourable John Ponsonby, speaker of the Irish house of commons, was born in Ireland, on the 5th of March, 1755. After having spent some time at Cambridge, he became a student at law; in 1780, he was called to the Irish bar; and, subsequently, although his love of the chase is said to have interfered with his professional pursuits, he obtained a silk gown, and the lucrative appointment of counsel to the revenue commissioners, of which he was subsequently deprived by the Marquess of Buckingham. He then became a member of the Whig Club, and a vehement parliamentary opponent to government. When his friends were called to office, in 1806, he was made lord chancellor of Ireland; but, losing his post on their dismissal, he returned to the ranks of opposition, of which he became a very distinguished leader. During a debate, in the year 1817, he was attacked by a paralytic fit, and died, on the 8th of July, in that year; leaving, by his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Lanesborough, one child, who was married to a son of Lord Dunally. He was a man of unsullied honour, and liberal disposition; amiable in private life, and respected, perhaps, more than he was admired, as a senator. In a clever parody on Moore's song of, "Oh! believe me, if all those endearing young charms, &c." his name has been thus introduced:—

> And Ponsonby leaves the debate when he sets,
> Just as dark as it was when he rose.

LEGGE, (GEORGE, Earl of Dartmouth,) was born on the 3rd of October, 1755, and completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the honorary degree of M. A. in 1775, during which year he became member for Plymouth. In 1780, he was returned for Staffordshire, and warmly supported the coalition. In 1782, he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and, in the following year, obtained a seat at the board of admiralty; which, however, he lost, on the dismissal of Fox and Lord North. In June, 1801, he was called to the upper house, by the title of Baron Dartmouth; and, in the following month, succeeded to his father's earldom. During the same year, he was made president of the board of control; in 1802, steward of his majesty's household; and, in 1804, lord chamberlain. His health compelled him, in 1807, to resign the command of the Loyal Birmingham Volunteers, which he had for some time held; and he died, at his seat in Cornwall, on the 2nd of November, 1810. He appears to have been a man of considerable ability; and it has been said of him, that he possessed all the virtues of his ancestor, whom Charles the First was accustomed to call "Honest Will Legge."

HUTCHINSON, (RICHARD HELY, Earl of Donoughmore,) was born in Ireland, on the 29th of January, 1756, and educated at Eton, Oxford, and Trinity college, Dublin, of which his father was provost. He entered the army at an early age, but distinguished himself rather as a senator than a soldier. Having obtained a seat in the Irish house of commons, he commenced his career, as a parliamentary orator, in 1778, by speaking, with much force, in support of a bill for removing the prohibition on catholics from taking long leases. "If those whom I advocate," said he, on this occasion, "are formidable, chain them to the land, by passing this bill, and you will bind them closely to the state." In 1781, he was appointed a commissioner of the customs; and, on the death of his mother, in 1788, he succeeded to the barony of Donoughmore. In 1794, he raised, it is said, with amazing rapidity, two regiments of foot, the ninety-fourth

and the hundred-and-twelfth; of the latter he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in the army. In reply to an address of condolence from the Roman catholics, on the death of his father, in 1795, he said, "You have adopted my family and myself as your hereditary advocates: it is our post of honour, and we will not desert it." He was created Viscount Suirdale, in 1797; appointed to the command of the Cork legion, on the breaking out of the rebellion; raised to the earldom of Donoughmore, in 1800; elected one of the Irish representative peers shortly afterwards; made a privy-counsellor, and joint postmaster-general for Ireland, in 1806; and created a peer of the united kingdom, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, in 1821. He died at the house of his brother and heir, Lord Hutchinson, the successor of Abercrombie in Egypt, on the 22nd of August, 1825, deeply regretted by the Irish catholics, who had, for a long period, considered him their most eloquent, zealous, and indefatigable advocate in the house of lords. To him their general petitions had usually been confided; he had energetically supported every measure brought forward for their relief, and died, it is said, in the discharge of his duty as their hereditary champion; having brought over their petition, in 1825, in direct opposition to the solemn advice of his physicians; to whom, on their telling him that the journey would certainly prove fatal, he replied, "I can meet no death so honourable or agreeable." Throughout his career, as a British senator, he appears to have acted with the popular party, except with regard to the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, of whose guilt he seems to have felt decidedly convinced.

ABBOT, (Charles, Lord Colchester,) was born at Abingdon, in 1757, and elected from Westminster school to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1775. Two years afterwards, he gained a prize for a Latin poem on the Czar Peter, which also procured him a gold medal from the Empress of Russia. For some time he studied civil law, at Geneva; and, in due course, after his return to this country, was called to the bar, at which he practised with considerable success. In 1795, he entered parliament, as member for Helston; and, after having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his fervent support of the seditious meetings' bill, he was appointed chairman of the finance committee. In 1801, he brought forward the population bill; and, on the formation of the Addington cabinet was appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the privy-seal. He had already commenced a reform in the Irish government offices, when he was elected speaker of the house of commons. He gave his casting vote against Lord Melville, in 1805; and, during the debate on the relief bill, in 1815, spoke warmly against the clause for admitting catholics to the legislature. Two years after, a severe attack of epilepsy compelled him to resign the chair; on which occasion he was called to the house of peers, by the title of Baron Colchester, and granted a pension of £4,000 a-year. He subsequently resided for some time on the continent, for the benefit of his health; and, in 1827, paid a visit to Scotland, where he had the satisfaction of witnessing the benefits produced by the Society for the Improvement of the Highlands, of which he had, many years before, been nominated chairman. He died on the 8th of May, 1829, leaving two sons, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Gibbes, Baronet. With him originated the royal record commission; the institution of a private bill-office; and an improvement in the printing of votes. He was a man of sound practical abilities; and, while speaker, greatly facilitated the progress of public business, by his energy and skill. His official speeches to those naval and military officers, who were honoured with the thanks of parliament during the time that he filled the chair, are designated as masterpieces of that style of oratorical composition to which they belong. A collection of them has been published, for private distribution, since his decease. He edited six of his own speeches on the catholic question; and, while at the bar, printed a work, entitled, The Practice of the Chester Circuit, in the preface to which he

suggested various improvements in Welsh judicature, which have since been carried into effect.

SPENCER, (GEORGE JOHN, Earl Spencer,) was born on the 1st of September, 1758, and educated at Harrow school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained the degree of M. A. in 1778; and, subsequently, at both universities, that of D.C.L. After having performed the grand tour, he was returned to parliament, in 1780, as member for Northampton; and, joining the Whig party against Lord North, became, on the accession to power of the Marquess of Rockingham, a lord-commissioner of the treasury. Shortly afterwards, he abandoned his borough, for which he had been again elected, on being chosen one of the representatives of the county of Surrey. In 1783, he succeeded to his father's earldom; and, in the house of lords, distinguished himself as a staunch Whig, until the breaking out of the French revolution, when, with other alarmists of his party, he gave his support to Mr. Pitt; by whom, in 1794, he was made first lord of the admiralty. In 1795, he was elected a brother, and, four years after, master, of the Trinity house. About the same time, he received the insignia of a knight of the Garter; and, in 1800, resigned his office of first lord of the admiralty, on being appointed lord privy seal. He retired with Pitt, in 1801, and appears to have held no post under government until Fox and Lord Grenville coalesced, in 1806; when, on their being called to the direction of public affairs, he was appointed secretary of state for the home department; and, shortly afterwards, one of the commissioners of inquiry as to the conduct of the Princess of Wales. He was dismissed, with his friends, on the failure of their attempt to procure catholic emancipation, of which he appears to have been a most zealous and consistent supporter. He has also distinguished himself as an advocate for the repeal of the test and corporation acts; and for the removal of all undue restraints on civil and religious liberty. Much praise has been accorded to him as a patron of literature and the arts: he was one of the most conspicuous members of the Roxburgh club, during its zenith; and has formed a most rare and costly library, of which an account is extant, in three volumes, by the celebrated Frognall Dibdin, his librarian. He married, in the year 1781, Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of Charles, first Earl Lucan, by whom he has several children.

MAITLAND, (JAMES, Earl of Lauderdale,) was born in 1759, and educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, under the superintendence of the celebrated Andrew Dalzell, with whom he made a tour on the continent. On his return to England, he obtained a seat in parliament for the Scotch burghs of Lauder, Jedburgh, &c. and immediately attached himself to the party headed by Fox and Lord North. In 1787, he was nominated one of the managers of the impeachment against Warren Hastings; and, in 1789, after having highly distinguished himself by a speech in favour of the abolition of the slave trade, he succeeded to his father's earldom and estates. Vacating his seat in the house of commons, he was soon afterwards elected one of the representative peers of Scotland. In 1792, he visited Paris, with Dr. Moore; and, while there, formed a close intimacy with Brissot, who headed the moderate republicans. On his return to this country, he opposed hostilities against France with such vehemence, and became so virulent an antagonist to ministers, that means were adopted to preclude his return to the house of lords at the next election of representative peers. He now became a citizen of London, having purchased his freedom from the needlemakers' company; and attempted, but without effect, to procure the shrievalty. His ultimate object, which, however, he did not attain, apparently was, by abandoning his peerage, to obtain a seat in the house of commons. During the brief ascendancy of his party, in 1806, he was intrusted with the great seal of Scotland, sworn of the privy-council, raised to the British peerage, nominated ambassador to Paris, where he appears to have been duped and insulted by Buonaparte and Talleyrand; and, but for the dismissal of his friends, he would, it is supposed, have been appointed governor-general of India.

Although he is said to have enjoyed the entire confidence of the Princess Charlotte, he was hostile to her mother;—a fact, which, according to his biographers, is altogether inexplicable. He has opposed the measures of all the Tory administrations, since the commencement of his public career, and advocated popular opinions with great zeal, and considerable talent, but with an impetuosity of temper that has often neutralized his efforts. He has published several pieces on finance, paper currency, and the affairs of India; the most important of which is, An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, first printed in 1804. He was married, in 1782, to Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Todd, Esq., secretary of the post-office, by whom he has a son.

PRATT, (JOHN JEFFREYS, Marquess of Camden,) son of the Lord Chancellor Camden, was born on the 11th of February, 1759, and completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained the honorary degree of M. A. He became a member of the house of commons, in 1780; and, during the same year, one of the tellers of the exchequer. In 1782, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty; and shortly afterwards, while his friend, Pitt, was in office, a commissioner of the treasury. In April, 1794, he succeeded to his father's earldom, and, soon afterwards, accepted the vicegerency of Ireland, which he governed with considerable energy and prudence, during one of the most turbulent periods in the history of that country. In 1804, he was made secretary of state for the war department; and, in 1805, lord-president of the council. He resigned his office on the death of Pitt, but resumed it on the downfal of the Grenville administration. In September, 1812, he was created Marquess Camden and Earl Brecknock; and, soon afterwards, in consequence of the clamour raised against those who held valuable sinecures under government, he set a noble example, by resigning, for the public benefit, between £30,000 and £40,000 per annum, out of the emoluments of his exchequer tellership. By his wife, Frances, only daughter and heiress of William Molesworth, Esq., he has four children. He is lord-lieutenant, custos-rotulorum, and vice-admiral of the county of Kent, and recorder of Bath. The following anecdote is related of him; for the truth of which it would, however, be imprudent to vouch:—Conceiving the brown hue of a windmill, that had recently received a coat of pitch, to mar the effect of an otherwise picturesque view from his residence, he obtained the miller's permission to change its colour; and directed one of his tradesmen to paint it white, on that side only which fronted his estate. A few hours afterwards, he was told that his orders had been executed; but, the next day, perceiving the mill to be still brown, he sent for the painter, whom he reprimanded with great warmth for having deceived him; nor could his indignation be appeased until he was informed, that the wind having changed during the night, the mill, presented a different side to that which, in obedience to his lordship's commands, had been carefully whitened in the course of the preceding afternoon.

RYDER, (DUDLEY, Earl of Harrowby,) was born on the 22nd of December, 1762, and proceeded to the degrees of M. A. and LL. D., at St. John's college, Cambridge. After having been for some time under-secretary to the Duke of Leeds, he went into parliament, as member for Tiverton, and warmly supported the measures brought forward by Pitt, to whom, in his duel with Tierney, he acted as second. Prior to succeeding to the title of his father, the first Lord Harrowby, in 1803, he had, successively, been made comptroller of the household, joint paymaster of the forces, treasurer of the navy, and a member of the board of control. In 1804, he accepted the foreign secretaryship; which, however, he soon afterwards exchanged, on account of illness, for the less laborious post of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His next official employment was in the capacity of ambassador to the court of Berlin, where he succeeded so far in the object of his mission as to procure the assent of Prussia to an offensive treaty with Great Britain, which was actually prepared for signature, when the battle of Austerlitz totally changed the prospects of our proposed

ally, and the peace of Presburg ensued. During the Fox and Grenville administration he held no office; but, on its dismissal, he was appointed president of the board of control; and, in 1809, was created Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby. In the following year, he warmly supported a grant of £10,000 to the poor clergy; declaring, that, in remote villages, their pay did not exceed that of common labourers; and adding, that the pluralists would always be found among the richer divines, the incumbent of one large living being much more likely, from his station and connexions, to obtain another, than the incumbent of a small one. In 1812, he succeeded Lord Sidmouth as president of the council; and, in 1819, he was placed at the head of the secret committee, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the bank of England. In the next year, he sanctioned the introduction of the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, but strenuously protested against the divorce clause which it contained. He continued in office during the premiership of Canning, and that of his successor, Lord Goderich, but retired on the formation of the Wellington cabinet. As a speaker, says a cotemporary writer, Lord Harrowby has been forcible, though not piquant; his deportment has been eminently urbane; and his conduct, on the whole, even in the opinion of those who are opposed to him in politics, decidedly meritorious. He was married, in 1795, to Lady Susan Levison Gower, daughter of the first Marquess of Stafford, by whom he has issue.

WAITHMAN, (Robert,) a native of Wrexham, North Wales, was born of humble parentage, in 1764. Becoming an orphan when only a few months old, he was placed at the school of a Mr. Moore, by his uncle; on whose death, about 1778, he obtained a situation at Reading, whence he proceeded to London, and entered into the service of a respectable linen-draper, with whom he continued until he became of age. He then entered into business, at the south end of Fleet-market, whence, some years after, he removed to the corner of Bridge-street. He appears to have commenced his political career in 1794, when he brought forward a series of resolutions, at a common-hall, animadverting upon the war with revolutionized France, and enforcing the necessity of a reform in parliament. In 1818, after having been defeated on several previous occasions, he obtained his election as one of the representatives of the city of London; and, shortly afterwards, became alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without. On the 25th of January, 1819, he made his maiden speech in parliament, on the presentment of a petition praying for a revision of the criminal code, the existing state of which he severely censured. On the 1st of the following month, he took occasion to declare his hostility to a renewal of the insolvent debtors' act; the effect of which had been, as he contended, to break down the fair trader,—to encourage vice,—to give a deadly blow to commercial confidence, and even to supersede the trial by jury. During the same year, he supported Mr. Sturges Bourne's motion for investigating the poor-laws; that of Mr. D. W. Harvey, for inquiry into exchequer prosecutions; that of Sir F. Burdett, for parliamentary reform; and that of Sir W. De Crespigny, for a committee to ascertain the practicability of adopting Mr. Owen's system with advantage; but opposed the insolvent debtors' bill, the bill to amend the clergy act, the foreign enlistment bill, and the seditious meetings' bill. Towards the close of the same year, the court of aldermen commenced proceedings against him for having obstructed the election of a lord-mayor. Shortly afterwards, parliament was dissolved; and, at the next general election, he was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the city of London, although he polled above four thousand votes. On the 10th of June, 1820, the rule obtained against him in the Court of King's Bench, by his brother aldermen, was discharged with costs. A fortnight afterwards, he became sheriff of London and Middlesex; in which capacity, on the day of the queen's funeral, he rendered himself particularly conspicuous; and, it is said, was assaulted by the soldiery, while endeavouring to preserve the peace, at Knightsbridge. In October, 1823, he was chosen lord-mayor; and, in July, 1826, again became one of the city

members. On the opening of parliament, in November, he animadverted upon the dangerous consequences of the bubble companies; and, in the following month, brought forward a motion, for inquiring into the conduct of such members of parliament as had been connected with them. On the 25th of February, 1828, he contended against a proposition for increasing the army; on the 30th of June, he opposed the additional churches' bill; and, in February, 1830, on moving for certain accounts relative to British and colonial produce, he maintained, that, in consequence of existing systems, the export trade of this country had diminished to an alarming extent. Alderman Waithman is said to have made a considerable fortune by business, from which he retired, some years ago, in favour of his sons. His wife, whom he married about the year 1786, died in 1827.

CREEVEY, (THOMAS,) was born about the year 1767, and took the degrees of B. A. and M. A. at Queen's college, Cambridge. After having been called to the bar, and practised, it is said, for some time in India, he went into parliament as member for Thetford. In March, 1802, he voted in the minority, on Mr. Calcraft's motion as to the embarrassments of the Prince of Wales. In 1804, he supported the motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Irish government; moved for documents relative to the hostilities against Ceylon; and opposed the additional force bill. In 1805, he animadverted upon the appointment of Mr. Fordyce to a new office, after that individual had become largely indebted to government; voted with those who brought forward the charges against Lord Melville; and opposed the bill for granting compensation to the Duke of Athol, relative to the Isle of Man. He subsequently assisted in drawing up the articles of impeachment against Lord Melville; and, during the Fox and Grenville administration, acted as secretary to the commissioners for conducting the affairs of India. In 1808, he opposed a motion for lending £1,200,000 to the East India company, and deprecated the erection of new buildings in Hyde park. In the next year, he called for the production of papers, relative to the Duke of Gloucester's annuity; and attempted, but without effect, to carry a vote of censure against the lords of the treasury, for granting a crown lease, which, as he stated, was worth £9.000, to the president of the board of control. In 1810, he censured the licensing system; supported the petition from Westminster, praying for the enlargement of Sir Francis Burdett; and brought forward a motion for the production of correspondence relative to the disturbances in India. In 1811, he endeavoured to procure copies of documents to be laid before the house, as to certain proceedings in the civil courts of Madras. In 1812, he opposed the additional grants to the princesses; censured Lord Glenbervie for having, as surveyor-general, made agreements with himself, as proprietor of the Regent's canal; and called the attention of the house to the tellerships of the exchequer, the yearly emoluments of each of which, as he stated, although the duty was performed by deputy, exceeded the total amount of pensions granted for highly meritorious services to Nelson, Wellington, Duncan, and St. Vincent. Having, in the early part of 1813, been sentenced to pay a fine of £100 for a libel on an inspector-general of taxes, and the court of King's Bench having declared, that his privilege as a member of parliament did not protect him from being prosecuted for what he said or published out of the house, he brought forward a motion on the subject, on the 25th of June, in that year; which, however, on the suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, he consented to withdraw. In 1814, he moved for the production of a letter, written by the president of the board of control, to the directors of the East India company, recommending the revival and augmentation of the expired pensions to the Marquess Wellesley and others. In 1818, and again in 1820, he was returned member for Appleby. During the progress of the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, he declared the injustice of the measure to be so great, that the evidence went for nothing. He subsequently opposed a motion for the house to resolve itself into a committee of supply, because nothing had been done with a view to retrenching

the public expenditure; animadverted upon the act by which the king was enabled to remunerate persons holding high offices; contended that provision ought to be made for the catholic priesthood out of the funds of the protestant church; and supported, with much zeal and talent, various economical, tolerant, and popular measures.

PAULL, (JAMES,) the son of a clothier and tailor, was born at Perth, in 1770; and, after concluding his education at the university of St. Andrew's, was articled to an attorney in his native place; but soon abandoned the law, and went out, as a writer, to India; where, in less than two years, he acquired sufficient to remit home the expences of his outfit, and to allow his mother, then a widow, a small annuity, which he increased as his circumstances improved. After an absence of fourteen years, he revisited this country, but soon returned to India; and was, for some time, employed at Lucknow; where, being permitted to trade for himself, he acquired considerable property, and attained such importance, as to become a delegate, from a respectable body of merchants, to the Marquess Wellesley, then governor-general, with whom, it is said, he had the honour of a familiar correspondence. Some misunderstanding, however, at length arose between them, in consequence of which he returned to England, in 1804, and, as it is stated, became a frequent visitor to the Prince of Wales. In 1805, he obtained a seat in parliament, and immediately rendered himself conspicuous, by severely animadverting upon the conduct of Lord Wellesley, in India; declaring, on a motion for papers which he made, preliminary to his intended proposition for an impeachment, that, during the administration of the marquess, India had been deluged with blood, its princes dethroned, its ancient families ruined, and the spoils of our nearest allies added to the resources of the company. Although abandoned, as he stated, by the Whigs, who had promised him their assistance, and disappointed in his hopes of obtaining the support of an exalted personage, on which, as he declared, he had been induced to rely, he persevered in his fruitless hostility to the marquess, until parliament was dissolved. At the ensuing general election, he became a candidate for Westminster in opposition to Sheridan; and being unsuccessful, presented a petition against the high bailiff's return; which, however, was dismissed. On the next dissolution of parliament, he called a meeting of his friends at the Crown and Anchor tavern, by an advertisement, in which he stated, that Sir Francis Burdett (who had contributed £1,000 towards the expenses of his proposed measures against Lord Wellesley) would take the chair. Sir Francis, however, who contemplated becoming a candidate for Westminster himself, disclaimed all previous knowledge of the meeting: an angry correspondence ensued; and, at length, a duel took place between the parties, in which both were wounded. At the election, Sir Francis obtained a large majority over Mr. Paull, who presented a petition, which proved unsuccessful, against the return. He then published a pamphlet, animadverting on the conduct of his opponent; who, however, made no reply, nor ever afterwards, as it appears, spoke of Mr. Paull with disrespect. The latter had, by this time, dissipated the greater part of his fortune in election expenses, in supporting his petitions, and in the prosecution of his charges against Lord Wellesley: his reason had also become affected by his disappointments, and the failure of some commercial speculations in which he had embarked. On the 14th of April, 1808, he is said to have lost upwards of one thousand six hundred guineas, at a gaming-house, in Pall Mall; and, in the course of the next afternoon, he committed suicide. This unfortunate man, whose chief characteristics appear to have been indomitable perseverance, and extraordinary ardour of temperament, is reported to have said, a few days before he put an end to his existence, "When I die,—and I shall soon,—I trust that my body will be conveyed to the East Indies, and be there blown up!"

WOOD, (MATTHEW,) the son of a tradesman, was born at Tiverton, in Devonshire, about the year 1770. After having been for some time a commercial traveller, he entered into partnership with an opulent gentleman,

named Wiggan, and began business, as a druggist, in the neighbourhood of Falcon-square, Cripplegate. He became, successively, common-councilman, deputy, and alderman of the ward in which he resided; in 1809, sheriff of London and Middlesex; and, in 1817, chief magistrate of the metropolis; in which station he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, that, in the following year, he was re-elected to the civic chair; and, during his second mayoralty, obtained his return to parliament, as one of the city members. Early in 1818, he moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the metropolitan prisons; and, shortly afterwards, presented a petition from the corporation, against the indemnity measure. On the 16th of March, he brought forward a bill for erecting a bridge across the Thames, at Rotherhithe, which, however, he declined to support, unless some compensation were afforded to the watermen; and in April, he spoke and voted in favour of the abolition of what were termed, blood-money rewards. At the election for the city of London, in August, he was placed at the head of the poll. In March, 1819, he supported Mr. Lyttleton's motion against lotteries; and a few months afterwards, obtained leave to bring in a bill, (which was afterwards thrown out,) to enable the Duke of Kent to dispose of his property, at Castlebar, by way of lottery, for the purpose of paying his creditors. During the same session, he opposed the grant for the aid of persons emigrating to the Cape; and supported Sir Francis Burdett's motion in favour of parliamentary reform. In 1820, he moved for a secret committee to inquire into the conduct of Edwards, the political spy; and, during the same year, rendered himself particularly conspicuous, by his zealous exertions on behalf of Queen Caroline; to whom, after having accompanied her to this country, from St. Omer, he resigned his house, in South Audley-street. His daughter, also, officiated as a maid of honour to her majesty; whose remains he attended to their place of sepulture, at Brunswick. In 1822, he presented a petition from Mr. Henry Hunt, respecting his close confinement in Ilchester gaol; and opposed Mr. Brougham's motion for the second reading of the beer bill. His popularity had so much decreased, in 1826, that, at the election in that year, he was last on the poll of the members returned for the city. In 1828, he became an active supporter of the London University; and presented a complete set of journals of the house of commons to the committee appointed to form a library for the use of the corporation. During the same year, he opposed the building of additional churches; and, shortly before the demise of George the Fourth, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of preventing the increase of canine madness. Alderman Wood has distinguished himself as a steady advocate of reform, retrenchment, and other liberal measures. He is said to have realized a considerable fortune by his fortunate speculations in hops.

HUME, (Joseph,) was born at Aberdeen, in the year 1777; and, after having received a moderately good education, was apprenticed to a medical practitioner, for the term of five years. At the expiration of that period, he proceeded to the university of Edinburgh. About the age of twenty-three, he joined the British army, under Lord Lake, then engaged in the Mahratta war, as an assistant-surgeon. He now devoted his leisure time to the study of the eastern languages, with such success, that, on Colonel Auchmuty being attacked by severe indisposition, he was selected to succeed that officer as interpreter to the forces. The assiduity and skill which he displayed, in this important office, not only procured him unqualified approbation, but several lucrative situations; so that, on his return to England, in 1808, he is said to have been in rather opulent circumstances. To recruit his health he now resided, for some time, at Bath and Cheltenham; and, subsequently, visited Portugal and Greece. In 1812, he obtained a seat in the house of commons, for the borough of Weymouth; and, shortly afterwards, brought forward several motions relative to the administration of justice in India. At the next general election, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the royal burghs of Montrose, &c.; for which,

however, he was returned in 1820, and continued to represent them until 1826, when he became member for Aberdeen. During the proceedings against Queen Caroline, he rendered himself conspicuous, as one of her majesty's active supporters; and, subsequently, acquired considerable reputation, by his severe and persevering investigation of the public accounts, and his constant exertions to reduce the national expenditure. Among his multitudinous labours in parliament, it is proper to notice, his attempt to preclude civil officers in the ordnance from voting for members of parliament; his thirty-eight resolutions on the financial circumstances of the country, censuring the borrowing system, and the sinking fund; his proposition to abolish tithes in Ireland, and to provide for the clergy out of the rental of the church-lands; his hostility to the continuation of the vice-regal office in that kingdom; his motion in favour of the Ionian Islands; his defence of a repeal of the combination laws, on the ground that masters, for the most part, were oppressive to their workmen; his opposition to the building of additional churches; his support of the catholic relief bill, and of the repeal of the test and corporation acts.

HORNER, (Francis,) the son of a linen-draper, was born at Edinburgh, on the 12th of August, 1778. From the high-school, at which he had greatly distinguished himself, he proceeded to the university of his native city, where, under the roof of Dugald Stewart, he formed a close intimacy with Lord Henry Petty; who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, in 1806, procured his return for the borough of St. Ives. At the next election, he lost his seat; and, becoming a law-student, was, in due time, called to the bar. On the resignation of Viscount Mahon, he succeeded that nobleman, as member for Wendover; and was, about the same time, nominated a commissioner for investigating the claims on the nabob of Arcot. In 1810, he became a member of the celebrated bullion committee, whose report he subsequently brought up; and, with considerable eloquence, unsuccessfully urged a return to cash payments. He supported Alderman Combe's motion to pass a vote of censure on ministers, for having obstructed an address to his majesty, from the lord-mayor and corporation of the city of London; and, on the regency question being discussed, proposed the appointment of a regent by address, rather than by bill, because, as he contended, by the latter mode, parliament would usurp the legislative power of the crown, and, by a gross and illegal fiction, steal the semblance of an assent, where there could be no negative. During the debate, in 1812, relative to the two tellerships of the exchequer, he made seven distinct motions on the subject, with a view to confine those sinecures to fixed annual sums, all of which, were, however, negatived. He distinguished himself on various other occasions, and applied so closely to public business, and private study, that his constitution became seriously impaired. In the hope of deriving benefit from a warmer climate, he proceeded to France, and thence to Italy; but died at Pisa, in February, 1817. He was one of the earliest and most able writers in the Edinburgh Review; a chaste, correct, and forcible speaker; a respectable scholar, a deep thinker, a close reasoner, and a most amiable man.

SPENCER, (John Charles, Viscount Althorpe,) eldest son of Earl Spencer, was born on the 30th of May, 1782, and completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained the honorary degree of M. A. At the age of twenty-one, he became member for Okehampton; and, on the death of Pitt, offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the university of Cambridge; but lost the election by a large majority. In the same year, (1806,) after a very severe struggle, he obtained his return for Northamptonshire; and, during the Fox and Grenville administration, held office as a lord of the treasury. At the next general election, he was again returned for the county of Northampton, which he represented in every succeeding parliament, up to the demise of George the Fourth. In March, 1809, during a debate on the evidence taken with regard to the conduct of the Duke of York, he proposed the following

amendment, to a motion brought forward by Mr. Bathurst, namely:—"that the duke having resigned, the house did not think it necessary to proceed further," &c.; observing, that the resignation of the commander-in-chief ought to occasion no regret, as his royal highness had previously lost the confidence of the country; and adding, that he (Lord Althorpe) was averse to people of high rank holding responsible situations. In May, 1810, in reply to Mr. Banks, who had declared that sinecures ought not to be abolished, he maintained that they were not only an unfit reward for public services, but that none were ever vacant when meritorious individuals had powerful claims on the tangible gratitude of the country. In June, 1812, he opposed the additional tax on leather, because it would fall chiefly on the poor, and especially on agricultural labourers; and, in May, 1813, he supported a bill, to repeal the acts imposing an additional duty on hides and skins. In April, 1815, he voted in favour of an amendment on the subject of Buonaparte's escape from Elba, praying the Prince Regent to preserve the peace of Europe; and, in the following month, moved for a committee to inquire as to the expenditure of the sum of £100,000, granted to his royal highness by way of outfit. In 1816, he presented, and supported, a petition from Northampton, praying for a reduction of the peace establishment; strenuously urged the necessity of economy, to which, he said, ministers stood pledged; and moved for a committee to ascertain what diminution in the public expenditure had taken place since 1798. In 1817, he supported a motion for an address to the throne, praying for a reduction of the number of the lords of the admiralty; opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus act; deprecated the maintenance of a large standing army in time of peace; brought in a bill to abolish the additional duty on leather; protested against the continuation of the alien act; and opposed the additional grant of £6,000 per annum to the Duke of Kent. In 1819, he moved for an inquiry as to the state of the nation; and opposed the adoption of Mr. Owen's plan for improving the condition of the poor. In 1820, he attempted, but without effect, to ameliorate the insolvent debtors' act; and supported a motion for an inquiry as to the countervailing duties on British goods, imported by Ireland. In 1822, he repeatedly urged a mitigation of the public burthens. In the following year, he moved for a repeal of the foreign enlistment bill, maintaining that neutrality was the most prudent policy; and opposed a renewal of the Irish insurrection act. In 1824, he endeavoured to obtain a committee of inquiry as to the general state of that country, all coercive measures against which he vehemently deprecated; and brought forward a bill for facilitating the recovery of small debts. In 1825, he opposed the suppression of the catholic association; and, in 1827, supported Canning's project relative to the corn laws. In 1828, Lord Goderich, in opposition to the wishes of Mr. Herries, appears to have been desirous of appointing him chairman of a contemplated committee of finance. During the same year, he moved the first reading of the bill to repeal the test and corporation acts; and opposed the grant of £2,000 per annum to the family of Canning. In 1829, he expressed his warm approbation at the course adopted by the Wellington cabinet, with regard to the catholic claims; and opposed Mr. Hume's motion for resolving the house into a committee on the corn laws. On the 19th of February, 1830, he declared, that, in his opinion, the reductions proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer would be of but little avail to the people; and, on the 15th of March, when the budget was produced, he protested against subjecting the nation to additional burthens, for the sake of supporting the sinking fund. The last act of his career, during the reign of George the Fourth, was to support Mr. Hume's motion for abolishing the lord-lieutenantcy of Ireland, on the ground that, in consequence of the facility of communication, the sister kingdom stood no more in need of a separate government than any of the northern counties. He was married, in 1804, to Esther, daughter of Richard Acklom, Esq. who died in child-bed, about four years afterwards.

POMFRET, (SAMUEL,) was born at Coventry, in 1650, and proceeded, at a proper age, from the grammar-school of his native city to the university of Cambridge; but, as it is said, the tenderness of his conscience not allowing him to comply with the customs there practised, he removed to Dr. Button's theological academy, at Islington, where he completed his studies. At the age of nineteen, while plunged in the deepest grief, by the death of his mother, he believed himself to be specially converted, but regretted "that he had not been called" at an earlier period of his life, frequently repeating the exclamation of St. Austin, "*Sero te amavi, Domine!*" Unwilling to preach before he had arrived at manhood, he became chaplain to Sir William Dyer, whom, however, he soon quitted; and, feeling anxious to see the world, embarked for Smyrna, on board a merchantman, which being attacked by two Algerine vessels, in the Mediterranean, he was requested to go below, by the captain, to whom he replied:—"They are the enemies of Christ and his kingdom: I will remain on deck, and live and die by you." It is added, that he behaved with great gallantry during the action, which terminated in the defeat of the corsairs. Soon after his arrival at Smyrna, being requested to read the burial service over a child of the English consul, he stated, that as he could not conform to the established church in his own country, he must be excused from adopting its ritual abroad. "If, however," added, he, "the consul will admit of my services in my own way, I am ready to give them." His offer being accepted, he delivered so affecting a discourse over the child's grave, that, at its conclusion, the consul exclaimed, "If this be your way, I judge it preferable to my own." He had, it appears, embarked £50 in a venture of hats, all of which, however, he gave away to the sailors, on condition "that they should no more profane the name of God." On his return to England, he collected a congregation in the metropolis, which he quitted, by invitation, to become pastor of a more numerous flock, at Sandwich, where he officiated for about seven years. Being persecuted, as a non-conformist, he then returned to London, and gradually formed an important connexion, first in Winchester-street, and, afterwards, in Gravel-lane, Houndsditch. Enthusiastic as Whitefield, he wore out a strong constitution by his incessant labours for the advancement of Calvinism. When not engaged in his ministerial labours, he was usually occupied in reading or meditation, for the purpose of improving his utility as a pastor. He had, it is said, a marvellous way of striking the consciences of sinners, and few could attend his preaching without being greatly affected. Shortly before his decease, which took place on the 11th of January, 1722, he invited a friend "to come and see a dying man, under exquisite pains, and yet not afraid to die."

CLARKE, (MATTHEW,) was the son of an ejected non-conformist divine, and, at a very early age, is said to have felt convinced that he was specially ordained to preach the Gospel. After having rendered himself familiar with Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and several oriental languages, he qualified himself for the ministry, by studying under Woodhouse, an eminent dissenting teacher in Shropshire. He filled the office of pastor, successively, at Little Bowden, Sandwich, and Miles's-lane, London; and, in 1695, became one of the lecturers at Pinners' hall; where he usually preached, twice a-day, to large congregations. His incessant labour, at length, brought on so violent a fever, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He had already taken leave of his family and friends, when, as a desperate experiment, his

his medical attendants administered to him a large quantity of the strongest cordial they could prepare. Within a quarter of an hour after, he exclaimed, "This medicine is from God!" and in a short time he became convalescent. On the death of George, Prince of Denmark, he was deputed by the dissenters to present their address of condolence to Queen Anne. About seven years afterwards, he broke his leg, and thus lamed himself for the remainder of his life. In 1722, he went to court, at the head of a deputation of his sect, to congratulate the king, it is said, "on the discovery of the popish plot." The close of his life appears to have been much embittered by the divisions produced among the dissenters by the Arian controversy. He is described as having united elegant manners to deep erudition, unaffected piety, universal benevolence, and extraordinary powers as a preacher. "His subjects," says Neal, "were well chosen, and he brought down the most sublime truths to the level of his hearers; for though his language was too chaste and correct to offend the most learned, it was so simple and lucid, that it must have been peculiarly instructive to the young, the poor, and the illiterate. Free from all that could be called cant, he might have been understood by those who never heard before the language of any religious party; while he preached the doctrines of the Gospel so fully, that it was evident he loved them; and with such fervour, that it was manifest he deemed them essential to the eternal safety of his hearers." He died on the 27th of March, 1726.

BRADBURY, (THOMAS,) a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, was born in 1677. While yet a mere child, his father, being afraid to leave home, on account of his debts, was in the habit of sending him to a public-house, where a newspaper was frequently read, by one of the customers, for the entertainment of the rest; the boy's memory being so retentive, that, on his return, he could accurately repeat nearly the whole of what he had heard. He acquired the rudiments of education in a free-school, at Leeds, where he chiefly distinguished himself by his eccentricity and satirical wit. At the age of eighteen, he became a preacher in the metropolis. Shortly before he entered the pulpit, for the first time, a person, to whom he was unknown, thus accosted him: "Pray, sir, who preaches to-day?" He replied, "Mr. Bradbury." "If that be the case," rejoined the inquirer, "I shall go elsewhere." He commenced his discourse in great trepidation, but soon convinced his hearers, it is said, that he was young only in years. From that hour, as he states, he never knew the fear of man. After having officiated, successively, with but little pecuniary advantage, at Beverley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Stepney, and Fetter-lane, he was appointed to the pulpit of a chapel in New-court, Carey-street, which he retained during the remainder of his life. He published some pieces against Dr. Watts, on the doctrine of the Trinity, and two volumes of sermons, which rendered him exceedingly popular among the Calvinistic dissenters. His chapel, when he preached, was crowded to excess, and his pulpit eloquence, which resembled that of Burgess, is said to have been remarkably powerful; although his discourses were debased by humorous tales, and jocose observations. One day, as it is related, a man fell on his knees, and addressed him to the following effect:—"The Roman catholics, by whom, it is well known, you are regarded with great abhorrence, have hired me to assassinate you; I have, consequently, in order to become well acquainted with your person, for some time past, been a constant attendant at your chapel; your pious exhortations have, however, not only induced me to abandon my murderous intention, but made me one of the most devout members of your congregation." At a meeting, which was held on the subject of the Arian controversy, in Salters' hall, he strenuously upheld the divinity of Christ; and concluded by exclaiming, "You, who are not afraid to avow the Deity of our Lord, follow me into the gallery!" The opposite party beginning to express their disapprobation as he ascended the stairs, he turned round and said, "I have been pleading for him who bruised the serpent's head: no wonder that the seed of the serpent should hiss!" He was of a particularly jovial disposition; and is stated to have

sung, at a dinner in honour of the revolution, "Oh! the roast beef of old England!" with great spirit. He was much esteemed by Archbishop Wake, Bishop Burnet, and other eminent episcopal divines: Grainger calls him The Patriarch of the Dissenters; and Noble speaks of him in the following terms:—"He was the social, pleasant companion; and more famed for his mirth than for long harangues. He often vented coarse witticisms from the pulpit, and particularly delighted in ridiculing the devotional poetry of Dr. Watts. Yet he was a singularly honest, upright man; and his sermons, though not elegant, were bold and decisive." When upwards of fifty, he married a lady of fortune, named Richmond, much younger than himself, by whom he had two daughters. His death took place on the 9th of September, 1759.

NEAL, (DANIEL,) the historian of the Puritans, was born in London, on the 14th of December, 1678-9. Becoming an orphan at an early age, the care of his education devolved upon his uncle; who, about the year 1686, placed him at Merchant Tailors' school; whence, after refusing an exhibition to St. John's college, Cambridge, he removed to Mr. Rowe's academy for young men who intended to become dissenting ministers. He subsequently studied at the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, under Burman and Græ-vius. In 1706, he was appointed pastor of a congregation, in Aldersgate-street; whence, on account of the increase of his flock, he subsequently removed to a more commodious building, in Jewin-street. Notwithstanding his indefatigable exertions as a preacher, he found leisure to become a voluminous author. In 1720, he published A History of New England, in two volumes, octavo; and, in the following year, the university of Cambridge, in America, conferred on him the degree of M. A. In 1722, appeared his Letter to Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, in reply to some remarks which that prelate had made on the dissenters, in a visitation sermon. In 1732, he produced the first part of his History of the Puritans; the second, third, and fourth volumes of which appeared, respectively, in 1733, 1736, and 1738. Warburton, on finding this work, which is highly honourable to the abilities of its author, in the library at Durham, without a reply, determined on answering it himself. He says, "I took it home to my house, and, at breakfast time, filled the margins quite through; which I think to be a full confutation of all his false facts and partial representations." The notes which Warburton made on this occasion, were subsequently printed in a volume, entitled, Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian. Neal's History was also attacked by Bishop Maddox, to whom he published a reply; and, by Dr. Zachary Grey, whose objections were answered by Dr. Toulmin, in a new edition of the work, which appeared in 1797. In 1740, Neal delivered a course of lectures, in support of the reformed religion, against popery, which, it is said, "crowds of persons eagerly attended." About the year 1738, his health began to decline, and, after having suffered much from paralytic attacks, he died at Bath, on the 4th of April, 1743, leaving a son, by his wife, who was a sister of the celebrated Dr. Lardner. Besides the productions already mentioned, Neal published A Narrative of the Method and Success of Inoculating for the Small Pox, in New England; which led to an interview between him and the Princess Caroline of Wales; who, notwithstanding the violent prejudices then entertained against the practice, shortly afterwards caused her children to be inoculated. He was beloved by his family and friends, revered by his congregation, and admired by the whole of his sect; although he appears to have given some temporary offence, by withdrawing from those who subscribed to the doctrine of the Trinity, in which, however, he is said to have fully believed. His disposition was particularly mild, and his aversion to any appearance of bigotry so great, that he repelled no denomination of Christians from his communion.

GALE, (JOHN,) a native of London, and the son of an eminent merchant, was born in 1679. After having obtained the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy at the university of Leyden, he proceeded to Amsterdam, when about nineteen years of age, and there studied theology under

Limborch and Leclercq. Returning to England, he published Reflections on Wall's History of Infant Baptism, in 1711; and, about the same period, or soon afterwards, became pastor of a Baptist congregation, in Barbican, where he continued to officiate during the remainder of his life, which was terminated by a malignant fever, in December, 1721. Four volumes of his sermons were posthumously published; and he appears to have left some manuscripts on theological subjects, which were not sufficiently complete for the press. He is said to have possessed all the requisites for a pulpit orator, and to have enjoyed extraordinary influence over his sect, on account of his zeal, piety, and talents. According to one of his biographers, "he was master of a solid morality, founded on the principles of reason, and aided by revelation, which made him proof against the corruptions of vice, and led him to the practice of every virtue."

LOWMAN, (MOSES,) a native of London, was born in 1680, and, after having studied at Utrecht and Leyden, became assistant minister, in 1710, to a dissenting congregation at Clapham, of which, about four years afterwards, he was chosen pastor, and officiated there in that capacity during the remainder of his life. Although, as a writer, he displayed much ability, and acquired considerable reputation, he prepared his sermons in so slovenly a manner, that one of the most intelligent of his hearers, as it is alleged, never could understand him. His works consist of, A Paraphrase and Notes on the Revelations; A Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews; An Argument to prove, *a priori*, the Unity and Perfection of God; The Argument from Prophecy in Proof that Jesus is the Messiah, vindicated; some pieces in a periodical, entitled, The Occasional Paper; a volume of tracts; and a few single sermons. Dr. Chandler said of him, that his morals and integrity were unblameable; that he lived honoured, useful, and beloved, and met his dissolution (which occurred in 1752) with a well-grounded comfort and hope.

EVANS, (JOHN,) a native of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, was born in 1680; and, after having studied for some time under the eminent dissenting teachers, Rowe and Jollie, he is stated to have gone through Poole's synopsis, and the Christian writers of the three first centuries, with James Owen, in Shropshire. He passed the week preceding his ordination, which took place at Wrexham, about the month of August, 1702, in solitary contemplation, prayer, and abstinence from all food but dry bread, with which he drank nothing but water. In 1704, he was chosen assistant to Dr. Williams, whom he succeeded, in 1716, as pastor of an independent congregation, by which the chapel in Broad-street, Petty France, was subsequently founded. He also became a lecturer at Salters' hall; and, for his learning and ability, was made D. D. by the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. He took a part in the Arian controversy, pending which he refused to sign any articles of faith. As a preacher, he displayed considerable eloquence; and, as a writer, he is said to have been admired by divines of all denominations. His works consist of Practical Discourses concerning the Christian Temper, which Dr. Watts declared to be the most complete summary of those duties which make up the Christian life, that had been published during the author's time; several occasional sermons; a valuable work addressed to young people; and Notes for Illustrating the Epistle to the Romans, of which Doddridge said, "the exposition of the Romans, begun by Henry, and finished by Dr. Evans, is the best I ever saw." He also undertook a History of Nonconformity, but did not live to complete it. Shortly before his death, which happened on the 16th of May, 1730, he said, "although I cannot affirm, with Lorimer, that I have no more doubt of my acceptance with God than I have of my own existence, yet I have a good hope through grace, and such as I am persuaded will never make me ashamed."

ERSKINE, (EBENEZER,) was born in the prison of the Bass, where his father, a Scotch pastor, was confined, by the Scotch privy-council, on the 22nd of June, 1680. He completed his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. in

1697. About three years after, he became chaplain and tutor in the family of Lord Rothes; and, in 1703, minister of Portmoak, in Fife. In 1724, he would, it appears, have obtained the pastoral office, at Kirkaldy, but for the part he had taken in what was termed, the Marrow controversy. In 1731, he removed to Stirling; and, being chosen moderator of the Synod there, he preached a sermon, in that capacity, against the system of private patronage, pursued by the general assembly. For this, a prosecution was instituted against him, which not only proved unsuccessful, but led to the secession of a large body of its members from the Scotch church. He appears to have been regarded as the head of the original seceders, who erected a meeting-house for him, in Stirling, where he officiated with great zeal, during the remainder of his life. For some time previously to 1749, he had filled the divinity chair in the presbytery, which, however, he was compelled, by infirmity, to resign in that year. He died, on the 2nd of June, 1754; having been twice married; first, to Alison Turpie, daughter of a writer to the signet, by whom he had ten children; and, secondly, to Mary, the daughter of James Webster, a Scotch minister. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow, in 1762, and another, at Edinburgh, in 1765, under the patronage of the Duchess of Northumberland, with whom one of his sons lived in the capacity of gardener. His life and diary have lately been published, by the Rev. Donald Fraser, who says of him, that, "though not equal in all respects to his coadjutors, he was unquestionably possessed of high endowments, well-suited to the pre-eminence assigned by him, in front of the battle, both by his friends and enemies, as father of the secession church."

BROWN, (Simon,) was born, in 1680, at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire; and becoming, at an early age, an accomplished scholar, obtained the pastoral charge of a congregation at Portsmouth, before he had completed his twenty-first year. In 1716, he removed to London, and became pastor of a church in the Old Jewry; but losing his wife and only son, in 1722, he was afflicted, about that period, with a derangement of his mental faculties, which induced him altogether to abandon his ministerial functions, and he even refused to join in any public or private exercise of devotion. When urged, by his friends, to let them know the cause of the singular change in his conduct, he informed them, after much solicitation, that he had fallen under the peculiar displeasure of God, who had levelled him with the brutes, by depriving him of his soul; and that it would be profane in him to pray, as he could no longer be considered a moral agent, or a proper subject either for reward or punishment. His congregation, after having waited two years for his recovery, chose another minister, and he retired to Shepton Mallet, with a contribution of £300, in addition to his private fortune. Though he still laboured under the same melancholy delusion, he displayed his intellectual power in the translation of several of the Greek and Latin poets; wrote books for the education of children, and others to facilitate the study of the classics; in all of which he exhibited a combination of taste, learning, and argument. The year before his death, he wrote an admirable answer to Dr. Woolston's fifth discourse on The Miracles of our Saviour; and even in the very year in which he died, published A Defence of the Religion of Nature and the Christian Revelation, than which, nothing superior was produced in the course of the deistical controversy that had given rise to it. This work he dedicated to Queen Caroline, in a preface which his friends thought necessary to suppress. Declining to take either air or exercise, he died of a mortification, in 1753. Towards the close of his life, he used to request that prayers might be offered up for him in his family, which proves that the delusion under which he laboured, must have been sometimes subdued.

WRIGHT, (Samuel,) a native of Nottinghamshire, was born in 1683, and became, successively, chaplain to Lady Susanna Lort; assistant-preacher at Crosby-square; Sunday evening lecturer at St. Thomas's, Southwark; and, in 1707, pastor of a congregation at

Blackfriars, where he officiated during the remainder of his life; during the latter part of which, he also lectured at Salters' hall. and at Little St. Helen's. Being particularly hostile to the high church party, his meeting-house was nearly destroyed, by a Sacheverell mob, in 1709. During the Arian controversy, he refused to subscribe to any declaration of faith; and being, it is said, an impassioned friend to liberty, he was induced to assist in conducting The Occasional Paper. On account of his known tendency to presbyterianism, (which, however, he would not admit), as well as of his learning and zeal for the advancement of religion, the university of Aberdeen presented him with a diploma of D. D. In the pulpit, he was so remarkably eloquent, especially when praying, that Dr. Herring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, frequented, it is said, the meeting-house at Blackfriars, with a view to obtain hints for his own improvement in elocution. Dr. Wright though reproached with great haughtiness of manners, has been highly extolled for the benevolence of his disposition. He published thirty-seven sermons, and some other pieces of considerable merit; in the preface to one of which, he says, "I had rather be the author of the small book that shall be instrumental in saving a soul from sin and death, than of the finest piece of science and literature in the world, that tends only to accomplish me for the present state of being." According to Doddridge, his Treatise On Being Born Again, was one of the most useful works produced during the age in which he lived; his Self-possession, one of the best pieces of Christian philosophy that ever was printed; and his Great Concern, much preferable to The Whole Duty of Man. He died on the 3rd of April, 1746, leaving one daughter, by the widow of his predecessor, in the pastoral office at Blackfriars, whom he had married in or about the year 1708.

LELAND, (JOHN,) a native of Lancashire, was born in 1691, and privately educated at Dublin, where he became joint pastor of a congregation, in 1716. In 1733, he published an answer, in two volumes, to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation; and, in 1737, The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted against the Aspersions and False Reasonings of a Book, entitled, The Moral Philosopher, by Dr. Morgan. In these productions he displayed so much learning and ability, that the university of Aberdeen presented him with the degree of D. D. In 1742, he produced a reply to a pamphlet, entitled, Christianity not founded in Argument; in 1753, Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History; and, in 1754, A View of the Principal Deistical Writers, to which he afterwards added a second, and eventually, a third volume, containing a reprint of his reflections on the letters of Bolingbroke. When upwards of seventy years old, he printed a work in two volumes, quarto, entitled, The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the State of Religion in the Ancient Heathen World, especially, with respect to the Knowledge and Worship of the One True God; A Rule of Moral Duty, and A State of Future Rewards and Punishments. After his decease, which occurred on the 16th of January, 1766, four volumes of his sermons were published; to the first of which was prefixed an account of his life. While very young, he is said to have lost the power of memory; for which, however, in his maturity, he was so distinguished, as to obtain the *soubriquet* of The Walking Library. The learning, industry, zeal, and talent, which he displayed as an advocate of Christianity, not only procured for him the admiration of his sect, but the gratitude and applause of many distinguished divines in the established church.

GILL, (JOHN,) a Baptist divine of considerable celebrity, was born on the 23rd of November, 1697, at Kettering, in Northamptonshire. His parents, who were indigent dissenters, procured his admission, at an early age, to a neighbouring free grammar-school, where his advancement in learning was surprisingly rapid, but from which he appears to have been expelled, solely because his relatives were not members of the established church. He was then presented to the conductors of a dissenting academy, who, however,

declined to receive him, for this extraordinary reason; namely, "that should he continue, as it might be expected he would, making such rapid advances, he would go through the common circle of knowledge, before he would be capable of taking care of himself, or of being employed in any public service." He continued to prosecute his studies with great ardour; and, at the age of nineteen, had carefully read the principal Latin and Greek authors, completed a course of logic, rhetoric, and moral philosophy, and acquired some knowledge of Hebrew. In 1717, he began to officiate, occasionally, at a Baptist meeting-house in his native town; whence he removed, in 1718, to Higham Ferrers; and, in 1719, became minister of a congregation at Horselydown. He now applied himself to the study of oriental literature, and read the Targums and Talmud with a Jewish priest. In 1748, he published A Commentary on the New Testament, in three volumes, folio, and shortly afterwards received a diploma of D. D. from the Marischal college of Aberdeen. His subsequent productions were, A Commentary on the Old Testament, in six volumes, folio; A Body of Divinity, in three volumes, quarto; a very elaborate work, entitled, Discourses on the Canticles; The Cause of God and Truth; A Defence of Calvinism; A Dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue; and a variety of sermons, controversial tracts, and other pieces. He died in 1771, leaving two children, the surviving issue of an early marriage. His moral character was excellent; and he appears, upon conviction, to have been an ultra-Calvinist. As a preacher, he was destitute of taste or eloquence; and, as a writer, possessed neither judgment nor genius. Endowed with extraordinary powers of acquirement, and enamoured of laborious research, he became eminently learned, and collected a vast mass of valuable materials, which he had not the talent to digest, or the skill to arrange. Saunders, Lord Lyttelton's assistant, ridiculed him, under the appellation of Dr. Half-pint, in a scurrilous novel, entitled, Gaffer Grey-beard.

FOSTER, (James,) was born at Exeter, on the 16th of September, 1697. When five years old, he was placed at the grammar-school of his native city, where he studied for about eight years; and then, as it is supposed, became assistant to his father, who was a labouring fuller. He began to preach in 1718; and officiated, successively, at Milbourne Port, Mendip, and Trowbridge. At the commencement of his clerical labours, he was an Arian; subsequently, he became a Socinian; and, after having published a treatise against the doctrine of the Trinity, he appears to have been converted, by Dr. Gale, to the opinions of the Baptists. On quitting Trowbridge, he would, it is said, have abandoned the pulpit, on account of his poverty, for the trade of a glover, had not a gentleman of fortune, named Houlton, appointed him his chaplain. On the death of Dr. Gale, he succeeded that divine as pastor of the general Baptist congregation in Barbican; and also became, some time afterwards, Sunday evening lecturer at a meeting-house in the Old Jewry. In 1731, he published A Reply to Tindal's Christianity as Old as the Creation; and, about the same period, produced a collection of sermons, in four volumes, which involved him in a controversy with Stebbing. In 1744, he was chosen pastor to the congregation of Pinners' hall; and, in 1746, attended, to the scaffold, the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock, whose execution, of which he published an account, had such an effect upon his spirits, that, during the remainder of his life, he was always melancholy. About five years before his death, which took place on the 5th of November, 1753, he received a diploma of D. D. from the Marischal college of Aberdeen. As a pulpit orator, he was exceedingly admired. His appearance was dignified, his action judicious, and his voice harmonious and powerful. "At his chapel," it is said, "there was a confluence of persons of every rank, station, and quality; wits, free-thinkers, and numbers of the regular clergy; who, while they gratified their curiosity, had their prepossessions shaken, and their prejudices loosened." He was highly extolled by many of his cotemporaries, and bitterly reviled by others, some of whom denounced him as an infidel, who denied the divinity of Christ, the atonement, and the

influence of the Holy Spirit. When he was buried, one of his admirers having exclaimed, "There is a good man gone to glory!" another bystander replied, "But he has taken away my Lord, and I know not where he has laid him." The Rev. Mr. Blake, in a tract, entitled Kilmarnock's Ghost, accused him of not having faithfully instructed the Jacobite earl, as to his awful situation, and the duties which it rendered necessary. Bolingbroke states, that he originated the declaration that "where mystery begins, religion ends;" and Pope said of him,

> "Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
> Ten metropolitans in preaching well."

His extraordinary talent, as a pulpit orator, is stated to have been first made generally known by the laudatory report of a fashionable physician, who had sought shelter from a shower of rain in a chapel where Foster was preaching. Besides the productions already mentioned, he published two quarto volumes On Natural Religion and Social Virtue; a volume of funeral sermons; and some controversial tracts on heresy.

FLEMING, (CALEB,) was born at Nottingham, in 1698. After having declined an offer of ordination, and a living in Cumberland, he became pastor to a congregation of dissenters, in Bartholomew-close, where he officiated from 1738, until 1752, when he was chosen assistant-preacher, at Pinners' hall, to Dr. James Forster; whom he soon afterwards succeeded. Some years before his death, which took place in 1779, he received a diploma of D.D. from one of the Scotch universities. He is described as having been a man of great ability, learning, and social worth; a sincere Unitarian in his principles; a resolute asserter of the rights of conscience and private judgment; and a determined opponent to the interposition of human power in matters of religion. He was the author of several pieces in favour of a repeal of the test and corporation acts; The Fourth Commandment abrogated by the Gospel; A Short Dissertation on Providence; Some Thoughts upon the Grounds of Man's Expectation of a Future State from the Principles of Reason; The Religion of Nature not set up in opposition to the Word of God, nor that of Christ to the Religion of Nature, &c.; Truth and Modern Deism at Variance, True Deism the Basis of Christianity; An Apologetical View of the Religious and Moral Sentiments of Lord Bolingbroke; Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness, a Proof of a Divine Mission; and numerous controversial tracts, and other pieces.

BENSON, (GEORGE,) was born in Cumberland, on the 1st of September, 1699, and completed his education at the university of Glasgow; from which, it is said, he subsequently received a diploma of D.D. Through the interest of Dr. Calamy, he obtained the charge of a presbyterian congregation, at Abingdon, Berks, in 1722; and, after having officiated there for about seven years, he became minister of a chapel in St. John's court, Southwark. In 1740, he was chosen assistant, at Crutched Friars, to Dr. Lardner, whom he succeeded in 1751. He died, without issue, although he had been twice married, on the 6th of April, 1762. In the History of the Dissenters, by Bennet and Bogue, he is described as having been indefatigable in his exertions; by no means deficient in learning; but impenetrably dull. The same authors assert, that, while preaching, he sometimes gave quotations of Greek or Hebrew two or three minutes long. They also state, that in the first year of his ministry, he was a Calvinist; and, while at Abingdon, published three practical discourses to youth on orthodox principles, which he endeavoured to suppress, on subsequently becoming a convert to Socinianism. Although he acquired great reputation as a writer, and diligently laboured to excel as a preacher,—regularly beginning, as soon as he returned from the afternoon service on one Sunday, to prepare for the next,—his congregation gradually diminished until it became numerically insignificant. Besides the discourses already mentioned, he wrote A History of the Apostolic Church; A Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity; A Life of Christ; Tracts on Persecution and the Reasonableness of Prayer; An Account of Calvin's Share in the Burning of Servetus; Paraphrases of some of the

Epistles of St. Paul; A History of the Planting of Christianity; and some pieces which were published after his decease, in one volume quarto, by Dr. Amory. He is said to have enjoyed the friendship of Herring, Hoadly, Butler, Conybeare, and many other eminent divines of the established church.

TOWGOOD, (MICAJAH,) the son of a physician, was born at Axminster, Devon, on the 6th of December, 1700. After having received a good education, he was ordained pastor, in 1722; and officiated, first, at Moreton Hampstead, (where he married a young lady named Hawker,) and, subsequently, at Crediton, both in his native county. About the year 1735, he produced a tract, entitled, Recovery from Sickness; in 1737, High-flown Episcopal and Priestley Claims freely Examined; in 1739, The Dissenter's Apology; in 1741, a pamphlet in favour of the war with Spain; in 1745, a tract against the Pretender's legitimacy; and, in 1746, and the two following years, a series of letters, entitled, The Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to Mr. White, which, being afterwards collectively published, reached a sixth edition in 1787. In 1748, he produced an attack on the character of Charles the First; and, in 1750, several pieces in favour of infant baptism. In 1761, he became lecturer on the New Testament, at an academy for the education of young men who intended to become dissenting ministers, at Exeter, whither he had previously removed from Crediton. He resigned his office of lecturer in 1769, but continued to preach until 1784. His death occurred on the 31st of January, 1792. He appears to have been a man of extensive reading, exemplary in the discharge of his duties as a pastor, and highly amiable in private life. Shortly after his decease, a memoir of him was published by Manning, in which it is said, that "his religious sentiments were such as were deemed highly heretical, when he first entered upon public life; on which account he found some difficulty in procuring ordination, and experienced the resentment of bigots long after: but," continues the biographer, "they would be esteemed what is termed orthodox by many in the present day; as he attributed to Christ a high degree of pre-existent dignity, and considered him as a proper object of religious worship."

MASON, (JOHN), the son of a dissenting minister, was born at Dunmow, in 1705, and educated principally by Mr. Jennings, of Kibworth. In the twenty-first year of his age, he became chaplain and private tutor in the family of Governor Feaks, at Hatfield; and, in 1728, he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Dorking; whence he removed, in 1746, to Cheshunt; where, in addition to his ministerial labours, he superintended the education of several young men, who afterwards became eminent preachers. He distinguished himself more as a writer than as a divine: his first work, A Plain and Modest Plea for Christianity, was published anonymously; the name of its author, however, soon became known, and the university of Edinburgh, by the recommendation of Dr. Walker, of Homerton, conferred upon him the degree of M.A., by diploma. He subsequently published a valuable Treatise on Self Knowledge; Essays on Christian Morals; Student and Pastor; Essays on Elocutions; and fifty-two sermons on the most important subjects in divinity, under the title of Lord's Day Evening Entertainment. He also printed A Sermon on the death of George the Second, in which he stated, "that the Tories, who had laboured to restore the Stuarts, were most clamorous for non-resistance under the worst government, and most forward to resist the best." He was a staunch advocate for civil and religious liberty; a zealous pastor; a grave and impressive, but not very eloquent, preacher; and a good man. The whole of his works appear to have excited attention, at the time of their appearance; and some of them still continue to be admired, particularly the Treatise on Self Knowledge; which is, perhaps, one of the most popular books of its class extant. His death took place in October, 1763.

WESLEY, (CHARLES,) brother to the celebrated John Wesley, was born at Epworth, on the 18th of December, 1708. After having been, for some time, a student at Westminster, he was

admitted, in 1721, a scholar on the foundation; and, eventually, became captain of the school. In 1726, he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1729, and that of M. A. in 1732. He had previously rendered himself conspicuous as a member of the small religious society, from which Arminian Methodism may be said to have sprung; and, in 1735, his zeal for religion prompted him, after having been ordained deacon and priest, to accompany his brother John, on a mission to Georgia, in the capacity of secretary to Governor Oglethorpe. He laboured assiduously as a preacher among the Indians and colonists until the following year, when he returned to England, and soon after commenced his brilliant and successful career as a dissenting pastor. In some important points of doctrine he differed from his brother John, to whom, however, as a preacher, he was, by many of their cotemporaries, deemed at least equal, if not superior. He is thus spoken of by an individual, who heard him address a congregation in a field near Bristol:—"I found him standing on a table-board, in an erect posture, with his hands and eyes lifted up to heaven in prayer; he prayed with uncommon fervour, fluency, and variety of proper expressions. He preached about an hour, in such a manner as I scarce ever heard any man preach. Though I have heard many a finer sermon, according to the common taste or acceptation of sermons, I never heard any man discover such evident signs of a vehement desire, or labour so earnestly to convince his hearers, that they were all, by nature, in a sinful, lost, undone state; with uncommon fervour, as an ambassador of Christ, beseeching them in his name, and praying them in his stead, to be reconciled to God. Although he used no notes, nor had any thing in his hand but a Bible, yet he delivered his thoughts in a rich, copious variety of expression, and with so much propriety, that I could not observe anything incoherent or inanimate through the whole performance." He published a collection of hymns, for the use of the Wesleyan methodists, which has passed through a vast number of editions; and a sermon, from the text, "Awake, thou that sleepest," of which, it is said, more than a hundred thousand copies have been sold. Lay preaching, when it was first proposed by his brother, he denounced as a pestilent error; nor could he be prevailed upon to countenance it, until satisfied that their original project of obtaining the co-operation of regular divines, was utterly hopeless. He died in 1788, leaving two sons, who acquired great reputation for their musical talents.

GIB, (ADAM,) a native of Perthshire, was born in 1713, and completed his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. About the year 1730, he appears to have obtained a pastoral charge, from which, however, he was dismissed, three years afterwards, for joining with Erskine and other seceders, in attacking the system of private patronage, pursued by the general assembly of the Scotch church. In 1741, he was appointed pastor to a congregation of the new sect; of which, he continued to be a distinguished supporter, until 1746, when a schism arising as to the oaths taken by burgesses, he became leader of the party termed the Anti-burghers. His productions consist of A Display of the Secession Testimony, in two volumes, octavo; Sacred Contemplations, to which was appended, An Essay on Liberty and Necessity, in answer to Lord Kaimes; and some minor pieces. He is described as having been pious, talented, and amiable, but "rather too pertinaciously attached to his own opinions." His death took place at Edinburgh, on the 18th of June, 1788.

ORTON, (JOB,) was born at Shrewsbury, on the 4th of September, 1717. After having acquired the rudiments of learning, at the free-school of his native place, he studied, for about a year, under Dr. Owen, at Warrington; whence he proceeded to the dissenting academy, founded at Northampton, by the celebrated Doddridge, to whom he became assistant-tutor in 1739. About the same time, he commenced his ministerial labours, and preached, occasionally, at various places in Northamptonshire, until 1741; in which year, he accepted the office of pastor to the united independent and presbyterian congregation at Shrewsbury, which he

held, until compelled, by ill health, to resign it, in 1765. Shortly afterwards, he retired upon a small independence, which had been bequeathed to him by a distant relative, to the neighbourhood of Kidderminster, where he died, on the 19th of July, 1783. During the latter part of his life, which was much embittered by nervous irritability, so strictly regular were his habits, that, it is said, the children, in the street where he lived, invariably ran home to dinner, as soon as they espied him returning from his morning walk; and if any of his friends remained at his house after the clock had struck nine, he became uneasy, and soon gave them a hint to depart, by saying, "Won't you take another glass of wine, before you go?" "If Job Orton," observes Dr. Bogue, "had had a good, cheerful wife, and two or three romping children around him, they would have rubbed off his corners, dispelled his low spirits, and made him a much more useful and a happier man." He was sincerely attached to his hearers at Shrewsbury, (who were neither rich nor numerous,) and disinterestedly refused to quit them, although he might, it is said, have succeeded Dr. Hughes in the metropolis, or Dr. Doddridge at Northampton. Many years before his death, he was complimented with the title of D. D. which, however, with his characteristic modesty, he declined to adopt. His writings are sensible, perspicuous, and energetic, but not brilliant: they consist of Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge; A Summary of Doctrinal and Practical Religion, by way of Question and Answer; Three Discourses on Eternity; Discourses to the Aged; Discourses on Practical Subjects; Sacramental Meditations; and some other pieces; besides two posthumous works, —one in six volumes, entitled, A Plain and Short Exposition of the Old Testament, and the other, in two volumes, Letters to a Young Clergyman.

FORDYCE, (James,) was born in 1720, and educated at the Marischal college of Aberdeen. Obtaining a license to preach, he became, at an early age, second minister of the collegiate church of Brechin; and subsequently obtained the living of Alloa, near Stirling. In 1760, he published a discourse, which he had delivered before the general assembly of the Scotch church, On the Folly, Infamy, and Misery of Unlawful Pleasures; and was, shortly afterwards, complimented with the degree of D. D. from the university of Glasgow. About 1762, he accepted an invitation, from the presbyterian congregation in Monkwell-street, London, to become assistant to their pastor, Dr. Lawrence, whom he subsequently succeeded. For many years, he enjoyed great popularity as a preacher; but, in 1775, a difference with his coadjutor led to a division of his flock; and, from that period, his reputation and influence appear to have been on the wane. Mortified to perceive that his hearers were gradually diminishing, and becoming sensible of the increasing infirmities of age, he resigned his pastoral charge, in 1782, and died suddenly, at Bath, on the 1st of October, 1796. His figure was tall and commanding, his countenance intelligent, and his delivery studiously impressive. He cultivated his natural talent for pulpit eloquence, with great assiduity; and bestowed extraordinary care in polishing his style. Those apparently spontaneous gestures, with which he sometimes amazed and often delighted his congregation, were, it is said, purely artificial; and that easy elegance of language, for which his compositions were so much admired, although apparently natural, was the result of hard application. Besides the piece already mentioned, and his celebrated Sermons to Young Women, and Addresses to Young Men, in which, it has been justly observed, religion is represented in her most attractive form, he published a volume of poems, and Addresses to the Deity. In noticing his Sermons to Young Women, which appeared anonymously, the Critical Reviewers, of 1766, observe of the writer: —"While he remains concealed, we may apply to him the observation that was made on the unknown author of The Ladies' Calling,—'that, like the river Nilus, which gives fertility and blessing wherever he passes, he conceals his head, and permits himself only to be known by the blessings he dispenses.'"

FURNEAUX, (Philip,) a native of Totness, in Devonshire, was born in

1726; and, after having studied theology, under Jennings, an able dissenter, became, at the age of twenty-one, assistant-preacher to a presbyterian congregation in Southwark. He was afterwards appointed Sunday evening lecturer at Salters' hall; and, in 1753, succeeded the Rev. Moses Lowman, at Clapham. He enjoyed extraordinary popularity as a preacher, until 1777; when, becoming insane, he was consigned to a private mad-house, where he died, in 1786. A zealous advocate for religious liberty, he warmly encouraged the application to parliament for relief from subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and published a work against Blackstone's Exposition of the Act of Toleration; to a second edition of which, he appended the speech, delivered by Lord Mansfield in the house of lords, relative to the important case between the dissenters and the corporation of London, in 1767; which, it is said, although of two hours' duration, he wrote down, from memory, so accurately, that its learned speaker could not detect above two or three trifling errors in the transcript. The other productions of this unfortunate divine (who received a Scotch diploma of D. D. in 1770) consist of a few sermons; and an Essay on Toleration, in which he displayed considerable liberality, learning, and acuteness. In doctrine, he is said to have been strictly orthodox, but not always sufficiently evangelical for his congregation; and, it is added, he marred the effect of his pulpit orations, which were elegantly composed, by a whining delivery, and an ungraceful mode of poring over his manuscript.

HARWOOD, (EDWARD,) was born in 1729, at a village in Lancashire, and completed his education at one of Mr. Coward's dissenting academies. In 1750, he became assistant to the master of a boarding-school, at Peckham, in Surrey; and preached occasionally for Dr. Benson, at Crutched Friars. "In 1754," he says, "I removed to Congleton, in Cheshire, where I taught at a grammar-school, delivered up to me by one of the most ingenious and learned men I have ever known,—the Rev. William Turner; with whom I lived in friendship and harmony, for seven years, preaching alternate Sundays, to two small societies, at Whitelocke, in Cheshire, and Leek, in Staffordshire. In 1765, I was invited to take charge of a very small church, in Bristol; but, upon publishing a second edition of The Supremacy of the Faith, written by one Williams, I was, every week, calumniated in the Bristol paper, as an Arian, a Socinian, a Deist, and worse than a Deist." He was also accused, it is said, of immoral conduct; and his income suffered so material a diminution, that he was compelled to resign his office. Proceeding to London, he made an attempt to procure employment in the British Museum; which proving unsuccessful, he supported himself by literary labour, and teaching the classics, until about the year 1780, when an attack of the palsy reduced him to so helpless a state, that, during the remainder of his life, he depended, chiefly, for the means of existence, on an allowance from the Literary Fund, and the contributions of the benevolent. He died, miserably poor, on the 14th of January, 1794, leaving one son, and a widow, the daughter of Dr. Chandler, who had procured for him, in 1768, a diploma of D. D., from the university of Edinburgh. Besides many highly interesting critical and historical communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodicals, he published An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament; A View of the Principal Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; A Liberal Translation of the New Testament into modern English; Five Dissertations relative to Arianism and Socinianism; The Life and Character of Jesus Christ delineated; Miscellanies of Abauzit, translated from the French; An Edition of the New Testament, in Greek, with English Notes; The Melancholy Doctrine of Predestination exposed, and the Delightful Truth of Universal Redemption represented; The Great Duty and Delight of Contentment; A Discourse on St. Paul's Description of Death; a volume of sermons; and various other pieces, of minor importance.

PALMER, (JOHN,) a native of Southwark, and the son of an undertaker, was born in 1729. In 1755, he became assistant-preacher, and, in 1759,

sole pastor, of a congregation, in New Broad-street; on the dissolution of which, in 1780, having previously married a lady of fortune, he retired to Islington, and passed the remainder of his life as a private gentleman. He is stated to have abandoned Calvinism, in which he had been brought up, for Socinianism; and to have been an avowed opponent to all tests of faith. His pulpit compositions were perspicuous, and his mode of delivery unexceptionable. His works, in which he displayed considerable learning and talent, consist of Prayers for the Use of Families; Free Thoughts on the Inconsistency of conforming to any Religious Test, as a Condition of Toleration; Observations in Defence of the Liberty of Man, as a Moral Agent, in reply to Priestley's Illustrations of Philosophical Necessity; An Appendix to that production, and A Letter to Priestley on the same subject; A Summary View of the Grounds of Christian Baptism; and some other pieces. He died on the 26th of June, 1790.

FLETCHER, (JOHN WILLIAM,) youngest son of Colonel de la Flechère, a Swiss, in the French service, was born on the 12th of September, 1729, near Geneva, where he appears to have commenced and completed his education. Evincing a predilection for a military life, he proceeded, at an early age, contrary to the wishes of his friends, who considered him to be more qualified for the church than the camp, to Portugal, where he obtained the captaincy of a company of volunteers, who were destined to serve in Brazil; but, on the morning of his intended departure, a servant, by accident, scalded him so severely that he was incapable of embarking. The man of war, in which he had been ordered to sail, consequently, put to sea without him, and was never heard of again. He subsequently procured a commission in the Dutch service; but, an unexpected peace putting an end to his hopes of promotion, he abandoned the army, and removing to England, became tutor in the family of Mr. Hill, of Shropshire; and, at length, a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists. Having obtained a title for holy orders, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Bangor, on the 6th of March, 1767, and priest on the following sabbath. After having officiated at various places in the country, and preached to the French prisoners at Tunbridge, in their own language, he was appointed assistant to Charles Wesley. Although his pronunciation of the English language was imperfect, the correctness of his manner in the pulpit, procured him many admirers, one of whom, presented him, in 1759, to the vicarage of Madeley, which he held during the remainder of his life. In 1770, he visited his native country; and, on his return to England, in the following summer, became gratuitous superintendant of the Countess of Huntingdon's college of divinity; but, owing to a schism among the students, on the subject of predestination, he resigned his office in 1771; and, subsequently, produced several controversial works. In 1777, he proceeded to the south of France, for the benefit of his health; and soon after his return, in 1781, married a lady, named Bosanquet. His death took place on the 18th of August, 1785. His mode of living was simple, his devotion pure, his temper benignant, and his conduct exemplary. For a long period he regularly devoted two nights in the week to meditation and prayer. He also had a candle constantly burning at his bed-side; a custom which once nearly cost him his life, through his curtains catching fire, though he providentially escaped without the slightest personal injury. It appears that he refused to enforce the payment of tithes from the Quakers who resided in his parish, so that the income he derived from his vicarage did not exceed £100 per annum. It was said, by one of his friends, that he would rather hear one of his sermons than read a volume of his works: these consist of A Vindication of the Reverend Mr. Wesley's Calm Address to our American Colonies, in some Letters to Mr. Caleb Evans; A Sermon on an Earthquake in Shropshire; American Patriotism further confronted with Reason, Scripture, and the Constitution; The Doctrines of Grace and Justice equally essential to the Pure Gospel; and An Essay on the Peace of 1783.

TOULMIN, (JOSHUA,) was born in London, on the 11th of May, 1740, and

educated at St. Paul's school, and at a dissenting academy, kept by Doctors Jennings and Savage. He first officiated as a divine at Colyton, in Devonshire, where he zealously advocated adult baptism by complete immersion. In 1765, he removed to Taunton, and became a bookseller, a schoolmaster, and pastor to a Baptist congregation. Some time afterwards, he received the degree of M. A. from the Baptist's college of Rhode Island, in New England; and, in 1794, that of D. D. from Havard college, Cambridge, in the same state. In 1804, he was appointed pastor of the Unitarian congregation, at Birmingham, where he officiated until his decease, which took place on the 23rd of July, 1815. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Mr. S. Smith, of Taunton, he had twelve children, five of whom survived him. "His discourses are said to have been appropriate; and his manner and delivery solemn and affectionate. He preached on various public occasions; was a firm supporter of civil and religious liberty; and contributed generously to many religious and charitable institutions. His works, some of which possess considerable merit, consist of The Life of Socinus; A History of Taunton; A Dissertation on the Evidences of Christianity; A Review of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Biddle; Biography of Doctor Priestley; a new edition of Neal's History of the Puritans; An Historical View of the Protestant Dissenters; Memoirs of Samuel Brown; The Injustice of Classing the Unitarians with Deists and Infidels; A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Robert Robinson; and some other pieces.

DISNEY, (John,) the son of a clergyman, was born at Lincoln, on the 28th of September, 1746, and finished his education at Peterborough college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of L.L. B. On entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to Bishop Law, and soon afterwards obtained the vicarage of Swinderby, with the rectory of Panton; both of which he resigned in the autumn of 1782, having become a proselyte to Unitarianism. He then published his reasons for quitting the established church, in which he confessed, that the just claims of an infant family had pleaded hard against his conscientious determination. Shortly afterwards, he was chosen assistant, and, in 1793, successor, to his brother-in-law, the celebrated Lindsey, at the Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street; where he continued to officiate until 1805, when ill health compelled him to resign. He died on the 26th of December, 1816, leaving two children, by his wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne. Out of pure esteem for the character of this able, benevolent, and, apparently, conscientious divine, a gentleman named Dodson bequeathed him half of his fortune; and Mr. Brand Hollis made him sole devisee of all his estate and effects, real and personal, with the exception of a few inconsiderable legacies. Dr. Disney published memoirs of his two munificent benefactors; Biographical Sketches of Law, Sykes, Jebb, Jortin, Garnham, and Hopkins; a tract, entitled, Animadversions on Dr. Rutherforth; A Short View of Confessional and Clerical Petition Controversies; Remarks on Bishop Hurd's Charge, published in 1777, (about which time he received a diploma of D. D. from one of the Scotch universities, and became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries); Considerations on the Clergy acting in the Commission of the Peace; A Friendly Dialogue between an Athanasian and Trinitarian; Observations on the Homilies; An Arranged Catalogue of Publications on Toleration, Corporation, and Test Acts; The Book of Common Prayer Reformed, for the Use of Unitarian Congregations, first published in 1792, to which were added, Psalms and Hymns, in 1802; The Great Importance of a Religious Life Considered; four volumes of sermons; and some other works.

BENSON, (Joseph,) was born at Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland, on the 25th of January, 1748, and educated in his native village. At the age of sixteen he became teacher in a school at Gamblesley; and, on the 11th of March, 1766, received from John Wesley the appointment of classical master at Kingswood academy, of which he became principal in 1771. Sometime after, while keeping a term at Oxford, of which university he had entered himself in 1769, certain disputes occurred

among his pupils at Kingswood, relative to the doctrine of predestination, on account of which he thought proper to resign. After having been twice refused ordination,—on the first occasion, because he had preached contrary to the statutes, and, on the second, for want of a degree,—he became a professed Wesleyan minister, and preached, successively, at London, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Manchester. In July, 1800, he was appointed superintendant of the London circuit, in which he continued to officiate, with great success, preaching in the open air as well as in chapels, until a short time before his death, which took place on the 16th of February, 1821. He was so disinterested, that he refused to accept a grant of £500, voted to him by a conference of Methodists, in 1815, as some reward for his literary labours; among which were Remarks on Dr. Priestley's System of Materialism; An Essay on the Separate Existence of the Soul; A Vindication of the Methodists, in answer to the Bishop of Lincoln; the life of his friend, the Rev. J. W. Fletcher; A Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old and New Testament; An Answer to the Defence of Kilham; and a volume of Sermons. He also edited the Methodists' Magazine, from the month of August, 1802, up to the period of his death. As an author, he was clear and argumentative; as a preacher, he skilfully adapted his discourses to the minds and circumstances of those whom he was addressing; and the effect he produced was often so great as to cause faintings and convulsions among his audience. At one time he is said to have entertained a doubt as to the truth of Christianity; but his scepticism was not of long duration. He also exposed himself to a suspicion of Arianism, from which, however, he fully cleared himself before a conference. He was married in 1780, to a Miss Thompson, at Leeds, by whom he had issue.

BELSHAM, (Thomas,) brother of William Belsham, the historian, was born at Daventry, in 1753, and educated at a dissenting academy, in his native place; of which, on the expiration of his pupilage, he became an assistant-tutor. In 1778, he obtained the charge of a small congregation, at Worcester; and, in 1781, succeeded to an important pastoral office, and the situation of principal, or theological tutor, at Daventry; both of which he resigned in 1789, on becoming a convert to Unitarianism. In vindication of his conduct, he published, in 1790, a sermon On the Importance of Truth; and another, in 1794, entitled, Dishonest Shame, the primary Source of Corruption. His ability and learning soon procured him the appointments of divinity professor at Hackney college, and successor to Priestley, in the charge of a congregation at Kensington. Gradually acquiring an increase of reputation, he was, at length, chosen minister of the chapel in Essex-street, and recognised as the head of the Unitarian church. He officiated with great success, until age and infirmity compelled him to abandon his pulpit; in which his language was always perspicuous, and frequently elegant; but he is said to have been cold and formal in his manner, and entirely destitute of oratorical action. Besides the two pieces already named, his works consist of A Life of Priestley; Elements of the Philosophy of Mind and Morals; Memoirs of the Rev. Mr. Lindsey; and A New Translation of the Epistles of St. Paul, in which he is charged with having misinterpreted the original, in order to make it accord with his own theological opinions.

EVANS, (John,) was born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, on the 2nd of October, 1767, and, at the age of seventeen, began to preach at Bristol, where he had, for some time previously, studied under the celebrated Robert Hall. In 1787, he was matriculated at the university of Aberdeen, whence he proceeded, in 1790, to that of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.A. About the year 1792, he succeeded Mr. Anthony Robinson, as pastor of a congregation, in Worship-street; on which occasion, he published An Address designed to promote the Revival of Religion among the General Baptists. Shortly afterwards, appeared his Address to Young People, on the Necessity and Importance of Religion; and, in 1795, he produced his Sketch of the Denominations of

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the Christian World. He now opened an academy for a limited number of pupils, and soon acquired considerable reputation as an instructor of youth. In 1815, he was attacked with a complaint that deprived him of the use of his legs during the remainder of his life; in 1819, he received the degree of D. C. L. from one of the American universities; and in 1821, he resigned his school, on the death of his third son, who had been his intended successor. Although entirely incapable of locomotion,—being carried, it is stated, to and fro, between his couch and his pulpit,—he continued to preach until a few weeks before his death, which took place on the 25th of January, 1827. He evinced, it is said, throughout life, an ardent desire to render those around him happy, and to reconcile conflicting opinions among all denominations of Christians. He excelled in extemporaneous composition; and was much admired for the simple and unambitious, yet, impressive style of his discourses, in which, practical utility appears to have been his primary object. Besides the works already noticed, he published several topographical, miscellaneous, and theological pieces. In the preface to a fourteenth edition of his Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, he states that although one hundred thousand copies of the work had then been sold, he had received only £10 for the copyright.

CHALMERS, (THOMAS,) professor of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, was born about the year 1770, in Scotland, and proceeded to the degree of D. D., in one of the universities of his native country. He officiated for many years as minister of Kilmany; but, having become famous for his oratory, he was invited to Edinburgh, and his reputation still extending, he at length obtained the valuable ministry of St. John's, Glasgow. In 1823, during a brief visit to London, he preached repeatedly to immense congregations. His works consist of An Address to the Inhabitants of the Parish of Kilmany, on the Duty of giving an immediate Diligence to the Business of Christian Life; Scripture References; The Utility of Missions Ascertained from Experience; An Inquiry into the Extent and Stability of National Revenues; The Influence of Bible Societies on the Temporal Necessities of the Poor; The Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation; A Series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation viewed in Connexion with Modern Astronomy; Sermons preached at the Tron church, Glasgow; The Doctrine of Christian Charity applied to the Case of Religious Difference; The Two Great Instruments appointed for the Propagation of the Gospel; Speech delivered in the General Assembly respecting the Bill for augmenting the Stipends of the Clergy of Scotland; Thoughts on Universal Peace; and various tracts and other pieces, political and religious. Although many of his productions are highly honourable to the talents of Dr. Chalmers, his reputation principally rests on his pulpit eloquence, which is remarkable for the power with which it appeals to the feelings, and convinces the judgment of his auditors.

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